A GAZETTEER

OF

EASTERN RAJPUTANA

COMPRISING THE NATIVE STATES OF

BHARATPUR, DHOLPUR, & KARAULI,

BY

MAJOR H. E. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S.E.,

Indian Medical Service

AGENCY SUBGEON, EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES,
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
FELLOW OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
MEMBER OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
&c., &c., &c.

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BHARATPUR STATE.

सन्धमेव जयते

PREFACE.

I have endeavoured in these pages to as concisely as possible furnish information and facts relating to the history of the several States (as well as their respective Chiefs), and the physical and economic condition of their inhabitants, which I trust will prove of real value to Medical and other Officers who may come after me, affording them an insight into the life and condition of the people living in these States, such as has not usually formed a marked feature in other similar works, but which, nevertheless, I venture to suggest, are very important as well as necessary, and should be known to every Medical Officer holding this charge.

The text has been profusely illustrated, where possible or necessary, by means of Maps and Plans, to my mind a valuable and instructive addition to a work of this nature, and one which I feel sure will be appreciated by the reader. A complete list of villages (together with their population in the last Census of 1901, etc.), in the three States has also been added, which should be useful to Officers touring in these Districts.

The task of collecting the information and details necessary for the compilation of this work has been an exceedingly difficult and laborious one, in that, owing to the deficiency, and, in some instances entire absence of any reliable records, much of that recorded has had in the first instance to be obtained by personal enquiry, often to be subsequently confirmed or otherwise by investigation on the spot, a tedious process at the best of times, but one which, in this particular instance, has been rendered more irksome by the fact that I have been twice transferred to other appointments during the period in which this work has been in progress, thus materially delaying its completion.

My cordial acknowledgments are due to Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E., late State Engineer in the Bharatpur State, for much valuable information regarding irrigation in that State, and for the many excellent Maps and Plans with which the book is provided, and also to Mr. A. N. Thorp, C.E., State Engineer of the Dholpur State, for similar aid rendered in connection with the section on that State. I must also express my indebtedness to Colonel Powlett's Gazetteer of Karauli for information regarding geographical data, etc., which has been useful, as well as to Munshi Jwala Sahai's History of Bharatpur, for many important details of much interest in connection with the sieges of Bharatpur.

H. E. D.-B.

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BHARATPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY

Bharatpur, one of the Eastern Rajputana States, lies between latitude 26°43" and 27°50", and longitudes 76°54" and 77°49", with extreme length and breadth of 76 and 48 miles respectively, and an area of 1,974.79 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Gurgaon District of the Punjab, on the east by the Muttra and Agra Districts of the United Provinces, on the south by the Native States of Dholpur and Karauli, on the south-west by Jaipur, and on the west by Alwar territory.

The land in Bharatpur territory is generally fertile and usually flat. The marked fertility of the land contributes towards rendering the revenues of the State superior to those of many a State of equal and even greater area in Rajputana; but this is also brought about, I fancy, by means of the large numbers of Jats and Meos inhabiting it, who are born cultivators, and utilize every available square yard of the land for purposes of cultivation, as well as due in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which prevails throughout the State, and which has of late years been so materially improved and added to during the time that the administration of the State has been under British control.

A large extent of hilly country exists in the southern portion of the State, which is much intersected by ravines, and is called the "Dang," being inhabited principally by a sturdy and fine caste of men called Gujars, who, however, bear an unenviable notoriety for dacoity, but whose members nevertheless are enlisted in large numbers as recruits for our native army, and, I am told, turn out excellent soldiers. At Baretha and Bansi Paharpur, on these hills, there are quarries of white and red sandstone, very useful for building purposes. The supply of this stone in slabs, pillars, and various other forms is very great, as not only are the houses in Bharatpur, Dig and other towns of the State built of this material, but it is also exported in large quantities to Agra, Delhi and other distant places.

BHARATPUR STATE SKELETON MAP SHOWING DISPENSARIES & TEHSILS SCALE 8 MILES I IN REFERENCES ---TEHSILS MARKED THUS Q 14T CLASS METALLED & BRIDGED ROADS _ D. 240 CLASS DO & No Re DE DE P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

Elevations above sea level of the more important hills in this State, as found by great Trigonometrical Survey, are shown in the following table:—

	_	Pergunnah in	Pos	ITION.	Elevation above
Name of Hi	11.	which situa t ed.	Latitude.	Longitude.	the level of the Sea.
					Feet.
Alipur	•••	Akheygarh	27° 8″	77° 1″	1,357
Chapra	••	Pahari	27° 43″	77° 3″	1,222
Damdama	•••	Biana	26° 54″	77° 17″	1,222
Rasia	• • •	Nagar	27° 26″	77° 12″	1,065
Usira	•••	Rupbas	26° 57″	77° 40″	817
Madhoni	•••	Bharatpur	27° 13″	77° 28″	725

Rivers.—There are no perennial rivers in the State; the four rivers, viz., the Utangan or Banganga, the Gambhir, the Kakund and the Ruparel, which pass through the State, flow only during the rains, and dry up entirely two or three The Banganga, which months after the latter have ceased. enters the State on the west from Jaipur territory, and passes on to the Agra District on the south-east is said to damage the fertility of the land by depositing sand upon it; this statement, however, is not, I think, supported by results, and this silted material, which is deposited, I should fancy must be rich in organic matter, and of itself must materially bene-The advantages of saturating the intervening fit the land. tracts of arable land, and ultimately providing a copious supply of drinking water to the city of Bharatpur, where the well water is extremely brackish, counteracts any harm which may be done by the introduction of sand. This arrangement is, however, open to grave objections on sanitary grounds, proving detrimental to the public health in many ways, but as such will be commented upon nothing further need be said about it here. The Jaipur State had intended in 1873 to prevent the flow of this river

into Bharatpur territory by a masonry embankment thrown across it at Jamwai Ramgarh; this was with reason strongly objected to by the Bharatpur Durbar. After long discussion and enquiry, the Government of India decided that the Jaipur Durbar should take upon itself the responsibility of compensating any loss that the embankment might cause to Bharatpur, but the Durbar refused to undertake this responsibility, and the project had to be given up entirely.

The Gambhir also comes from Jaipur territory at the south, and after receiving the waters of the Kakund, about 8 miles higher, joins the Banganga near the village of

Kurka in the Biana tehsil.

The Kakund, a tributary of the Gambhir, rises in the hills in the Karauli State, and enters Bharatpur territory on the southern border of the Dang. Its course for several miles is over an elevated rocky plateau, from which it descends by a series of falls near the village Gordha Dang; and at one of the falls called Dir the water is very deep and never dries up. It is the waters of this river that are collected and dammed up by the Baretha Bund, a very large and extensive work, which appears to have been commenced some years ago and then abandoned, being ultimately completed in the year 1899 by the P. W. D. of this State, under the supervision of Mr. Devenish, the State Engineer.

The Ruparel, entering the western border from Alwar territory, is held up by a very extensive irrigation work called the Sikri Bund, which curves round in a southern The bund is 8 miles in length and has 21 masonry outlets, sufficient to discharge 15,650 cubic feet of water per second in heavy floods. It is intended not to store water, but simply to hold it up for distribution as necessary, according to the requirements of agriculture. the two main courses to which, through these outlets, the water is led, one flows to the north-east towards Gopalgarh, Pahari and Kaman, and the other to southeast towards Dig, Kumher and Bharatpur. The effectual irrigation of land in these pergunnahs greatly depends upon this river, and so much of the water is utilized on the way that except in years of very heavy rains it never passes to the opposite border of the State to enter the Muttra and Agra Districts. The water of the Ruparel being so much needed by Bharatpur, the Alwar State was bound, in an engagement entered into by Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, Vakil of Alwar, on the 21st of Rajab 1220 Hijri (A.D. 1805), to keep the bund of Laswari Nadi (the Ruparel) always open, in so far as is necessary for the benefit of the country of the Bharatpur Rajah, with the promise that the "Maharajah (of Alwar) will strictly adhere to this agreement." Deviation from the terms of this agree ment on the part of Alwar, however, caused constant disputes between the two States, till Colonel Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, the Agent Governor-General for Rajputana, decided in 1855 that from 10th June to 9th October, four months every year, Bharatpur should receive the water of the river freely, and in the remaining eight months Alwar can utilize it by means of temporary bunds or any other means. As, however, the subject of irrigation in this State will be fully dealt with by the late State Engineer, who has kindly consented to write a note on the subject for this Gazetteer, I shall refer the reader to it for further information.

Railways.—Bharatpur State is traversed by the Agra-Bandikui section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway for a distance of 34 miles, and the stations on the line within the State are Ikran, Bharatpur, Helak and Nadbai. A new line of railway has already been surveyed, which when sanctioned by the Government of India, will pass through the State directly north and south, and connect up Karauli, providing through communication with Delhi and the north, vide map attached.

Roads.—The chief roads in the State are the Agra-Ajmer road (31 miles), Bharatpur-Dig-Kaman road (34 miles), Bharatpur-Muttra (22 miles), Bharatpur-Fatehpur-Sikri (8 miles), Bharatpur-Biana (24 miles), Dig-Gordhan (5 miles), and Dig-Nagar to Alwar border (25 miles). Besides these, which are metalled, there are other good katcha roads, e.g., that connecting Agra with Hindoun, passing through Biana and running for 29 miles within this State, and others connecting Kaman with Gopalgarh, Uchain with Bhusawar, &c.

On page 5 is a table showing the mileage between most of the important towns in the State.

Table showing Mileage between the important Towns in the Bharatpur State.

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CHIEF TOWNS IN THE STATE.

BHARATPUR.

Bharatpur, the capital of the State, is situated on low-lying ground, more or less at the confluence of the waters of the rivers Ruparel and Banganga, those of the former being stored in the Moti Jheel Bund, about a mile due north of the city, while those of the latter, being brought from the Ajan Bund to the Atal Bund adjoining the city, furnish the moat around the fort with a large supply of water annually, which replenishes the wells used by the inhabitants for drinking and other purposes. In years of excessive floods the city has been in danger of being submerged. This evil has now been partially remedied by an excellent system of drainage instituted by the State P.W. D., as well as better control over the water in the Ajan Bund; and shortly a direct channel into the Atal Bund is to be brought from the Kunj Behari mori on the Agency Sewar Road, which will prevent a large amount of very unnecessary inundation. This low-lying position of the city has been, however, very advantageous in time of war, as the water in the bunds or hills in the vicinity can be easily allowed to pour into the earthworks' ditch, and thus render the place doubly fortified against attack; this was doubtless the reason which prevented the army under Lord Lake from approaching the city wall, and ultimately resulted in total failure of the siege of 1805. But in 1826 a party of Lord Combernere's troops, who had been previously stationed at the Moti Jheel to watch the escape of water from the lake, made an attack upon the city, which ultimately ended in its capture. The city is nearly five miles in circumference, the length from south-west to north-east being about 3 miles, and the breadth a little less than one mile A high metalled road lined on each side by fine trees constructed by Major Morrison, a former Political Agent, for the purposes of communication as well as to serve the purpose of protecting the city from floods, encircles the city and is five and a half miles in length. No such completely circular road surrounds any other capital city in Rajputana. Inside this road are a wide and deep ditch and a mud wall of great height and thickness, which aid in

by Maharajah Jawahir Singh from Delhi on his conquest of The palaces forming the residence of the Maharajah and his family are within the Fort. One of them, locally called the Kamra, is a building of much renown in the surrounding country. It was built by Maharajah Balwant Singh after English style, for the reception and accommodation originally of his European guests. are also, within the Fort, one or two fine old palaces now uninhabited and in ruins. The palace at present inhabited by the ruling Chief is of modern design, and not by any means handsome. It is surmounted by a clock tower, and is lighted throughout by electric light. The Fort itself has eight bastions, the first of which called the Jawahir Burj, with palaces upon it built by Maharajah Jawahir Singh, is on the north; (2), the Burj of Khan Douran Khan on the west; (3), the Sinsina Burj, also called Jeth Malwali on the south-west; (4), the Bagar Burj, and (5), Burj of Nawal Singh, built by a thakur of that name, on the south; (6), the Bhainsawali and (7), the Burj of Gokal Ram Risaldar on the east; and (8), the Kalka Burj on the north-east.

Bharatpur was once a thriving city, but its population has much decreased of late years owing to the following causes:—Firstly, it was a mart for the purchase and sale of salt, which was manufactured in large quantities in the pergunnahs of Bharatpur, Kumher and Dig. The annual produce of salt amounted to about 150,000 maunds, yielding an income of about Rs. 3,00,000 to the State, and gave employment to many thousands of people. The profits accruing from the manufacture of it were great, and larger, it is said, than the net State revenue! Namak-ka-Katla was a wealthy and flourishing part of the city, but since the suppression of this source of industry in 1879, the Katla has become almost depopulated. Secondly, as the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh lived throughout his life at Sewar, four miles to the west, selected for its salubrity by Major Morrison during the Maharajah's minority, a large number State servants in order to live with their master had to remove to Sewar and desert their houses in the city, and it was not till after his death and accession of his son, Ram Singh, who took up his residence in the Fort Palaces, that Bharatpur resumed a populated appearance. This also has lately largely increased under British administration, and soon the difficulty will be to provide sufficient accommodation, and prevent overcrowding within the walls of the city.

Municipality.—A Municipal Board has, at my suggestion and under my control, recently been started on the same lines as in British territory, to which have been entrusted more or less the usual duties of such a body.

This Board has taken over all the duties hitherto carried on by the "Sanitary Board," which was instituted some years ago, and did such good work for the place and

people.

Bharatpur is said to have been originally founded by Rustam, a Jat of the Sograya clan about 200 years ago, when it was only a small mud fort. In 1733 Maharajah Suraj Mull took it from Khem Karan, the son of Rustam, and improved it, building the larger Fort, and also the earthworks around the city. It was named Bharatpur after Bhurath, the brother of Ram of Ajodhia, whose other brother Lachman is worshipped as the family deity by the Chief, and whose name is also engraved in the State arms and seals. The name of Ram is usually repeated in ordinary compliments by the people of Bharatpur as "Ram Ram Sahib."

Military.—There are two regiments of Imperial Service Troops stationed here, one of Infantry and the other a Transport Corps. The former is located in excellent lines at Kanjoli, about two miles north along the Dig road, the latter at the village of Mandholi, about three miles due west of the city near Sewar. There are also one Cavalry and three Infantry regiments of State troops. The army of Bharatpur, including irregulars, as reported in 1890, consisted of 8,207 infantry, 1,647 cavalry, 298 artillerymen and 12 guns, classed serviceable. Of these forces, the Durbar placed a regiment of 600 cavalry, and another of 800 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service. The number of Raj troops has, however, been of late years much reduced.

Hospitals.—Besides the Victoria Hospital here, about which I shall have more to say later on, there is a very good Out-patient Dispensary situated in the centre of the city, which is very popular.

A Female Dispensary and Zenana Hospital also exist in connection with the Victoria Hospital, the latter having

accommodation for 12 purdah-nashin women. Further details regarding Medical Institutions will be found under

"Medical Department."

Prisons.—The Central Prison and Subsidiary Jail and Lunatic Asylum are located out at Sewar. A large Printing department is also in progress in connection with the Central Jail Factory, and worked entirely by prisoners. Further details will be found under the section "Jail Department."

Schools.—There is an excellent City School lately built and situated near the City Dispensary in the centre of the city, under the superintendence of a competent school-master, which is very popular. Particulars of this will be found under the section—" Educational Department."

Tehsil.—Bharatpur is the head quarters of the Deorhi

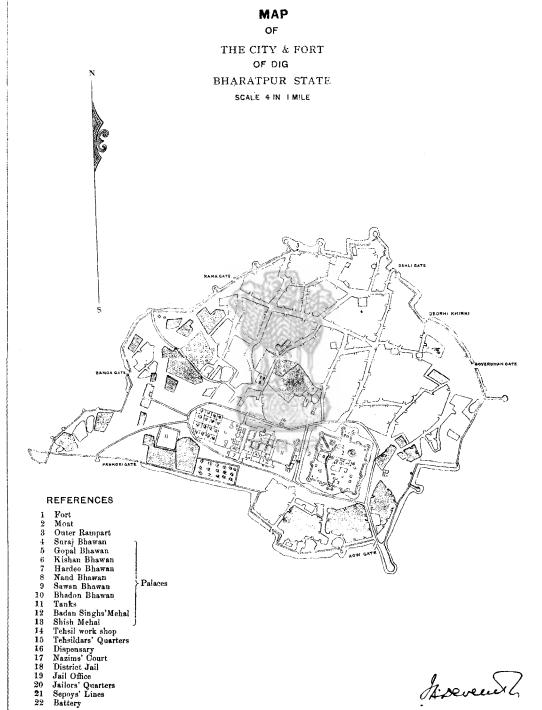
Tehsil.

Post Offices.—Of these there are two, one central in the heart of the city, the other in the Agency compound. Attached to both of these are Telegraph Offices, the latter office being in direct communication with Agra by a special wire, which is a great convenience to the public, and expedites telegraphic communication with other parts.

Dig.

Next to Bharatpur in importance and renowned for its fountain palaces, called Bhawans, is the town of Dig, situated to the north-west of, and 23 miles from, Bharatpur. It is a very old town, mentioned in the Skandh Puran, and in the 4th chapter of Bhagwat Mahatam as Dirgh or Dirghpur, meaning "large." The reason why it was sonamed appears to be, that on the site where Dig now stands was situated the larger of two hamlets belonging to the older town, Ow, three miles to the south, and its designation as "Dirgh" or "large" has been converted into the present name Dig.

Dig is situated to the south of Manus Nayi, the south-eastern branch of the Ruparel river, and though the town itself has not a very low position, there are many depressions along the course of the river, such as Kho Dahar, the Shishamwala Bund, the Gordhan Darwaza Bund, and others around the town. Dig is enclosed by earth-works now in ruins, which, on the west side of the town, are strengthened by a masonry wall, and is entered by the nine following gates:—



EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

(1) the Ow or Kumher gate and (2) the Bhura gate, on the south; (3) the Panhori gate, (4) the Shalpore gate, and (5) the Bandha gate, on the west; (6) the Kama gate and (7) the Delhi gate, on the north; (8) the Jasondhi gate and (9) the Gordhan gate, on the east. The space within the surrounding wall is nearly as much in area as that of Bharatpur, but it is inhabited sparsely, and consists of many scattered hamlets at long distances from each other, separated by cultivated fields, ruins of buildings, or bare pieces of ground. Dig is crossed by two metalled roads nearly at right angles to each other, proceeding from the town in each of the four following directions:—North to Kaman, south to Kumher and Bharatpur, east to Gordhan and Muttra and west to Nagar and Alwar. At the south-east angle of the town is the Shah Burj, a high rocky eminence, having on its summit an area of 50 square yards and enclosed by a rampart, having four commanding bastions facing the four cardinals points. Within the walls of the town, and much nearer to its southern position than others, is the Fort, an imposing structure with high ramparts twenty thick, furnished with bastions commanding town and the country around. Inside the Fort are the ruins of a fine palace, which has recently been renovated and converted into a small District Jail for the accommodation of 50 prisoners, and has proved a great boon to both Jail and Judicial administrations. All prisoners convicted of petty offences can undergo their sentences here, without transfer to the Central Prison at Bharatpur.

A very interesting view of the surrounding country, showing extent and position of outlying forts, earth-works palaces, and gardens, may be obtained from the highest burj of the Fort, which still contains a very large gun. This latter in its time must have been a very formidable weapon, considering its size and position and the range it commands. To the west of the Fort are the beautiful palaces built by the great Suraj Mull, and much improved and ornamented by the late Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who spent large sums in renovating the buildings and protecting them from damage, and furnished them throughout for the accommodation of Europeans. It was here that the late Earl of Dufferin when Governor-General spent a few days, and, history says, was so enchanted with his visit that he gave his portrait to

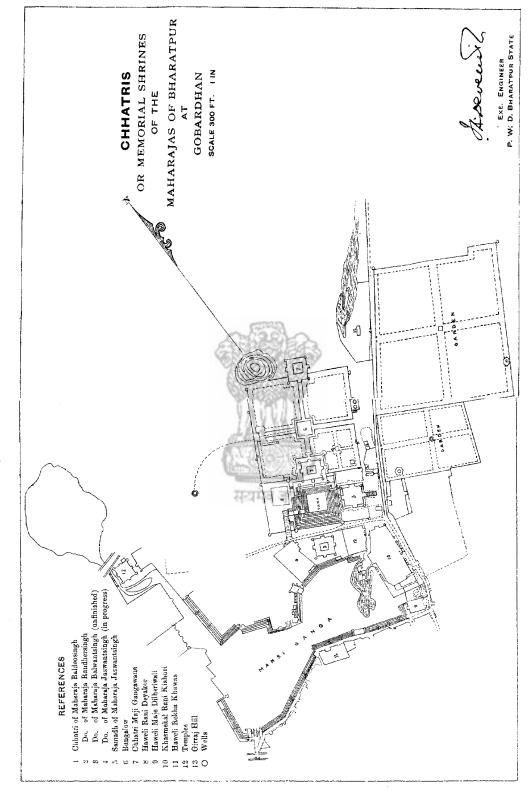
the late Maharajah, which now adorns the walls of the main hall of the Gopal Bhawan. They have also recently been visited by H. E. Lord Curzon. These palaces, which, according to Thorton, are only surpassed in India for elegance of design and perfection of workmanship by the Taj Mahal of Agra, are constructed of fine hard sandstone quarried at Bansi-Paharpur in the Rupbas pergunnah of this State. They form a quadrangle, in the centre of which is a garden, an oblong space of 475 by 350 feet, laid out with flower beds and fountains. To the east and west are large masonry tanks, with another garden on the other side of the western tank, beyond the buildings forming the quadrangle. The building on the north is called the Nand Bhawan, a hall measuring 66 by 40 feet, built of grey sandstone, with verandahs on the east and west. The main building on the west is called the Gopal Bhawan, and is the largest of all the palaces, being two-storeyed on three sides, with an extensive lofty hall between them; this is also built entirely of grey On either side of the Gopal Bhawan, at suitable distances are two smaller buildings called the Sanwan and Bhadon Bhawans, the posterior sides of which, as well as of the Gopal Bhawan, command a view of the western tank and the gardens beyond it. These three Bhawans, though having only one storey in the front at the ground level, have in addition two more lower storeys at the back, one of which is partially or wholly under water throughout the year. This, however, varies, being dependent upon the height of the water level in the tank. On the southern side of the quadrangle are two palaces facing north; one, called the Surai Bhawan on the west, is built entirely of marble quarried at Makrana in Jodhpur, and tastefully ornamented with stones of different colours, and in design similar to those seen in the Taj Mahal of Agra. This building was till recently utilized as a Dak Bungalow for the convenience of visitors and sightseers. The Durbar have now, however, built a capacious Dak Bungalow close by the palaces for visitors, which is The other palace on the east, built much patronized. of grey sandstone like the others, is called the Kishen On the roof of a very substantial building between these two palaces exists a reservior, which supplies the fountains in all these palaces and gardens with water. dimensions of this reservoir are $135 \times 104 \times 6.75$ feet, with a capacity for holding 94,770 cubic feet of water. This reservoir is filled by the aid of bullocks in the usual way from two capacious and practically inexhaustible wells situated at either corner, and takes about a fortnight to fill, working day and night. The strength necessary in a roof which has to support the enormous weight of so large a volume of water is, I should say, unique, and scarcely has a parallel in India. On the eastern side of the quadrangle, and commanding a view of the eastern tank, is the Kishen Bhawan (called also the Barah Dari), an open square building with verandahs on all sides, and a double line of fountains in each of the verandahs. To the south, behind the Suraj Bhawan, out of the quadrangle but adjoining it, is the Zenana Palace known as the Hardeo Bhawan, with an orange orchard enclosed by buildings on all the three sides. Partly behind the Kishen Bhawan, and on the southern aspect of the eastern tank, but quite apart from them, is an old palace built long before the construction of the Bhawans, during Thakur Badan Singh's reign. This also is an extensive building with two compounds, though not possessing the beauty of the other more recent palaces.

Dig is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a very good Dispensary with accommodation for 12 in patients, has a district Jail for 60 prisoners located within the Fort, also a School and Post and Telegraph Offices. It also contains a Judge's Court, &c., and a Sanitary Board, worked by native residents under the presidency of the tehsildar.

GOBERDHAN.

Situated due east of Dig, and connected therewith by a very good metalled road at a distance of about seven miles, is the town of Goberdhan in the Muttra district. Though situated in British territory this town has a great connection with the Bharatpur State, in that not only does the State own extensive and valuable property there, in fact the greater portion of the town, but it is the place where the mortal remains of its Chiefs are buried, and where extensive and very handsome chhuttries and tanks have been erected to their memory.

The chhuttries at present existing at Goberdhan are three in number, all situated towards the north-east side of



the Mansi Ganga tank, the first having been erected to the memory of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, the next to the memory of Maharajah Baldeo Singh, and the third, at present in course of construction, to Maharajah Balwant Singh. A very handsome chhuttrie has also been erected by the State to the memory of the great Maharajah Suraj Mull, the originator of the Dig Palaces, at a tank called Kushm Sirowar, situated one and a half miles from Goberdhan on the road to Rada Kund in the Muttra district. Here also exist two more chhuttries on a smaller scale to the memory of Suraj Mull's wives, as well as a chabutra to the north side of the same tank to the memory of Maharajah Jawant Singh, all of which are made of cut sandstone quarried in, and brought from, Bharatpur territory for the purpose; they are of exceedingly handsome design, and certainly a credit to their instigators, both in point of work as well as design.

Large sums of money must have been spent over them, but as the expenditure has extended over a number of years before their completion, the State revenues have not been overtaxed for the purpose, and no unnecessary burden has been entailed on the State finances thereby. At Goberdhan also exists the famous tank called the Mansi Ganga, mentioned in the Prem Sagar, in the centre of which exists the famous portion of rock near which at times the water is said to have been turned into milk. The whole tank is surrounded by numerous handsome stone buildings; and is resorted to yearly by thousands of pilgrims from all parts of the country, who come for the purpose of worship to Muttra. Though this place is not actually in Bharatpur territory I have thought that a description of it would not be out of place here, owing to its historical associations with the State, and it would repay the visitor to Dig to take the opportunity to run over the border and pay a visit to Goberdhan, and see for himself some of the fine buildings there, to whose elegance and beauty scant justice can be done on paper.

KAMA.

Kama is a very old town situated in the north of the State, and sacred to Hindus as being a portion of

P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE OR MEMORIAL SHRINE OF MAHARAJA SURAJ MAL NEAR GOBERDHAN OF BHARATPUR EXE. ENGINEER SCALE 120 FT. I INCH CHHATRI PLATFORM

the Brij country, where Krishna resided in his early life. Its former name is said to have been Brahampore, but Rajah Kam Sen, the maternal grandfather of Krishna changed it, after his own name, to Kama. Being now included among the Bans, such as Brindaban, Mahaban, &c.. it is also called Kamban, and is visited annually in pilgrimage by large numbers of the Baishnow Hindus in the month of Bhadon, known as Banyatra. There exist here the remains of a curious old temple consisting of 84 pillars named Chourasi-Khamba, and it is said that these pillars are never correctly Kaman had long been under the rule of the Jaipur Chiefs, and it is only since the time of Maharajah Jawahir Singh that it has been added to Bharatpur territory. Palaces built by the Jaipur Chiefs exist to this day, but are now used as the Tehsil Offices, &c. There are many important Hindu temples at Kama; two of them, those of Gokal Chandraman and Madan Mohan, were taken by Maharajah Sawai Jai Singh to his newly-built city of Jaipur, and after a residence of about a century and a quarter they were turned out by the late Maharajah Ram Singh during his persecution of the Baishnows. After a short stay at Bikaner, where the State could not bear the expense or meet other demands, they had to return to Kama.

There is also a tank at Kama, named Bimal-Kund surrounded on all sides by temples, and a chhuttri built to the memory of Rajah Kamak Sen stands on the bank of the tank. Kama is now a very dilapidated town situated on rising ground and surrounded on the south by jheels, and contains remnants of many pukka buildings, also a Dispensary, Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and a P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. The town is in direct communication with Bharatpur by a first-class metalled road at a distance of 35 miles, and with Gopalgarh by a very good katcha road, a distance of 14 miles. The Dispensary is situated close to the Tehsil Serai; a new and more modern building, however, on a more suitable site will shortly be erected.

Biana.

The town of Biana is situated on an eminence in a small plain, between two ranges of hills running more or less parallel to each other, and in a direction from north-east

to south west. The Biana hill itself is covered with the remains of large buildings; among them is a fort in which there is a high stone pillar called Bhimlath, or the staff of Bhim, conspicuous for a long distance. There is an immense number of Mahommedan tombs scattered about at some distance from the town, inscriptions on some of these tombs bearing the dates 421 22 Hizri or A.D. 1030-31. There is around the town only too evident proof of past bloodshed in the form of extensive cemeteries, some of the graves in which are very handsome and still in an excellent state of preservation, and are chiefly made of the red sand-This town is the headstone so abundant in the vicinity. quarters of a tehsil, and contains a branch Dispensary, Police Thana, Post Office and School and a P. W. D. Bungalow for the use of State Officials. The town is connected by good roads—with Hindoun to the south, Fatehpur-Sikri to the east, and Bharatpur to the north. In this tehsil is the village of Bareta, 5 miles due east, noted for its lake and bund; a small out-door patient dispensary exists there for use of the P. W. D. subordinates, which is also much patronized by villagers residing in the vicinity.

BHUSAWAR.

The town of Bhusawar is a large and thriving one, situated in the south-west corner of the State, and is said to have been founded by Bhusawar Khan, an officer of Mahmud Gaznavi, some 800 years ago. There are some copper mines in the range of hills in the Bhusawar pergunnah, but they have not been worked for many years. Bhusawar is noted for the fertility of its soil and for the numerous topes of mango trees which abound in the neighbourhood of the town, though the trees themselves are not of a very superior quality. A road (katcha) connects it with Weir and Uchain and a track to the south affords communication with Ballabgarh. As a result of the late settlement, the tehsil headquarters have been removed to Weir, only a Naib-Tehsildar residing here. The town contains a Thana, Dispensary and School, and until quite recently it was the headquarters of a tehsil, which, as abovementioned, has now been removed to Weir.

WEIR.

Weir was founded by Thakur Badan Singh upwards of 125 years ago. He built a fort, palace and gardens here It was formerly the place of residence of Partab Singh, the second surviving son of Badan Singh and a brother of the famous Suraj Mall, who much embellished the place. The garden close to the palace, on account of the abundance of trees, is called the Naulakha Bagh, and the other garden with a palace in it is called Phulbari. The town contains a Police Thana, Branch Dispensary and School, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil under the late settlement, the tehsil from Bhusawar having been recently transferred here. It also has a Public Works Department Rest House. The town, like most others in Bharatpur, is in a very tumbled down and dilapidated condition.

KUMHER.

The town of Kumher lies on the direct road to Dig, at a distance of 11 miles from Bharatpur, with which it is connected by a first-class metalled road. It is a dilapidated and tumbled down place now, surrounded by strong and extensive earth-works, which are pierced by gates at the entrance of the principal roads into the city, and contains a Tehsil, Dispensary, Thana, Post Office, and School. were two brothers, Kumbhi and Sumbhi, Jats of the village of Sinsini, the former founded the town and gave it his Thakur Badan Singh lived for a long time at this place, he built several substantial buildings and made a wall round the town. In 1754 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Mahrattas, and Khandu Rao, the son of Malhar Rao Hulkar, the great Mahratta leader, was killed here, and his cenotaph exists near the town. Tiffenthalar, describing its condition a century ago, states it to be a considerable burgh or rather a small city, situated in a plain and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch. Most of the houses are of plaster, but several are of masonry and tiled. Of the last description is a fine palace situated on a moderate eminence, which commands an extensive view over the surrounding plain, and serves as a fort, being surrounded by strong walls.

Besides the above towns, the population of which is above 5,000, there are those of Rupbas, Nagar, Nadbai and Pahari, all with the exception of the last named head-quarters of tehsils of the same name; and Uchain, Akheygarh and Gopalgarh, which formerly were tehsil head-quarters, but which latter under the new settlement have been transferred to other towns, viz., Rupbas, Nadbai and Nagar respectively.

Rupbas.—Rupbas was founded by Rup Singh, originally a descendant of the Chitor Maharana, but converted to Islam in the reign of Akbar the Great, and subsequently called Mian Rup, being one of the favourite associates of the Emperor, and holding Khanwa as fief. He built a palace and a beautiful tank, which are still in existence. though the former is in a dilapidated condition, the palace Rupbas being very being now used as the Tehsil Office. near to Fatehpur Sikri, the country residence of Akbar, was used by the Emperor as a shooting box. slabs of stone or chabutras are still to be found in the Ghannah close by (which used to be extensive forests, and served as large game preserves in the neighbourhood of Rupbas), from which the Emperor used to shoot. traffic in stone, upon which there is a royalty, has increased greatly under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, and brings in large profits to the State P. W. D. Bungalow and P. W. D. Offices have been erected at Bansi Paharpur, 7 miles off, by the State, on account of the quarry industry, also a small out patient Dispensary exists here under the superintendence of the Medical Department. which is said to be a great boon to the quarry-men, amongst whom, I am told, there is a large amount of fibroid phthisis, but this I should very much doubt, as the quarry-men do not work the stone in the same way that stone masons do. but simply excavate it.

There exists here also a garden with a handsome little building constructed by Maharajah Balwant Singh. Village Khanwa in this tehsil is famous for the great battle-field of Sanga Rana and Baber, described in connection with Biana. It was founded by Kan Mohammed Pathan 1,000 years ago, and is still inhabited by his descendents, called

Gaddis, who claims to be Pathans, but are converts from Hinduism. In this pergunnah, and only eight miles from the town are the famous Bansi and Paharpur quarries of sandstone already mentioned.

Paharsar.—Paharsar in the Nadbai Tehsil was formerly called Lohagarh, and was conquered by two officers of Sultan Mahmud in the course of three hours or a "pahar," and was thenceforth named Paharsar, or conquered in a pahar. It is inhabited by a large community of Sayads of the Shiya creed, many of whom are men of high attainments in learning, holding respectable posts in British territory, in this and other native States, and are mostly in a well-to-do condition. My own experience of them certainly is, that their intellectual capacity is far in advance of the ordinary native of this State.

Akheygarh.—Akheygarh, which has a fort, was founded by Akhai Singh, one of the numerous sons of Thakur Badan Singh, and brother of the great Suraj Mall. Pathena, a village in this tehsil, was given in jagir to a body of thakurs, with the idea (being of fighting instinct) that they might be able to keep peace on the frontier. But in 1887 the thakurs themselves rebelled against the State, and Maharajah Jaswant Singh, after a siege of less than a week, ousted them, and destroyed their fort. From personal enquiry, however, of some of the older inhabitants still living it would appear that they made a good fight for it. the new settlement the tehsil has lately been transferred to The town is situated a few yards from the Alwar border, and was probably placed there for strategic purposes. It contains a Tehsil and Dispensary, both of which are very shortly to be removed to Nadbai, a far more suitable site, and also a Post Office and School only two miles off the R.-M. Railway at Kherli station.

Gopalgarh.—Gopalgarh is named after the mud fort built by Gopal Singh, a sardar of Maharajah Suraj Mall, at the village named Dorola, in order to coerce the turbulent population of Meos, of whose country the Mewat,

lying in the Bharatpur State, is the the centre. It used to be the head-quarters of a tehsil, and till recently possessed a dispensary, both of which have now been abolished and transferred to Nagar. It is connected with Kaman to the east by a very good katcha road, at a distance of about 14 miles, also with Pahari and Nagar by tracks on the north and south respectively. The Meos, originally Minas, were converted to Islam during the several invasions of India by Sultan Mahmud, between A.D. 1001 and 1030. The memory of Masaud, who accompanied Mahmud in these invasions, is much revered by the Meos. Their oath on Salar (meaning the flag of Masaud) is most binding. Whilst professing the Musalman faith, they observe many of the Hindu festivals and indulge in drinking wine. Like Hindus, their daughters do not inherit the father's property, and they believe greatly in omens, and consider the howl of jackals, the bark of a fox, chirping of a bird, and the passing from right to left or vice versa of a deer, a cat or a snake, to be fortunate or the reverse, as the case The dress of both men and women greatly resembles that of Hindus. Infanticide was once common amongst them, but the practice has altogether died out now. When converted to Islam, the Meos did not give up their thieving and plundering propensities, and to this day they are most determined cattle-lifters; but to do them justice it must be said of the Meos that, with such exceptions as are addicted to crime, they are generally respectable and thrifty land-holders. A niece of Husen Khan, Meo, is said to have been in the seraglio of the Emperor Akbar.

Sikri, a large town in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, possesses the bund or embankment mentioned in connection with the Ruparel river, which is also called the Laswari Nadi, after the village of that name, known as the last battlefield of Lord Lake against Scindhia. The bund is a very extensive one, and the very large amount of cultivation around shows evidence of its utility. A small outpatient Dispensary in connection with the P. W. D. exists here, under the direction of the Medical Department, and is much patronised and appreciated.

Nagar.—Nagar, now head-quarters of a tehsil and noted for the manufacture of earthen vessels of black clay, has a Dispensary, Police Thana, School and Post Office, it is connected with Dig by a very good road, metalled more than half way, as far as the village of Russya, the total distance being about 13 miles. The town is situated on rising ground near the border of Alwar territory, and at one time belonged to the Alwar Raj. Since 1899 a Dispensary has been opened here after the abolition of that at Gopalgarh. A Tehsil, Thana, Post Office and School also exist.

Pahari.—Pahari, so called because it is situated near a hillock, is said to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Firoz Sháh by one of his slaves, Shahamat Ali. Here is the tomb of Shahab Khan, a Khanzada much respected by Musalmans and Meos. Pahari is one of the districts ceded to Maharajah Ranjit Singh by General Perron, the French Commander of Scindhia's army, for services rendered to him. A Dispensary, Tehsil, Post Office and School exist here.

Ballabgarh.—Ballabgarh is the head-quarters of a small estate containing fourteen villages owned by the late Foujdar Debi Singh, one of the principal sardars of the State and member of the State Council. It is at present under attachment in liquidation of debt, and is included in the Bhusawar Tehsil. There is a fort and a palace for the residence of the Foujdar at Ballabgarh. It is a picturesque spot, the town and fort being situated in a basin, surrounded by rocky hills, some of which are covered with trees, but the majority with scanty jungle, abounding, however, with pig, hyæna, chinkora, and often frequented by panther, and even tiger occasionally. It is connected with Bhusawar to the north by a track, available, however, for cart traffic.

The geographical position of the towns above described is shown in the following table:—

			LATITUDE.		Longi	TUDE.
Nat	MES.		Degrees.	Minutes.	Degrees.	Minutes.
Bharatpur		.***	27	12	77	33
Dig	•••	•••	27	29	77	23
Kama	•••	***	27	40	77	20
Biana		•••	26	54	77	20
Bhusawar	• • •		27	2	77	7
Weir	•••	A	27	3	77	14
Kumher	***		27	19	77	26
Rupbas		-4	26	59	77	38
Khanwa	•••	أبار	27	2	77	37
Uchain	•• >	(E)	27	6	77	29
Paharsar	•••	-	मेव 27वे	10	77	20
Akheygarh	•••		27	14	77	7
Pathena	•••	•••	27	8	77	5
Nagar	•••	•••	27	25	77	10
Gopalgarh	***	•••	27	40	77	7
Sikri	•••	•••	37	34	77	7
Laswara	•••	•••	27	33	76	59
Pahari	•••		27	43	77	8
Ballabgarh	•••	•••	26	58	77	8

HISTORY OF THE SIEGES OF BHARATPUR.

On the 1st January 1805 the British army, under the personal command of Lord Lake, left Dig, and being joined en route by the 75th regiment, a very necessary reinforcement, arrived before Bharatpur on the 3rd, and took up a position in a garden to the south-west of the town, which appeared a most suitable spot for occupation during the siege. After an interval of some days of preparation, on January 9th the first assault was made but ended in failure. resulting in a loss of 300 European soldiers and 200 sepoys, with an excessive casualty list amongst officers, as might be expected in such an undertaking. Bharatpur at first sight did not present any very formidable aspect to an army, before which many of the mightiest bulwarks of India had fallen, it was encircled by none of those rugged steeps which guarded the approach to Gwalior. The only works visible were a lofty mud wall and a broad ditch not easily fordable; but though the very extent of its walls which embraced the town, forming a circumference of about seven miles, must have materially increased the difficulty of protecting them, the Maharajah applied himself to its defence with the utmost zeal and resolution. "The Kingdom of the Mahratas," he said, "was in their saddles; but his was within his ramparts." Hitherto the victorious British army had reduced even the strongest fortresses without difficulty in the usual way, but the defenders of Bharatpur in this instance not only fought with the most daring valour, but called into requisition means of defence and annoyance which the English army had never hitherto elsewhere encountered, and to meet which they were wholly unprepared.

After a few days of desultory bombardment, and reinforcement by arrival of another brigade under the command of Major-General Smith, a most determined assault, preceded by a vigorous bombardment, was made on January 20th, resulting in a breach of the earth-works. This, however, ended disastrously for the British, the casualty returns showing 18 officers and 500 men killed and wounded, the loss of the defenders only amounting to 50.

A division of Bombay troops having arrived in the interim the attack was renewed on the 20th February, but owing to the bold front shown by the defenders, as well as

the disastrous effects of explosions caused by mines, the casualties among the attacking force on this occasion was 894 killed and wounded,

The attack was renewed the next day, which, however, after two hours of hard fighting, was ultimately abandoned, the British returning to their trenches, having lost nearly 1,000 killed and wounded. Such was the result of the fourth and last attack of this siege.

Thus ended the first memorable siege of Bharatpur, in which the British were repulsed in four successive attempts, sustaining in killed and wounded a loss of 3,203 officers and men.

Most of the English guns had become unserviceable from incessant firing, the whole of the artillery stores had been expended, provisions were exhausted, and the sick and wounded had become very numerous. The army thus being no longer in a condition to renew hostile operations, the ordnance was withdrawn from batteries and the troops from the trenches on the 22nd February, and moving to the north-east of the Bharatpur Fort, Lord Lake, on the 25th February, occupied a position from which he commanded the roads to Agra, Muttra and Dig, his head-quarter camp, it is said, being pitched on the spot upon which the Agency Surgeon's bungalow now stands.

Weary of the enormous expense of the war, and having a just dread of the pertinacity of the English General, Maharajah Ranjit Singh now took advantage of the elevation of General Lake to the peerage, and offered his congratulations, accompanied by a profession of his desire for peace, and his readiness to proceed in person to the British camp. The proposal of the Maharajah for peace, therefore, met with Lord Lake's sympathy, and he unhesitatingly settled the terms of a treaty on the 10th April 1805, which provided for peace and the payment by the Maharajah of an

indemnity of 20 lakhs.

In 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh, matters, however, gradually began to lapse into a very disturbed state, and ultimately, at the instigation of Sir Chas. Metcalfe, the Governor-General in Council was obliged to undertake measures to support the youthful Maharajah Balwant Singh, then on the gaddi, by force of arms. Accordingly in 1826, during the reign of Maharajah Balwant

Singh, a vast force, exceeding 20,000 men, with more than 100 pieces of artillery, advanced upon Bharatpur, under the Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Combernere, who had gained high distinction under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular War, as Sir Stapleton Cotton. On the 5th December His Lordship's head-quarters were at Muttra, whence he ordered the second division of infantry, com manded by Major General Nicolls, with the first brigade of Cavalry and a detachment of Skinner's Horse, to march from Agra via Danagore to Bharatpur to take up a position to the west of the town. The first division of infantry under Major-General Reynell, with the second brigade of Cavalry and the remainder of Skinner's Horse, marched by another route to take up a position on the north-east of the With this column proceeded the Commander-in-Chief and his head-quarters, arriving before Bharatpur on 10th December. Here his Lordship humanely proposed to Durjan Sal the withdrawal of all the women and children from the town, promising their safe conduct through his camp, to which proposal only an evasive answer was received from the usurper.

On the approach of the British army, the Rajah of Nimrana, who was stationed at the Gundwa or Moti Jheel Bund, cut the embankment with a view to filling up the broad deep ditch that surrounds the town, as they had done during Lord Lake's siege in 1805, but the English troops, with the wisdom of the lesson taught in that siege, having arrived before he had quite effected his purpose, slew the Rajah, and made themselves masters of the embankment, quickly repairing the breach that had been made by him.

Disappointed at the failure of this, his first attempt, Durjan Sal sent Dewan Jawahir Lal, Faujdar Churaman, and Lala Hurdeo Bakhsh to Sir Charles Metcalfe to negotiate peace, but as nothing short of restoration of the Maharajah Balwant Singh to the State could save him from the attack, and he was determined not to give in willingly, war became inevitable.

Several days were occupied in the construction of earthworks, during which a party of about 200 of Durjan Sal's Cavalry attempted to make their escape; being intercepted, however, about forty of them were killed, and upwards of one hundred were made prisoners.

On the 23rd December the besiegers, under a heavy fire from the garrison, completed their first parallel trench in the vicinity of Gopalgarh, the north-eastern part of the city, and on the morning of the 24th two heavy batteries opened fire upon the city. Other batteries were brought into action in quick succession, and during the remainder of the month a vast quantity of powder and shot was expended, till scarcely a roof in the town was left uninjured; but neither shot nor shell could make any impression on a tough mud wall, the most impenetrable of all possible defences, and which moreover was 50 to 60 feet thick A mine was therefore commenced on the evening of the 6th January 1826, in one portion of the wall on the northern face of the earth-works, but unfortunately it was not sufficiently advanced by daybreak, and the engineers, apprehending discovery if their operations were detected, it was prematurely exploded, and produced no material effect. A second attempt to mine was made, but those employed in it were countermined from the interior before they had entered many feet; the gallery made was subsequently blown up, it having been discovered that the defenders were keeping watch on them.

Some European deserters from the British army went over to Durjan Sal, who entrusted them with a gun, which they worked so skilfully that on the 8th January a shot fired from it set fire to one of the tumbrils in the British camp, blowing up 20,000 fbs. weight of gunpowder. On the 14th another mine under one of the bastions was exploded too precipitately, producing no more effect than great smoke and a terrific noise; but two more were driven into the same work, and these being fired on the 16th so far succeeded, that with the aid of another day's battering a breach was effected. On the 17th, however, an immense mine having been completed and charged with a vast quantity of powder, the following day was fixed for the storming of the city.

Early in the morning of the 18th January 1826, the storming parties established themselves in the advanced trenches. The breach on the left, which was already practicable for an assault, was to be attacked by the brigade under General Nicolls, headed by His Majesty's 59th Regiment; the breach on the right was to be attacked by General

Reynell's brigade, headed by His Majesty's 14th Regiment, the explosion of a mine under the north-east bastion called the Nalwali Burj being the signal for commencement of the attack. This took place at eight o'clock with terrific The explosion was enormous; the whole of the salient angle and portion of the stone cavalier behind it was hurled into the air, which for a time became as dark as night, while all the garrison who were stationed there were blown to the winds or buried amidst the ruins. result was an enormous breach. Owing, however, to defective construction of the mine, many of the ejected stones and masses of earth fell upon the heads of the attacking parties, killing a number of men and severely wounding three officers. The stones and debris fell so thickly about Lord Combernere himself that Brigadier-General MacCombe was knocked down by his side, and two sepoys were killed within a few feet of His Lordship.

The troops, however, pushed home the attack with great pertinacity, and in excellent order ascended the breaches and cleared them in the teeth of a very determined resistance on the part of Bakhshi Kishen Ram and Faujdar Kishen Ballabh and their followers. On the left, where the ascent was steep and difficult, the Grenadiers moved up slowly and resolutely without stopping to pull a trigger in return for the volleys of round shot, grape and musketry which were fired upon them. Within two hours the ramparts of the town on the north-east between the Muttra and Kumher gates were in possession of the besiegers, who also rushed in from all the breaches effected between these gates. The garrison on the Anah and Nimda gates made a feeble attempt at resistance, but being overwhelmed by the invaders from the Muttra gate, they soon threw away their muskets and fled. The gates of the citadel surrendered early in the afternoon, and the victorious British force was in undisputed command of both the City and Fort before dusk of the same evening!

Brigadier-General Sleigh, who commanded the Cavalry, had taken excellent precautions outside to prevent the escape of Durjan Sal, and when that Chief, with 160 chosen horses attempted to force his passage through Naswaria Bas to Kumher Gate, with a view to escaping to Biana, he was made prisoner by the 8th Light Dragoons, as the result of

information given by Balmukand Naswaria. One of his wives, two of his sons (Thakur Khushal Singh and Kallyan Singh) and Sriji Mahant were also captured with him. Jagat Singh, his eldest son, succeeded in reaching Biana, but he was also afterwards captured there. They were all brought up before Lord Combernere, by whom Durjan Sal, with his family, was sent as a State prisoner to Allahabad, and the thakurs and the mahant were confined for some time in the Fort at Agra. Durjan Sal's descendants still continue to reside at Benares. The entire losses sustained by the British army during the siege and storming amounted to 61 Europeans and 42 Natives killed, and 283 Europeans and 183 Natives wounded. The loss of the garrison was estimated at 4,000, nearly all killed by the awful explosion of the great mine.

The whole of the enemy's ordnance numbering 135 pieces was captured by the English; twelve of them were purchased by Jani Baij Nath for the State, and a very heavy gun may be seen to this day on a high platform in Fort William as a souvenir of this important victory Many others in a disabled condition lie off their mountings in the Fort at

Bharatpur in different situations.

After the British camp, with ammunition, arms and stores, had been removed to a place of safety near Adi garden on the Moti Jheel, the principal bastions and other important parts of the fortifications were blown up, and it was left to the monsoon rains to complete the ruin of the earth-works, whose boasted impregnability was henceforth destroyed for ever. With the fall of this celebrated fortress perished all expectation of successful resistance to British arms; and Dig Biana, Kama, and all other forts within the State surrendered at once, and were forthwith garrisoned by British troops, while the inhabitants returned peaceably to their homes and occupations.

On the 5th February 1826, Lord Combermere, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Mr. William Fraser and other British officers proceeded to the palace, and during a public Durbar held for the purpose, installed Balwant Singh as Maharajah in succession to his father, under the Regency of his mother, Amrit Kanwar, and the Dewanship of Jani Baij Nath and superintendence of a British Political Agent.

FAMILY OF THE RULING CHIEF.

HISTORY.

The ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur claim to have been originally Jadon Rajputs and descendents of Krishna. Both the Karauli and Bharatpur families claim Sindpal as their common ancestor. Thanpal, the twelfth in order from Sindpal, had several sons, from the eldest of whom (Dharampal) the Karauli family is descended, whilst the Bharatpur family sprang from Madanpal, the third son of Thanpal. From Madanpal the Bharatpur family trace their descent to Balchand, the nineteenth successor to Sindpal. The story about Balchand currently believed in by the Bharatpur and Karauli Durbars is as follows:—

Balchand one day went, as was his custom, on a plundering expedition. On the way he met a Jat of the Dogar clan, resident of the village of Hindoun, now in Jaipur. This Jat was bringing home his wife from Hodal. Balchand made prisoners of both the Jat and his wife, and carried them off to his home at Sinsini.* Balchand had no family by his own wife and made his Jat prisoner his concubine, and by her had two sons, Bijji and Sijji. From that time the ancestors of the Bharatpur family have been called Sinsinwal Jats, from the village of Sinsini where Balchand lived.

Most of the authorities consulted corroborate the fact that the Jats have sprung from the Jadon-Bhatti clan of Rajputs, of which the Karauli and Jaisalmer houses are the foremost representatives.

^{*}A village in the Dig Tehsil, situated about midway between Dig and Kumher and a few miles to the west of the main road.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DATES OF ACCESSION, &C., OF THE MAHARAJAHS OF BHARATPUR.

į							
No.	No. Name of the Mah	the Maharajah.	Date of Birth.	Date of ascending the Throne.	Date of Death or otherwise.	Ruling Period.	Remarks.
۳,	Maharaja	Maharajah Badan Singh	Not known	Cheit Sudi 1st Sambat	Jaith Sudi 10th S	33 years, 2 months	
61		Suraj Mal	do.	Jaith Sudi 12th Sambat	Poos Badi 12th	and 10 days. 8 years, 6 months	
ಣ	•	Jawahar Singh	do.	Poos Badi 13th Sambat	Sawan Sudi 15th	4 years, 7 months	
41	•	Ratan Singh	do.	Bhadon Badi 1st Sambat	Cheit Sudi 5th S	7 months and 20	
ī.	:	Kehri Singh	do.	Cheit Sudi 6th Sambat	Cheit Badi 15th	7 years, 11 months	
9		Ranjit Singh	do.	Cheit Sudi 1st Sambat	Aghan Sudi 15th	27 years, 8 months	
L-	:	Randhir Singh.	do.	Poos Badi 1st Sambat	Asoj Sudi 4th S	17 years, 9 months	
\$		Baldeo Singh	do.	Asoj Sudi 5th Sambat	Phagun Sudi 11th Sambat	I years, 5 months	
\$	Rao Dur	Rao Durjan Sal	do,	Cheit Sudi 9th Sambat 1881.	Poos Sudi 10th S	gnd 13 days. 9 months, and 15 days.	
10	Maharaja	10 Maharajah Balwant Singh	Phagun Badi 6th Sambat 1876.	Poos Sudi 11th Sambat 1882.	Sambat Phagun Sudi 10th Sambat 1882.	27 years, 2 months, and 20 days.	Ascended the gaddi at the age of 7 years. His marriage took place on Plagun Su-
=	2	Jaswant Singh.		Asodh Sudi 2nd Sambet 1910.	Aghan Sudi 4th Sambat 40 years, 7 months 1950, and 17 days.	40 years, 7 months and 17 days.	*coor against that I
12	£	Ram Singh	Bhadon Sudi 7th Sambat 1928	Poos Badi 3rd Sambat	н	7 years, 8 months and 13 days.	Has been deposed by order of Government.
13	£	Kishen Singh	Tuesday. Asoj Badi 14th Sambat 1956.	Bhadon Sudi 5th Sambat 1956, i.e., 30th Agt, 1900.	August 1900. Do.	Дo	

HISTORY OF THE JAT CASTE.

Ethnology —It will not be out of place here to append a few notes regarding the history of this caste, with which the ruling Chief of this State is connected. From local enquiry in the State it would appear that there are about 84 distinct and separate sections of this caste, amongst which the following are of the most importance:—Sinsinwal (from which the family of the ruling Chief is drawn), Khoontel, Haga, Nohvar, Sogariya, Chahur, Bhagoha, Dagar (also found in Patiala State), Bamrolyia Rana (that from which the family of the Dholpur Chief is drawn) Poniya, Garhasiya, Kohir, Indoliya, Bisantiya, Ghanyar, Desvar, Tabatiya, Thenua, &c.

The most important and numerous of these sections, at any rate as far as this State is concerned, are those of Sinsin-wal and Khoontelia, to the former of which the family of the reigning Chief owe their origin. From enquiry it would appear that the first-known and oldest of these sections of the Jat caste was that of the Poniyas, from which all the other sections named appear to have sprung from time to time, the next in origin to the above being the Tabatiya section, followed by that of the Thenua family.

As regards the actual origin of the Jat caste, in these parts at any rate, local legends say that there was, hundreds of years ago, a Rajah, resident in Orissa in Bengal, who had five sons named respectively Jad, Pooru, Turoo, Kooroo, and Oorbus. From the first-named is supposed to have sprung the family of Jadons, a section of Thakurs from which both the ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli claim descent; and from the fourth son (Kooroo) is said to have sprung the Poniya clan of Jats, as it appears that this son did not marry, but took unto himself a woman of quite another caste (not known), by whom he had issue, a son, whom he called Poniya, from which latter the whole family of Jats is supposed to have originated (vide above). He is said to have travelled westwards, and ultimately settled down in these parts with his family.

The customs of this caste are somewhat varied and peculiar, the chief pecularities of which may be detailed briefly here.

Jats, Minas and Gujars can all smoke together, can usually eat together out of the same degchi, but not out of the same thali; they are also allowed to drink from the hands of several castes, from all or any of which latter they can take women as pseudo concubines under a curious custom called "dareja," which will be mentioned in connection with their marriage customs.

Marriage Customs.—The widows of either the abovenamed castes can be sold to members of the same or either of the other two. This custom is called "dareja," and is looked upon as an inferior sort of marriage, which gives the woman a position little better than a concubine or slave, but which legitimizes any children which she ultimately may bear her master, though the woman herself, by allying herself thus becomes an outcast actually from the caste of which she was originally a member. members of this caste are not allowed to take women for this purpose from the castes of Chamar, Dhobi, Brahmin, Mussulman, or any of the lower Hindu castes. It is just possible that the curious facts above alluded to, in regard to their marriage customs, may account in a great measure for the origin of a large number of the sections which are found to exist in this particular caste.

ANTHROPOMETRY OF THE JAT CASTE.

It may not be out of place here to record a few notes on this subject, in connection with the ethnology of this caste.

In an investigation carried out by me under the auspices of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh some years ago, in connection with an Ethnographical Survey of those provinces, results of which have been published in a book entitled, "Castes and Tribes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by Mr. W. Crooke, B.A., I.C.S., I took anthropometrical measurements of some representatives of this caste, detailed measurements of which will be found in the above book.

At a later period I took a further series of measurements of members of this caste, numbering one hundred residents of these parts, details of which are given at the end of this section. In this series, the only two measurements taken were those of the nasal indexes and facial angles (of Cuvier), as being the only anthropometrical measurements now recognised by all the most eminent authorities on the subject to be of any value in the distinction of race.

Nasal Index.—In the former series the Jat comes out with a nasal index of 55, indicating a very leptorrhine nose. This, owing to the small number taken at the time, is hardly a fair comparison; a reference, however, to the more recent table in which one hundred adult males of this caste were taken, and the above two measurements recorded, will show that the average of the nasal indices for that number is 68.50, a figure of more reliable scientific value.

Facial Angle.—All the measurements under this head were recorded with Broca's facial goniometer, the best instrument for this purpose. All human beings, no matter to what race they may belong, are to some extent prognathous, the difference being one only of degree: the more acute angle shown naturally indicating the greater degree of prognathism present. In the series shown here, measurements of the facial angle of Cuvier (more reliable on the living subject than that of Camper) were taken on one hundred adult males of this caste, on reference to

which series it will be seen that the average angle recorded was 62 98, on the whole a low one, showing that a fair amount of prognathism exists in this caste, which measurement if taken into consideration along with that of the nasal index, the most reliable test of racial distinction, would rather tend to show that the Jat caste does not stand very high in the social scale, if anthropometry is to be taken as affording any reliable means of ascertaining such, which, by the way, some well-known ethnologists would have us believe.

For further details regarding this interesting question, I would refer the reader to the book* above-mentioned, in which will be found tables of measurements of a large number of castes, which is of considerable scientific interest in the investigation of the origin of caste, a subject which must be of special interest to the ethnologist from many points of view, and with which complex question it would be out of place for one to enter further in a work of this kind.

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^{*&}quot; Tribes and Castes of the N.-W. P. and Oudh," by W. Crooke, B.A., 1.C.S. Published by Govt. Press, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Allahabad.

BHARATPUR STATE.

ANTHROPOMETRICAL MEASUREMENT OF CASTE.

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial Angle (Cuvier).
1	Jat	63.4	55	26	Jat	65.4	65	51	Jat	67·3	62	76	Jat	69.4	64
2	,,	59.6	60	27	,,	62.7	63	52	,,	77.0	61	77	,,	69.9	70
3	,,	65 • 4	61	28	, ,,	67.3	56	53	٠,,	71.0	54	78	,,	70.0	67
4	,,	61.4	67	29	,,	64.3	63	54	,,	66.6	60	79	,,	65.3	63
5	,,	64.0	66	30	,,	66.6	63	55	,,	72.5	55	80	,,	72.9	71
6	,,	63.2	67	31	,,	66.0	59	56	,,	72.0	58	81	,, '	75.7	68
7	,,	67.2	57	32	,,	69 2	63	57	٠,,	66.2	64	82	,,	64.7	64
8	,,	63.4	60	33	,,	59.0	62	58	,,,	68-4	68	83	,,	69.0	75
9	,,	84.0	63	34	,,	65.2	54	59		83.3	65	84	,,	74.4	64
10	,,	69-2	62	35	,,	57·1	59	60	11	62.2	67	85	,,	69.8	70
11	,,	81.8	67	36] ,,]	68.0	69	61	89	70.0	67	86	,,	74.4	64
12	,,	75.4	56	37	,,	70.7	67	62	,,	67:3	65	87	,,	69.9	61
13	,,	67.2	61	38	,,	75.4	67	63	,,,	63.3	61	88	,,	88.8	69
14	,,	63.4	56	39	,,	62.4	60	64	"	66.6	70	89	,,	81.2	72
15	,,	64.2	63	40	,,	65.4	69	65		66.0	67	90	ļ ,,	78.7	62
16	,,	64.2	67	41	,,	67.3	70	66	यत	62.5	70	91	,,	80.0	54
17	,,	65.4	64	42	,,	72.6	65	67	,,	78·2	62	92	,,	71.5	62
18	,,	56.1	60	43	٠,٠	64.0	52	68	,,	70.0	68	93	,,	69.2	67
19	,,	67.8	70	44	,,	68.6	70	69	,,	64.8	63	94	,,	62.9	55
20	,, '	64.4	99	45) ,,	61.8	54	70	,,,	70.0	69	95	,,	100.0	65
21	,,	68.8	55	46	,,	67.9	64	71	,,	61.2	62	96	,,	69.9	68
22	٠,, ا	62.9	60	47	,,	69.5	62	72	,,	62.5	56	97	11	75.0	63
28	,,	65.3	62	48	,,	70.0	65	73	,,	75.0	68	98	,,	73.4	58
24	,,	76.6	59	49	,,	61.1	68	74	"	67.4	61	99	٠,,	64.3	57
25	,,	63.6	57	50	,,	77.0	60	75	"	67.2	61	100	,,	64.0	60
_			'	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						Tot	al	••••	6859 · 1	6298
									A	verage	of 1	00	•••	68.59	62.98

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration of the Bharatpur State.—The State is governed by a Council, but for the purposes of administration is divided into two districts, which latter are again sub-divided into twelve tehsils. A complete alphabetical list of all the villages in the State in each tehsil is appended, giving full particulars prepared for the use of the Vaccination Department. which contains the latest details as revised by the late Settlement Operations in the State. On the next page is given a table showing the number of villages, area and population according to the Census of 1891. Since then, however, a new Settlement has involved a redistribution of the tehsils, and another Census has been taken, which will show some considerable difference as compared with this table.

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NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA, AND POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

	Christians.	69 : : : : :	61		: 67
vi.	.eiast	1,733 18 327 449 556 577	3,360	431 455 465 290 195 17	1,640
RELIGIONS	Musalmans.	18,472 2,512 4,194 4,239 4,969 2,461	36,847	7,011 2,790 14,888 18,072 21,587 5,940	70,238
	Hindus,	87,777 27,656 70,605 43,047 77,138	349,180	55,283 58,056 28,666 9,566 19,006 17,986	178,506
-noi	Total Populat	107,984 30,186 75,126 47,735 82,663 45,695	389,389	62,725 51,180 44,058 27,737 40,791 23,943	250,434
KS.	Females,	48,718 13,835 14,480 22,150 38,529 20,060	177,772	28,410 23,702 20,614 12,696 19,196	114,578
Sexes.	Males.	59,266 16,351 40,646 25,585 44,134 25,635	211,617	34,315 27,478 23,444 15,038 21,595 13,986	135,856
.eoeno]	Mumber of H	17,916 3,150 8,277 6,302 11,322	51,508	9,291 7,345 7,345 4,414 6,449 2,784	35,809
səlim ə	ran pe ni aerA	257-12 115-87 300-98 129-24 214-87 141-36	1159:44	194,48 161.59 131.74 101.50 173.29 52.75	815-35
aəgalli	V to redmuK	178 71 160 97 143 99	748	116 106 106 122 122 77	611
		11::::	:	* 1 1 1 1	: :
	Tchsils,	Bharatpur (Deorhi) Rupbas Byana Cohain Bhusawar Akbeygarh	TOTAL	ar	TOTAL GRAND TOTAL
		Bharatpur (I Rupbas Byana Uchain Bhusawar		Dig Kumher Kaman Pahari Gopalgarh Nagar	
	.atorrdai(I	Внакалети		Die.	

The principal agricultural classes in this State, according to the Census of 1891, were:—

		Caste.			Males	3.	Fema	les.		Tota	al.
Jats Brahi Meos	mins	•••	***		52,2 42,0 25,3	94	43, 35, 21,	051 735 647		98, 77, 46,	277 829 947
vs of 1901.	N.	Total.	59,351 51,530 66,650	71,287	3,22,889	45,911 48,130	61,646 61,952 52,263	2,59,902	5,82,791	43,472	6,26,263
sc to Cens	Population.	Females.	27,781 23,161 30,667	32,940 34,842	1,49,397	21,935	24,748 28,488 24,206	1,22,195	2,71,592	19,832	2,91,424
, ACCORDE		Males.	31,570 28,360 35,983	35,342 39,229	1,73,492	23,976 25,312	26,898 33,464 28,057	1,37,707	3,11,199	23,640	3,34,839
PUR STATE	Number	of Houses.	7,247 7,249 8,201	8,926 9,034	40,657	5,351 6,237	18,177 8,010 7,333	45,108	85,766	8,566	94,331
Внават	Area	square miles.	.eldaliava	30N		able.	disva tol	N.			
и тне Е		.LetoT	112 200 147	155	782	134 122	172 116 118	662	1,444	-	1,445
lowns d	VILLAGE.	-sdaiaU .betid	92-00	11	30	10	15 6	53	83	:	83
TCIPAL J		-tidadnī -tidadnī	110 193 139	153	752	124 110		609	1,361	1	1,362
Population of the Principal Towns in the Bharappur State, according to Census of 1901.	Name	of Tehsils,	Akheygarh Bharatpur Rupbas	Byana Weir	Total	Pahari Kaman	Nagar Dig Kumher	Total	Total of Tehsils	ır City	GRAND TOTAL
Populatic		Divisions.	,damszi nadarie.	<u>—</u> ВР		, 481	Nizan Bid		Total	Bharatpur City	GRA

During the reign of Maharajah Balwant Singh there existed no courts nor departments at all. The affairs of State were, however, conducted by "Shuqqas," the State accounts being in the charge of Dewan Har Sewak. the death of Maharajah Balwant Singh, his son, Maharajah Jaswant Singh, succeeded to the gaddi in A.D. 1853, and the State affairs were conducted by Dhao Giyasi Ram for a few years. In 1855 A.D. (Sambat 1911) Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident in Rajputana, visited Bharatpur, and seeing the state of affairs there, appointed Major Morrison as Political Agent, with full administrative powers. Departments such as Judicial, Revenue, &c., were then established. Tehsils and Police Thanas were also instituted, and a system of keeping records was introduced. Lala Bhola Nath was then appointed as Dewan of the State, and Chaudhri Charan Singh and Faujdar Brij Ballab as Magistrates of Dig (District of Mewat) and Bharatpur city respective The management of the Deorhi Department and per sonal affairs of the Maharajah was entrusted to Dhao Gulab Singh, and later on Captain John Nixon was appointed as Settlement Commissioner. In the year 1858 a Panchayat or State Council was created, consisting of Dhao Giyasi Ram, Faujdar Gordhan Singh, Chaudhri Ratan Singh, Chaudhri Girwar Singh, Dewan Lalta Parshad, Bakshi Ganga Ram and Dewan Ram Parshad. At this juncture Babu Bhola Nath was appointed tutor to His Highness the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who was still a minor.

The administration of the State remained under a Political Agent till Sambat 1925, when the Maharajah coming of age assumed the management of State affairs himself, with Bakshi Sawal Singh as his chief adviser. Some time after this His Highness was given full powers, and ruled solely till the end of 1893, at which period he died. He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh, at whose accession a Council was formed consisting of Foujdar Debi Singh, Bakshi Gobind Singh, Dhao Zorawar Singh, Captain Raghunath Singh and Pandit Bishen Lal as its members.

In the year 1895 owing to mal-administration, a Dewan (Kunwar Harbamji) was appointed. This arrangement continued till the year 1898, when a Council was again

established which still conducts the administration of the State, under the guidance and control of the Political Agent.

On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh in 1893 his son, Ram Singh, succeeded to the gaddi. Full powers were not, however, given to him at once, and a Council composed of four members was formed. This was, however, in 1895 for political reasons temporarily abolished, and a Dewan was appointed to carry on the administration under the guidance of the Political Agent. In 1898 on the departure of the Dewan, a Council was again instituted composed of four members (recently increased to five), under the presidency of the Political Agent, in whom all executive authority is centered. This mode of administration is still in vogue, and likely to continue during the minority of the young Chief at present on the gaddi, as he is yet but an infant.

As before mentioned the State is divided into two districts, each under the charge of a Deputy Collector, for purposes of Revenue administration, as well as under a Nazim, each for judicial work, the head-quarters being Bharatpur for the southern and Dig for the northern portion of the State. Each of these districts is divided up into tehsils, which are in charge of tehsildars, who perform both Revenue and Judicial duties in their respective ilakas.

Medical, Jail, Vaccination, and Sanitation Departments.—A detailed account of these will be found under their respective heads.

Public Works Department.—This important department has, until recent years, been under the superintendence of native subordinates. On the death of Maharajah Jaswant Singh an officer of the Imperial Establishment (Mr. J. A. Devenish, C.E.) was deputed to this State by the Government of India, and who continued to exercise supervision over its working from 1894 till 1901. During his tenure many important works of public utility have been erected, some of great magnitude, for further particulars regarding which see article on Irrigation and the description of the Victoria Hospital.

Educational Department.—Vide separate article.

Approximate Income and Expenditure of the Bharatpur State by average of five years from Sambat 1952.

ı								I	ì
	Ілсомв.					Expenditure.			
.oV	Principal Heads.		AMOUNT.	i.	.oV	Principal Heads.	AMOUNT.	Ei .	
			Rs.		4		Rs.	Α.	e;
7	Land Revenue Salt	::		10	00 00	Religious and Charitable Deorhi or Household expenses	1,11,969	011-	51 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
₩ 4 10	Customs Administration	: : :	2,38,580	9 27 9	တက တ	3 Civil Administration 44 Army and Police 55 Establishments (Stables, Elephants.	29,870 9,26,759	2 2	თ 4₄
40	Mint Miscellaneous	: : :	4,22,128	2 7	00	&c.,) P. W. D.	68,751	13	6 3
ထတ်	Deorhi (Bharatpur Tehsil) Arrears of Revenue	::	1,60,363		~ €3 ~ 1€3	State buildings Educational Department	29,329 25,583 100	910	* 00
3	Municipal (or Samtary) board	:	707	מ		Municipal (or Sanitary) Board 10 Municipal (or Sanitary) Board 12 Miscellaneous 13 Balance	21, 63 11,841 23,533 12,22,483	<u> </u>	* 455 *
	Total	:	29,26,641	12	00	Total 3	33,50,661	- क	5 8
			-		-	4	-		1

HISTORY OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY AND LIST OF POLITICAL OFFICERS AND AGENCY SURGEONS, WHO HAVE SERVED IN THIS AGENCY, WITH DATES.

Though the creation of this Agency as a Political charge dates back previous to 1869, no available records exist showing any details regarding it till that date, when it appears that Captain Walter (afterwards A. G.-G. for Rajputana) was in charge. Ten years later the Agency seems to have been brought under reduction and amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency.

In the year 1873, Dholpur was made into a separate political charge and placed under Colonel T. Dennehy, who held the appointment till 1885, a period of 12 years, when that State was again amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency, which appointment appears to have been resuscitated in the year 1887. Since that date this Agency, composed of the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, has remained unchanged, with the exception of its head-quarters, which, until the year 1897 had been at Dholpur, were by order of Government then transferred to Bharatpur for political reasons, where it has since remained.

A list of Political Officers attached to this Agency, with dates of appointment, is herewith appended for reference. For list of Agency Surgeons attached to this political charge *vide* statement further on.

LIST OF POLITICAL AGENTS OF THE EASTERN STATES OF RAJPUTANA.

No.	Name.	From.	To.	Remarks.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Captain C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C. , P. W. Powlett, I.S.C , C. K. M. Walter, I.S.C , A. W. Roberts, I.S.C , W. J. W. Muir, I.S.C , H. B. Abbott, I.S.C Colonel J. A. Wright, I.S.C Surgeon A. S. Brereton, I.M.S Captain J. W. Ridgeway, I.S.C Surgn. Major L. D. Spencer, I.M.S. Captain J. W. Ridgeway, I.S.C. Major C. Grant, I.S.C Colonel J.W. Willoughby Osborne, C.B., I.S.C	17-9-69 3-12-70 Date not available. 15-1-73 2-3-75 12-7-75 15-1-76 11-8-76 15-6-77 Sept. 77 16-4-79		The dates in Column "To" cannot be accurately ascertained from records in the office of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, nor is the list of Political Agents previous to 1869 available, there being no records before that year,
14	der reduction, and amalgamated with the Jaipur Residency, Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C. ,	1-12-82	8-5-83	From 1/12/82 Bharat- pur and Karauli Agency
15	LtCol. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I.	9-5-83	9-8-83	was started. Officiated during Cap- tain Talbot's leave.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34	Captain A. C. Talbot, I.S.C. LtCol. C. B. Euan Smith, C S.I., Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C. LtCol. Wilson, I.S.C. LtCol. Wilson, I.S.C. LtCol. C. B. Euan Smith, I.S.C. Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. Colonel W. F. Prideaux, I.S.C. Major N. C. Martelli, I.S.C., afterwards LtColonel from 1890. Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C. LtCol. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. LtCol. N. C. Martelli, I.S.C. LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C. LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C. LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C. LtCol. W. Loch, I.S.C. LtCol. J. H. Newill, I.S.C. LtCol. J. H. Newill, I.S.C. Mr. E. G. Colvin, C.S. Major (now LtCol.,) C. Herbert, I.S.C. Major W. Stratton, I.S.C. Major W. Stratton, I.S.C.	19-10-93 23-2-95 12-4-95 23-7-96 5-10-96 1-8-97 29-4-97 26-11-97	11-10-83 29-4-86 26-7-86 7-11-86 8-3-87 13-9-89 28-9-89 10-5-91 10-2-92 21-4-93 18-10-93 22-2-95 11-4-95 22-7-98 4-10-96 28-2-97 28-4-97 25-11-97	Rejoined. Officiated for Colonel Euan Smith. Do. Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli. Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli on furlough. Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli. Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli. Rejoined. Officiated for Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli.
30	Major W. Stratton, I.S.C Dholpur Agency.	21-2-01		
	Colonel I. Dennehy, I.S.C After this the Dholpur Agency was amalgamated with the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.	23-12-73	31-5-85	

FAIRS, MELAS, &c.,

WITH DATES AND AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE FREQUENTING THEM.

There are a large number of small fairs held throughout the State at different periods of the year, mostly for agricultural purposes, for sale of grain, agricultural stock, &c., and where the gatherings are local and of little importance. There are, however, two or three very large gatherings of people; for instance the Sitla fairs at Byana, the Mohurrum at Bharatpur, and the Dusera festival, at which large crowds of people assemble, and which often afford great facilities for the dissemination of epidemic diseases. At these latter the Medical and Sanitary departments of the State make arrangements for supervision and medical relief, and with that view I have had arranged a list showing all the fairs, &c., usually held in this State, together with the probable gatherings expected at each, which is most useful information for the Sanitary department, and enables them to make preparations for meeting any epidemic that may ensue as a result of such.

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LIST OF FAIRS WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE BHARATPUR STATE DURING 1900, AND USUALLY HELD ON SAME DATES YEARLY.

		Dies - Water			De 1	Declarately.
No.	Name of Police Circle.	Place where Meia takes place.	Name of Mela.	Date of Mela.	Pe-	Probable Gathering.
1	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.		Urs	80-1-1900	1 day	400
2	Kama	Mandar Ghata	Phuldole	25-2-1900	1 ,,	800
8	Dig	Pounchhri	Samoti Amawas	80-8-1900	1 ,,	600
4 5	Dig Rhenai Rhenn	Katla Naraina Our of Gordhan Gate,	Sidh Saligram	21-8-1900 30-8-1900	† "	\$00 5,000
8	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr. Rupbas	Jatwansi	Phuldole	19 & 20-8-1900	2 days	250
7	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.		Sitla	24-8-1900	1 day	2,500
8	ditto	Out of Mindeh Gate	Phuldole	27-8-1900	1 ,,	250
9	Byana	Birambad	Sitla	28 to 25-8-1900	8 days 2	15,000
10 11	do	Biana town Uchain town	Sitla Zat Nakti Devi		la '' 1	10,000 700
12	do.	Pichoona	Garurji	20-4-1900	2	500
13	do	Rudawal	Daoji	18-4-1900	2 ,, 1	700
14	Dig	Sinsni	Sidh			400
15 16	do	Janother	Gangore		1 ,,	600 500
17	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr.		Jaitabati		1 ,,	400
18	G. Bajna	Buldeogarh	Bicharnath	28-4-1900	1 ,,	600
19	Pahari	Pahari town	Dargah Pir	12-4-1900	0 45770	500 500
$\frac{20}{21}$	Rupbas	Milsanwan Paharpur	Zat Devi Girki		2 days	1,000
22	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.	Atalbund Gate	Gangore	2-4-1900	1 day	Inhabitants
28	do	Out of Binarain Gate,	Phuldole	8-4-1900	1 ,,	&c. 400
24	do	Kumher Gate	Jita Bati		1 ,,	400 500
25 26	Bhusawar do	Bhusawar Ballabgarh	Jati Durgah	7-4-1900 7-4-1900	1	400
27	do	Nithar	do.	8-4-1900	i "	400
28	Chiksana	Chichana	Nakti Devi	6 to 8-4-1900	8 days	6,000
29	Nagar Akhaigarh	Nagar town	Ratjatra		8 ,,	8,000 1,000
30 31,	Akhaigarh Weir	Narauli Neyabass	Bhumiaji Nakti Devi	27-4-1900 8-4-1900	l day	150
32	do	Kirana	Debi ka	14-4-1900	i ",	500
ននុ	do	Jhaj	Deo ka	18-4-1900	1 ,,	1,500
84	do	Weir town	Badri ka	19-4-1900	1 ,,	2,000 500
85 86	Kumher	Sira Kumher town	Mahabir ka Devi NariLesuli	20-4-1900 6 & 7-4-1900	2 days	
37	do.	do.	Kans	8 & 9-4-1900	2 ,,	1,000
38	do	Deo	G. Pengore	19-4-2900	1 day	400
89 40	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr.		Moharram	10.5-1900 10-5-1900	1	10,000 Inhabitants
41	do	Mawai	Sayed	14-5-1900	i ;;	&c. 800
42	do	Badrika	Yad Badri	2-5-1900	1 ,,	5,000
48	do Rhanai Rhana	Koh City and Moti Jhil	Moharram	10-5-1900 10-5-1900	1 ,,	&c. 10,000
44 45	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr Pahari	Pahari town	do.	10-5-1900	1 ,,	Inhabitants
46	Byana	Debi Khud	Bara Jhil	7-5-1900	1 ,,	&c. 800
47	Nagar Thana Sharqi Bhtpr	Thun Gole Bagh	Durga Pir	8-5-1900 28-6-1900	1	000 700
48 49	Sikri	Chutti ka Bass	Ratiatra Chailaka	18-6-1900	1 ,,	100
50	Byana	Bara Jhil	Dashera	7-6-1900	1 ,,	2,000
51	Weir	Weir town	Ratjatra	28 & 29-4-1900	2 days	Inhabitants &c. 6,000
52 58	Dig Thana Sharqi Rhtpr	Pounchri Jagina Gate	Mundia Poonon Haryali Tij	12-7-1900 29-7-1900	1 ,,	400
54	Thana Gharbi Bhtpr		Urs	26-7-1900	1 ;;	800
55	Thana Sharqi Bhtpr	. Jagina Gate	Saloono	10-8-1900	1 ,,	400
56	do	Kadam Khundi	Chatyal	27-8-1900	1 ::	Inhabitants.
57 58	Bajna	Baldeogarh Dilhoti	Bicharnath Chhit Pir Sahib	24-8-1900 81-8-1900	1 ,,	do.
59	do	Sanis	Chhit Joga	81-8-1900	1 ,,	do.
60	Rupbas	Chaikora	Baldeoji	16-8-1900	1 "	250 100
61 62	Sikri	Naugal	Nomi do.	19-8-1900 19-8-1900	la ''	100
63	do	Bodli	Chhat Goga	31-8-1900	1 ,,	4,000
64		Bhojan Thali	Jatra Ramdal,	27 to 80-8-1900	4 days	
65		Dig town	Banjatra	25-8-1900	1 day	5,000 1,000
66 67	do	Boulkhera	Peer ka	81-8-1900 19-8-1900	i ,,	800
68		Dharsoni	Janamashtmi,	18-8-1900	1 ,,	500
69	Pahari	Patrauli	11th Bara Pir,	8-8-1900	1 ,,	850 800
70 71		Chaikora Kumher Gate	Baldeoji Chaita ka	16-8-1900 2-9-1900	1	400
72			Nisyanji .	19-9-1900	1	1,000
78	Rupbas	NY. 1	Debi ka	19-9-1900	Bdays	500
74	Nagar Kama	Kamareri	Ram Sahai	9-9-1900	1 day	300 3,000
75 76	Kama	Kadam Khandi Pounchri	Lila Dewali	8-9-1900 28-10-1900	1	Inhabitants,
70 77	Dig Thana Sharqi Bhtpr	City and Muttra Gate,		8-10-1900	1 ,,	1,00,000
77 78	qo	In Fort	Giyaras	4-10-1900	1 ,,	4,000
79	' do. ,,	Out of Muttra Gate	Urs	24-10-1900 8-10-1900	1 ,,	1,00,000
80 81	Tree		Daschra Bajjarka	25-10-1900	1 ,,	500
	Kumher	1 vrs "		3-10-1900	2 day	a 2.000
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WILD CATTLE.

For many years previous to the recent political administration of the State, large tracts of country in the Bharatpur State had been overrun and laid waste by wild cattle, but since 1896 A.D. effective measures have been taken for the suppression of the nuisance, which is now happily a thing of the past.

The history of them is briefly as follows:-

Their origin is commonly attributed to herds being released to roam in the jungle during war time, reinforced from time to time by ownerless animals and those released for religious purposes. The nuisance gradually increased, and reached large dimensions after the famine of 1877-78. The causes of the increase of wild cattle, and the consequent abandonment of cultivation were cumulative and reactive. Thus jungle and long grass grew on the deserted fields, which then became a cover for the herds which were wont to sally forth at night to devastate the crops in the neighbourhood. Cultivation could only be maintained by building mud walls round the fields, and by keeping watch through the night on the enclosed crop, as the cattle used to breach and surmount the walls.

The lot of the few remaining cultivators in the affected districts became most miserable. They were worn out with watching their crops and at last obliged to abandon their land, and had to subsist only by grazing cattle.

The land, once abandoned, could only be reclaimed by extirpating the long grass at great expense. Adding to these causes the depopulation and poverty that followed the famine of 1877, it is easy to realise how the people, prevented by religious scruples from taking the lives of the sacred animals, were harassed by them and gradually forced to retreat before their increasing inroads. In 1896 a map was made by the State Engineer of the affected district, and it was found that some 200 villages were suffering from the pest, which was, however, confined to the district north of the Banganga River and south of the Dig hills. Doubtless

the presence of carnivora in the southern district and of a Mohammedan population in the north prevented their spread beyond these limits. In consequence of complaints from the neighbouring British districts attempts were made at different times to mitigate the evil, but as far as any internal measures were concerned, these were ill-designed, half-hearted, and utterly inadequate. Protection to the Agra and Muttra districts was, however, ultimately afforded about ten years ago by the construction of a wire fence along the bodrer, 41 miles in length, which still exists. 1896, while the State was being administered by the late Colonel Loch, Political Agent, a scheme was prepared by the State Engineer, Mr. Devenish, in the interests of agriculture, for confining the cattle within barbed wire fences to be constructed around the principal forest, known as the The cattle were to be gradually driven Keladeo Ghunna. in herds from their several haunts to the enclosure, which was to be 11½ square miles in area and 16 miles in circumference.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Administration, the fence was constructed, and a special department was formed for driving the cattle, and, as it was then hoped, for taming them afterwards. The herds were first surrounded by temporary enclosures near their several separate retreats, care being taken to select suitable ground containing trees to which the animals could be fastened after noosing. After preliminary handling in these temporary enclosures, the herds were all driven one by one during the succeeding three years within the permanent wire fence enclosure, where they now remain. The number of cattle thus enclosed was more than 5,000

The enclosed forest land contains ample pasturage and water, and only the cattle which are undergoing taming are fed by hand. The wild cattle are extremely difficult to tame, and very little progress has been made in this operation, only 266 having been tamed and sold up to 1899. The object of the confinement of the cattle has, however, been achieved, and the results have been remarkably successful, nearly the whole of the deserted land having since come into cultivation!

A few remarks may be noted as to the natural history of these wild cattle. They are smaller and less powerful than the tame cattle of the district, freedom under the disadvantages of insufficient food and water having tended to let their size and strength degenerate. The bulls, with their large dewlaps and humps, appear to be fine beasts, but few, if any, of them when tamed are acceptable to the villagers for the plough or the well, and their progeny from tame kine is small and weedy, great damage in this respect having been done to the tame herds by the intrusion of wild bulls. bulls of a herd consort together, except during the pairing season, and in this curious habit closely follow the ways of other wild animals of the ruminant species. The prevalent There were formerly no carnivora in the colour is grey. neighbourhood of Bharatpur, but since the enclosure of the wild cattle a few panthers and occasionally tigers have taken up their abode in the Ghunna, several of which have been shot recently.

The impounded cattle usually keep in excellent condition and breed freely; during the last few years, however, owing to excessive flooding of the land within the enclosure, large numbers have died.

सन्ध्रमेव जयन

CLIMATE.

The climate of the States in this Agency is generally dry, and, I should say, healthy, the State of Bharatpur being the least so of the three for various reasons, foremost among which is the large amount of inundated land that exists during the monsoon, partly natural, owing to floods from the rivers in the States, as well as partly artificial, owing to the existence of large irrigation works. These latter facts of course render the land very fertile, and afford great facilities for agriculture, but are not altogether without their drawbacks from an essentially sanitary point of view, as they render the soil waterlogged and damp, which factor favours the production of malarial fevers, rheumatism, &c., and other diseases which are known to be directly attributable to such phenomena. For the above reasons the climate of Bharatpur is cooler than that of either of the two other States. In all three States there is a large proportion of hilly and broken country called the "Dang," especially noticeable in the States of Dholpur and Karauli, in which latter it is more or less a general feature of the country, and is in the former most marked along the course of the river Chambal, which borders it on the south along its entire length. In the hot months the thermometer registers very high, and the enormous amount of radiation off sand and rock is so great as to practically never allow the earth to cool down during the 24 hours, resulting in great discomfort to the inhabitants, who, as a rule, usually migrate during this time to the low-lying ground in the neighbourhood of the rivers, where also a little grazing can usually be obtained for their cattle.

During the hot months a strong west wind blows often night and day, which allows of the full use of tatties to those who can afford such. Taking into consideration the average rainfall of the Province, I should say that on the whole, the Eastern States enjoy an amount of rainfall above the average of any others in Rajputana. This may partially be due to their situation at the extreme eastern side, where they probably come in for some of the monsoon current coming up from the Bay of Bengal, as well as from that coming from Bombay side. The above fact is also, I think,

borne out by the slight amount of famine which has been apparent locally, at times too when this calamity has been so severe in other parts of the same Province; though as regards Bharatpur, its comparative immunity to such must be attributed in great part to the excellent system of irrigation which exists in that State, which at times renders it independent of the local rainfall. This factor is especially noticeable to anyone making a tour through this State and comparing it with the other two in this Agency.

A detailed statement of rainfall records for the past ten years will be found under the head "Meteorological

Data."



METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Until quite recently no Meteorological Observatory existed in any of the States of this Agency, and therefore no meteorological data are available with the exception of rainfall records, which appear to have been taken purely for agricultural reasons, and these too in a very was unsatisfactory manner, and consequently are entirely unreliable from a scientific standpoint. The accompanying tables give the rainfall at each of the recording stations in this State, from which it will be seen that the advent of famine has been remarkably prognosticated by the gradually-decreasing rainfall both in the years 1895 and 1896, culminating in the famine of 1897, when a normal rainfall alleviated the distress, and again in the years 1898 and 1899 when the fall was slightly less than normal, which resulted in scarcity but not actual famine, and which was ultimately relieved by the abundant and timely rains of 1900. Though this State appears to have had a fair amount of rain in the years 1898 and 1899 other parts of Rajputana suffered severely in this respect, which drought ultimately culminated in the severest famine (that of 1900) which has ever been experienced in the memory of any of us. I attribute the immunity more or less enjoyed by Bharatpur in the late famines, to the very excellent system of irrigation which prevails in the State, but which, perhaps, is owing in part also to the efforts of the rural population themselves, the vast majority of whom are past-masters in the art of agriculture, and utilize every square inch of soil for agricultural purposes where possible. A note on the famines which have affected this State will be found later on.

The average rainfall of the Bharatpur State is annually about 25 inches; this during the last ten years has been greatly exceeded in the years 1891 to 1894 inclusive, but much diminished in the years 1895 to 1897, a condition, as above stated, ending up with famine in the latter year; and again in the year 1899 which was also as regards this State followed by scarcity not actually tantamount to famine, owing to the fact that the previous seasons had been for this State as regards rainfall fairly good ones, though other parts of the province suffered severely, resulting in some instances in actual decimation of the population!

The rainfall seems to be, as a rule, fairly evenly distri-

buted over the State, the largest amounts being registered

as having fallen over the Bharatpur tehsil.

There are twelve recording stations in this State, all of which are located at the head-quarters of each tehsil, the instruments being of the Symons' pattern, and in the custody of the Medical Subordinate in charge of the local dispensary, by whom all observations are recorded, and submitted monthly to the office of the Agency Surgeon for disposal,

Till lately, these instruments were in a very neglected state, but I have been able with the help of the late Dewan to ensure their better protection by the erection of barbed wire fences around each enclosure. Where possible, these instruments have been placed as close as possible to the dispensaries, but in a few cases, owing to local causes, this has not been practicable.

The following list indicates the position of every instrument, each of which is annually inspected and reported upon by the Agency Surgeon during his cold weather tours:—

> Bharatpur, located at the Victoria Hospital. " near Dispensary. Uchain Tehsil. Roopbas " Dispensary. Byana Weir Tehsil. " Tehsil. " Dispensary, 23 Bhusawar | Akheygarh Nagar Pahari Kaman in Tehsil. ,, Dispensary. Dig ,, Kumher

All the instruments are in excellent condition and well looked after, and the records accurately and carefully kept.

In the year 1901 a small Observatory was erected by my exertions in the grounds of the Victoria Hospital at the Charbagh inside the city of Bharatpur, on a spot selected by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, who very kindly visited the place, at my request, for that purpose. It is provided with instruments of latest design, and records are regularly and carefully kept and forwarded to the Government of India. The junior Medical Subordinate on duty at the Victoria Hospital is in charge of it, and for which he draws a small monthly allowance from the Government of India. No such institution exists at present at the capitals of the two other States in this Agency.

AVERAGE MONTHLY AND YEARLY RAINFALL FROM 1890 TO 1899 FOR EACH TEHSIL AND FOR THE WHOLE BHARATPUR STATE SHOWN IN TABULAR FORM.

Average monthly rainfall for whole State. 81.0 0.13 0.46 0.353.42 7.79 24.660.08 7.333.80 0.26aver-ages for each month. otal of 87-95 19.97 5.74 5.453.17 0.95 4-25 9 1.44 1:50 93.505.34 295.96 # 8 46 12 \$ 36 S 8 8 5 Centa. Uchain. 600 9 -1 ş : ፥ : : : ፥ ፥ ፥ 23 Inches. ¢¢. 40 -1 23 ্ব 9 e. 33 20 14 8 古 8 Rupbas. Cents, ÷ ፥ : 9 **r**-9 4 : ፥ g поров. 16 82 33 39 23 57 2 ፥ 50 Byana. Conts. 3 4 00 00 ço : ÷ ፥ : ; ፥ 26 tuches, S 40 50 47 Z 61 33 36 35 17 8 17 Conta. Weir ಳು 9 Ġ, ** : : ፥ ; 잃 Гисрев. r <u>-</u> 49 Gopalgarh, Akhaigarh, Bhusawar. 34 35 60 36 00 88 S 83 36 Conts. ന 6 ÷ : ፥ ŝ : Ілсисв, क्ष œ 19 8 C/3 5 36 23 83 æ 35 21 Cents, က ර # 9 ፥ ; ፧ : : 2 Inches. 33 00 38 16 Ćζ 43 16 51 52 75 96 51 61 септа. 67 9 ಣ : ፥ : 엃 : ÷ Inchea 4 83 90 29 Ĭ 14 99 \tilde{z} 45 23 8 Conte. Pahari. 01 90 9 4 ፥ : ፥ 23 Inches. 20 엃 00 56 3 क्ष 82 33 යි \$ 9 98 Cente. 2 Kamah. ന 6 ~ 8 : : : ÷ ፥ : ፥ : 8 rsəyəti] 83 13 28 9 17 E 23 7.2 ଷ 8 8 Cents. Dig. : : C/I 6 ļ~ က ፥ ፥ : ፧ 55 .eadoal G 13 13 33 63 Ф ፥ 97 ፥ 14 Cents. 34 83 Kumher. : : ಣ ĝ 6 Ø ŧ ; : ፥ 32 тисрев : ፥ Bharatpur * 38 33 63 Ξ 8 Ξ Cents. 49 3 8 83 00 9 ಣ i ፧ ፥ 2 : : ፧ ፥ поров Rainfall of each Tehsil. ፡ ፥ Average annual Rainfail of ፥ ፡ ፥ ፥ September November Months. December February October January August March April JuneJuly May

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BHARAPPUR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average,	61.0	0 0.34	0.39	10-0	4 0.63	8 4.11	18:81	8.07	9-30	0 0.14	0 0-11	88.0		3 27.38
	Total	4.95	3.33	3.87	0.10	6.34	41.08	88.10	80.72	38.99	1.40	1.10	8.18		273.83
.60	Center	:	:	:	:	1 8	72	59	œ	55	:	:	•		85
1899.	у Бисковы	:		;	:		П	۲-	:	ï	:	:	:		21
.86	Center	:	13	:	:	930	57	78	45	9	;	:	70		£6
1898.	тисрев.	:	23	;	:	_	4	1~	90	63	:	÷	:	_	26
. 46	Cetrts.	:	:	:	;	60	82	18	83	13	:	:	:		74
1881	Inches	;	;	:	i	;	-	ß	Ξ	60	:	:	i		24
1896.	Cerrésa	16	÷	;	:		전 10년	88	43	72	:	64	62		90
87	подрав.	:	;	6		18	7	∞	-	;	:	:	÷		14
189ú.	вашь.	46	12	00	10	i	88	63	8	98	:	:	53		63
82	Inches	_	:	:	:	1	4	00	70	:	:	:	:		55
1894.	Centar	¢0,	:	10	Ĭ.	37	47	10	6	39	æ	9	86	;	19
18	Inches.		•	ŧ	Щ	IJ.	4	9	13	Ġ	:	:	7		32
1893,	Cents	_:	*	Ç3	d	72	45	42	35	37	33	2	·		52
<u> </u>	Тлећев	_ =	-	-11		-	ය	11	4	ಣ	· !	:	:		34
1892.	Cents	8	10	i	सुर	98	96	19	96	93	:	i	94		24
22	плећев.	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	÷	12	7	Ğ	:	ŧ	•		36
1891.	Gents	96	:	95	i	35	8	95	31	54	-	:	:		36
92 ———	Inches		÷	~	;	:	;	6 0	15	14	1	:	:		37
1890.	Centes.	÷	:	30	:	:	15	55	70	50	:	÷	15		35
81	тистова	:	:	:	į	:	1~	9	9	7	i		:		23
		;	:	į	•	;	•	÷	į	:	.	į	:		į
	Months,	:	:	;	:	:	÷	÷	:	š	į	Ĭ	÷		Total
	Ж	Y.	February	•	i	1	•	ŧ	:	ıber	:	ber	ber		
		Jahuary	Februs	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		

RAINTALL AS BECORDED AT UCHAIN FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average	0:36	0.45	0.23	0.03	0.53	346	6.36	6.95	3.80	0.15	60.0	6.43	 22-92
	Total,	3.61	4-14	2.33	9. 9.	5.83	34.65	63.62	69.18	38 (12	1.48	0.93	4.22	81-023
1899.	Cents.	:	:		70	82	23	59	8	18	•	:	:	95
18	Inches.	:	:	:	:		13	۲-	;	:		:	;	 क्ष
1898.	Cents.	:	23	:	:	91	76	10	23	42	i	ì	:	88
187	1исрев.	:	673	:	:	:	4	12	7	-	į	į	:	 28
1897.	Centa	:	:	:	:	-	76	8.	55	86	:	i	:	7.8
) š	Inches.	į	;	:	:	:	67	တ		က	90	i	;	24
zi	Cents.	18	:	12	i	wma z		32	_	50	:	43	46	2
1896.	Ілсрев.		:	6		26	63	ಣ	ന	-	3	i	:	11
1895.	Centes,	33	40	45	20	21	55	78	18	8	:	į	11	51
18	Inches.	:	:	100		/Q		ಬ	70	-	:	•	:	21
1894.	Cents.	13	:	21		72	81	34	62	39	:	÷	_; ;	 92
18	fuches,	1	:	A	L/L	11	ಣ	4	12	ବନ	:	;	63	22
93.	Cente	47	85	15		75	90	ī	94	8	8	<u>S</u>	73	 7.5
1893.	Inches.	ī	:	118		н	н	Ξ	41		:	:	:	 75
žį.	Cents.	30	:	1	લુકા	70	9	11	6	46	3	;	98	 28
1892.	Inches.	:	:		:	-	Н	9	rů	-	:	፥	:	83
1891.	Cente.	02	:	40	:	:	:	73	81	66	10	:	:	83
18	тисрев.	:	_:		:	:	:	:	15	13	-	i	:	33
1890.	Gents.	:		:	:	:	:	70	10	8	:	:	:	 7.0
186	Inches.	:	:	:	:	:	9	4	7	83	:	:	:	 ଷ
		:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	ŧ	i	:	:
	tha,	1	į	!	:	:	ŧ	;	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	:	ŧ	Total
	Months	January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December.,	

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months. Months. Trothes. Pontes. Trothes. Trothes. <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>18.</th><th>1890.</th><th>1891.</th><th>-i</th><th>1892.</th><th>62</th><th>1893.</th><th>çó</th><th>1894.</th><th></th><th>1895.</th><th></th><th>1896.</th><th></th><th>1897.</th><th> -</th><th>1898.</th><th></th><th>1899.</th><th></th><th></th><th></th></t<>				18.	1890.	1891.	-i	1892.	62	1893.	çó	1894.		1895.		1896.		1897.	-	1898.		1899.			
<td>Жо</td> <td>ths.</td> <td></td> <td>*8040ar</td> <td>Cente.</td> <td>lnches,</td> <td>Cente.</td> <td>Inches.</td> <td>Conte.</td> <td>Inches.</td> <td>Cente.</td> <td>Inches.</td> <td>Cents.</td> <td>Іпсрев.</td> <td>Cents.</td> <td>Тислев.</td> <td>Conts.</td> <td>1nches.</td> <td> </td> <td>посрев,</td> <td></td> <td>inches.</td> <td>Cents,</td> <td>Total.</td> <td>Average.</td>	Жо	ths.		*8040ar	Cente.	lnches,	Cente.	Inches.	Conte.	Inches.	Cente.	Inches.	Cents.	Іпсрев.	Cents.	Тислев.	Conts.	1nches.	 	посрев,		inches.	Cents,	Total.	Average.
<td></td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>i</td> <td>50</td> <td>:</td> <td>73</td> <td>:</td> <td>55</td> <td>-</td> <td>5<u>5</u></td> <td>63</td> <td>4</td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>30</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>;</td> <td>5.44</td> <td>6.54</td>			:		:	i	50	:	73	:	55	-	5 <u>5</u>	63	4	:			30				 ;	5.44	6.54
<td></td> <td></td> <td>i</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>;</td> <td>i</td> <td>:</td> <td>25</td> <td>:</td> <td>;</td> <td></td> <td>56</td> <td>:</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>က</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>4-20</td> <td>0.45</td>			i	:	:	:	:	;	i	:	25	:	;		56	:	25		:	က			:	4-20	0.45
<td></td> <td></td> <td>i</td> <td>;</td> <td>20</td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>Ę</td> <td>UE</td> <td>22</td> <td>i</td> <td>÷</td> <td>1</td> <td>16</td> <td>JC.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1.58</td> <td>0.16</td>			i	;	20		:	:	Ę	UE	22	i	÷	1	16	JC.								1.58	0.16
<td></td> <td>Ī</td> <td>i</td> <td>·i</td> <td>10</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>:</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1/1</td> <td></td> <td>:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td> :</td> <td></td> <td> :</td> <td></td> <td> :</td> <td>ō</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>0.03</td>		Ī	i	·i	10	:	:	:	14			1/1		:				 :		 :		 :	ō	0.27	0.03
			:	:	:	:	30	~	65	99			i			20							52	5.99	05.0
9 30 2 87 5 78 10 69 4 20 7 82 4 86 8 6 11 14 85 7 18 6 4 50 2 2 2 2 6 6 5 94 20 65 37 96 4 50 2 2 2 2 6 6 5 94 20 65 37 9 65 37 9 65 37 9 65 37 9 65 37 9 65 37 30 8 30			i	9	90	:	m	:	56		55	70	36	-	08	-	19			 :			33	34.30	3·13
6 30 11 56 7 43 5 47 14 96 4 52 2 26 6 6 5 94 29 65-37 40		i	:	۵.	30	6/	87	20	78	10	69	4	20	ţ-	85		98		68		1,4		55	73.89	7.39
3 40 15 92 7 80 4 69 7 1 68 13 6 45 67 64 43-98 "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" 143-98 "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" 143-98 ""		i	:	9	30	11	56	1-	43	70	47	14	96	4	52		28		<u> </u>				53	65.37	12.9
.	September	÷	:	ಣ	40	15	35	1~	80	4	53	61	70	~	89	 ;	13			:			42	43.98	4.40
80 1 22 13 80 1 22 13 80 1 22 13 80 30 30 30		ŧ	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	3	•	:		:	i	i			:			:	1.43	0.14
Total 26 33 18 24 75 23 16 29 76 18 83 10 35 23 94 21 83 25 44 237-24	November	:	i	:	:	_:	i		:	:	4	:	:	·	:	<u>:</u>	34			:				0.75	0.0
26 33 18 24 75 23 16 29 76 18 83 10 35 23 94 21 83 25 44 237-24	December	:	i	:	20	_:	ş		80	:	:	~	83	:	13	:				:			:	3 04	0.30
26 33 18 24 75 23 16 29 76 18 83 10 35 23 94 21 83 25 44 237-24													-												
		Total	:	92	:	æ	œ.	24	15	23	16	81	76	<u> </u>	88	 	 	! -	!		<u></u>	' -		237-24	23.72

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average.	0.35	0.20	0.39	0.03	0-23	4.57	8.27	60.8	3.85	ŀ	90-0	0.16		26.50
	Total.	3.53	4.97	3-91	0.56	2.52	45.73	82-73	80.32	57-8€	:	0.64	1.58	-	265 00
1899.	Cents.	:	i	:	23	47	32	28	14	:	:	:	:		44
8	Inches.	•	:	:	:	:	15	œ	:	:	:		;		24
1898.	Centra.	:	87	;	;	34	29	82	22	60	;	:	6		78
188	Ілсрев.	:	6)	:	:	:	ಣ	5	9	:	. :	:	:		27
1897.	Cents.	H	:	:	:	!	10	30	;	20	÷	÷	į		91
, M	Inches.	:	:	;	:	:	က	r-	G	21	:	:	:		ឥ
1896.	Cente.	:	į	;	ŀ	10	50	9	:	÷	÷	10	20	·	8
) S	Ілсрев.	÷	;	X	M	26	¢1	7	_	7	:	:	i		œ
1895.	Cents.	83	10	21	co	83	12	88	65	13	i	:	;		69
81	.aadon1	-	CN.	-6			4	1-	4	7	;	;	:		23
1894.	Cents.	:		E	M	42	27	9	88	71	;	:	<u>'</u> 22		86
186	Inches.	87	:	÷		X:)	4	9	21	4	:	;			\$
1893.	Cents.	10	:	A		đ	67	35	39	35	:	54	i		40
188	Inches.	:	;	Vá			4	18	31	62	:	:	:		56
.268	Cents.	40	;	÷	सन्प	40	56	74	†;	36	÷	:	УÜ		20
88	Inches.	:	:	:	:	;		1	12	ဘဝ	;	Ē	:		30
11.	Cents.	:	i	20	:	22	:	70	10	80	:	:	;		99
1891.	Іпсрев.	:	:	C3	;	i	i	2	19	15	:	:	•		46
99	Centa.	:	:	20	:	i	30	25	75	99	:	:	:	+	9
1890.	.sodon1	:	:	i	1	:	01	ي	ಣ	-	:	:	:		,83
		:	i	:	:	:	:	i	:	;	:	:	i		:
	рв,	•	ŧ	:	i	÷	Ī	:	:	:	ŧ	÷	:		Tota 1
!	Months.	į	į	!	i	i	į	i	:	ä	i	ř	:		Η.
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		

RAINFAIL AS RECORDED AT WEIR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average.	3 0-47	6 0.54	9 0.22	0 0.04	0.33	3.33	9 6.35	9 9.17	6 4-25	9 0.05	0 0-17	0.40	8 25.35
	Total.	4-73	5.36	<u>9</u> ·19	0.40	3.35	33-61	63.43	91-69	43.46	0.49	1.70	4.04	253.48
1849.	Cente.	:	i	;	:	94	18	75	34	48	;	:	:	 69
18	Inches.	:	:	:	÷	:	6	90	ł	:	÷	÷	i	61
1898.	Cents.	:	36	;		32	92	7	43	27	:	i	55	 65
18	Inches.	:	¢ 3	:	i	·	1	13	11	:	÷	:	:	ଖ
1897.	Cents.	:	i	:	:	15	88	<u>56</u>	99	83	:	:	:	 53
180	Тъсрев.	:	:	:	:	;	6/1	œ	90	61	:	;	•	 22
36	Cents.	:	14	;	•	7	42	87	99	4	÷	50	42	45
1896.	Inches	:	1	53	Į,		83	χ	4	:	:	:	:	 14
ιġ	Cents.	43	9	54	20	3	13	P	23	47	÷	:	10	 -
1895.	тысрев.	,	;	68			ಣ	ಣ	10	:	:	i	;	14
	Genta.	ŗĢ	:	Y		J.	48	84	58	47	10	:	50	75
1894.	Inches.	-	÷	1	A	M	4	io	61	īĊ	:	÷	_	30
	Cents.	55	98	概	1/4	77	127	32	œ	80	;	କ୍ଷ	13	160
1893.	Іпслев.	-	¢3	Ų,	١,	٦,	H	12	က	Ø	;	_		22
çi	Cents.	50	;	स	यमे	व न	8	39	79	19	10	:	54	99
1892.	Inches.	:	:	;	i	;	;	žĈ	19	G	÷	;	:	355
i	Cents.	8	:	0#	:	9	10	88	ž	9	₹	:	÷	 42
1891.	Inches.	:	:	_	:	÷	:	ಣ	6	13	:	:	÷	45
ان	Cents.	:	:	25	20	:	85	8	.c.	40	:	:	10	15
1890.	Inches.	:	;	:	;	:	t-	9	ت.	ಣ	:	;	;	 24
		;	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	ths.	:	÷	i	:	:	ŧ	:	i	:	I	:	Ī	Total
	Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	E7

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BHARATPUR FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average.	98.0	0.34	0.35	0.03	98.0	3.00	2.08	88.9	4.25	0.02	10-0	0-49		23-28
	Total.	3.55	3.41	3.23	0.53	3.29	29-97	70.76	68-79	42.53	0.71	0.73	4.94		232.78
	Centa,	÷	:	÷	63	37	84	58	7.5	:	:	:	;		26
1899.	Inchos.	:	:	:	;		9	1-	÷	i	į	i	;		91
) <u>s</u>	Cents.	;	13	÷	;	24	34	14	8	=	i	:	12		89
1898.	Inches.	:	¢3	:	÷	:	63	- oc	I	:	:	:	;		07
1897.	Cents.	₩	:	÷	:	16	20	9	28	73	4	÷	i		18
186	Іпсрев.	:	:	:	:	:		01	4	C)	:	;	i		62
1896.	Cents.	က	-	1	က	83	9	36	93	2,6	፥	6	63		88
186	Inches.	:	;	-			4	rc	ಣ	:	:	:	·		121
1895.	Cents.	33	H	66	24	6	63	19	1	55	÷	:	10		36
18	Inches.		;				-	ы	4	:	:	:	:		2
1894.	Cente.	62	;	13		Ţ,	83	42	19	76	:	:	79		꿇
181	Ілорев.	:	:	:	1		C 3	1	ଷ	ಣ	÷	;	-		36
1893.	Cents.	88	98	ō.		46	86	78	89	58	ŧ	64	98		25
81	Inches.	:	;	E			H	Ξ	ĊI	Ø	;	;	ŧ		ន
1892.	Cents.	क्ष	24		H-CI	28	74	48	45	87	45	;	24	_	0
18	fuchos.	:	÷	:	;	i	:	70	11	ဗ	:	:	_		27
1891.	Cente.	9	÷	i	:	70	i	63	20	11	22	:	:	-	36
18	rsətlənl	:	:	61	:	;	:	rů.	o.	21	:	-:	:		39
1890.	Conts.	:	:	30	;		20	20	33	10	;	:	20		7.0
18	.sedon1	:	į	:	÷	i	œ	4	4	4	:	:	;		21
		;	i	;	i	i	:	:	:	:	÷	:	;	'	:
	ths	:	;	;	ŧ	÷	፥	i	÷	Ē	÷	:	;		Total
	Months		X	:	÷	Ē	:	:	Ξ	i.		ķ			۲,
		January	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT UCHAIN FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Ачогадо.	94.0	0.29	0.99	80.0	0.19	3.11	2 2.9	20.9	4.13	0-23	0.21	0.36		27.12
	Total.	5.29	2.90	2.93	0.75	1.90	31-12	62-23	60-16	41.29	2.64	2.02	3.59		217.17
99.	Centa.	į	:	;	:	28	85	35	94	:	;	:	:		42
1899,	гоцоц	:	:	:	:	:	9	#	:	:	:	:	;		12
တ္ထံ	Cents	:	21		÷	37	13	₩	32	i	;	:	36		43
1898.	Inches	:	61	i	i	÷	63	9	7.73	:	:	:	:	1	16
7.	Cente.	;	i	ŧ	;	22	16	36	38	8	÷	;	:	ļ	32
1897.	Inches.	:	:	÷	:	i	¢1	10	ಣ	4	:	;	:		য়
<u>~</u>	Cents.	15	:	:	:	44	_ II	19	92	76	;	54	91		47
1896.	Inches.		;	E	S	218	A.	25	က	į	•		i		16
12	етиеО	17		70	25	Ħ	95	56	24	÷	i	i	36		23
1895.	Inches	-	:				63	9	žĢ	:	•	;	į		17
Į.	Септв	99	;	:			92	81	93	37	:	i	58	-	11
1894.	Іледев.	ଟ୍ୟ	;	.40			4	4	11	-	:	:	-	ļ	33
භූ	ЕдиоО	5	69	ဆို	L I	:	90	81	C3	43	9	53	:		7
1893.	велопІ	F	:	VE		82	-	6	9	61	:	;	:	ļ	23
ć.	Cerrts	26	:	₹	14	39	21	₩	02	54	:	:	38	1	52
1892,	тисрев,	:	:	:	:	;	C1	õ	10	x 0	÷	:	:		27
	StreO	30	:	40	;	20	50	62	64	21	48	:	i		35
1891.	Inches.	:	;			:	:	7	7	13	63	:	•		28
Ģ.	Cents.	:	:	25	50	:	80	:	60	i	10	:	:		25
1890.	Inches.	<u>:</u>	ŧ	:	:		iG.	10	4	4	:	:	;		20
			:	i	į	:	:	:	;	ŧ	i	:	ŧ		i
	ths	i	:	:	;	ŧ	i	:	:	i	i	:	÷		Total
	Months	January	February	March	April	May	Јипе	July	August	September	October	November	December		

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT GOPALGARH FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1899.	Total. Average.	5.0 0.51	5.10 0.51	3.31 0.33		4 0.84 0.08	4 0.84 23 3.85	4 0.84 23 3.85 93 31.56	4 0.84 23 3.85 93 31.56 67 75.17	4 0.84 23 3 85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36	4 0.84 23 3.85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36 34.27	4 0.84 23 3 85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36 2.42	4 0.84 23 3 85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36 2.42 1.58	4 0.84 23 3.85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36 2.42 1.58 6.08	4 0.84 23 3 85 93 31.56 67 75.17 41 60.36 2.42 2.42 1.58 6.08
185	Івсрев.		:	:		:			·	· :	: :				
1898.	Cents.	<u>:</u>	83	:		: :									
ř	тисрев.	<u>:</u>	63	_:		:			<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>		
1897.	Cents.	16	<u>:</u>	15		<u>:</u>									
	Ілећев.	:	:	:		<u>:</u>				<u> </u>	<u> </u>				
1896.	Cents.	12	_:		_	:						and the latest the lat			
	froncs.		<u>:</u>	, f	0.15	Į	94.75	100000	1120000						
1895.	Cents.	31		82	8		P			- CONTRACTOR -				: 12 03 13 : : 4	: 12 83 73 : : 4
	Inches.	:	:	-					00.888999	0.88899					
1894.	Cents.	35	34	:	1		4	100							
Ã	Inches.	C1	<u>;</u>	:]!/		Ų!	14 911	14 91113	14 91113	1.4 01111				
1893.	Cents.		53	14			12		1/38/88/14/21/A	733833274	1/2/2014 A	(1200 Table 1	7/2/2/14/14 A	7/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2/2	7/20/21/21/4
<u> </u>	Inches.		_	Ŋ	à b					32 - 22 (1 - 1)	100 - 200 (E-1)	N. STATE OF THE ST	N. ZAME-I	N-Zam-t	
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	Months	January	February	March	April		Мау			و د	st mpe	May June July August September Ootober	May June July August September Ootober	May June July August September Ootober November	May June July August September Ootober November

RAINTALL AS RECORDED AT PAHARI FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months,		1890.	<u>.</u>	1891.		1892		1893		1894.		1896.		1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.	-		
		Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cente.	Тислев.	Cente.	Іпсрев.	Cents	ілсідев,	Cente.	Тислов.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Gents.	Inches.	Cents.		Average.
January	:	:	:	;	8	:	47	:	41		89	:	85	:	8	:	9	<u>:</u> :		· :	4.48		0.45
February	:	:	į	:	:	:	e]	-	62	:	20	:	2	:	:	- <u>·</u> :	:		-		10 4.17	7	0.45
March	;	:	:	-	10	:		Ü,	:	;	34	-	61	-	4	- 67	- 02	<u>·</u> :	<u>·</u>		2.29		0.23
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July	į	Ħ	20	~	:	90	20	18	56) 0	29	ıΩ	68	10	6	∞	rc)	5	71	4	80.08		8-01
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September	:	ಣ	:	6	41	90	6#	9	7.5	œ	77		19	 :	. 28		66		- 6	- 21	51 42.83		4:28
October	:	:	:		43	÷	:	:	;	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	· :	<u>:</u>	· :	_ <u>-</u>	<u>:</u> :	1.43	22	0.14
November	:	. :	:	÷	:	:	;	:	75	:	;	:	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	- 69	<u>.</u> !	<u>.</u>	_ <u>:</u> ;	<u>.</u>	<u>-</u>		1.44	0.14
December	į	:	10	i	÷	;	4		23	ന	61	:	==		- 16	- <u>·</u> :	· :			:	09.9	<u>8</u>	99.0
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Total	i	23	20	32	49	787	8	34	54	32	65	8	35	15	20	17	12	5	26	17 7	77 237-18	8	23.72

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KAMAH FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average	0.94	0.53	0.29	0.36	0.28	3.70	9.32	7.32	8.30	80-0	0.24	0.40		26.96
	Total	9.38	5.30	2.87	3.64	2.75	37.01	93-16	73.25	35.02	6.85	5.39	3-96	·	269.58
ç.	Cents.	:	13	:	÷	25	97	71	18	46	÷	;	;		69
1899.	Inches.	:		:	;	:	00	ιĠ	:	;	:	:			15
ω,	Cents.	:	6	:	:	26	29	79	32	48	÷	:	r.		56
1898.	Inches.	:	ന	:	:	;	ಣ	C/I	4	4	i	;	;		18
<u>ن</u> ي ا	Cents.	:	:	10	-	98	88	:	30	30	}	:	:	-	39
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99	Conts.	:	10	i	:	ಣ	31	99	.c.	-	:	28	31		47
1896.	Ілсрев.	:	:	×	n.E	25	A	13	10	:	:	;	_		82
5.	Centes.	81	:	44	14	3	46	81	66	51	;	i	34		28
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4	Gonte.	35	:	4	1	18	39	53	59	37	;	:	98		က
1894.	Іпслев.	4	:	:	1	XI)	9	9	21	90	:	:	Н		49
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1893.	Іпсрев.	6/1	_	-				11	4	1-	:	63	:		33
22	Cente.	52	42	:	सन्ध	42	26	65	33	86	:	:	20		45
1892.	Ілсрев.	:	:	;	:	:	æ	9	15	ಣ	ī	i	;		98 90
i	Cents.	70	·	20	50	÷	10	50	83	47	œ 55	;	÷		¥.
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1890.	Inches.	;	:		:	:	ro	20	ಣ	o,	:	:	:		32
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	ths.	i	i	i	i	÷	ŧ	÷	:	ī	:	!	÷		Total
	Months.	:	:	•	!	ï	!	:	į	er	i	*	:		-
		January	February	March	April	May	June	\mathbf{J} uly	August	September	October	November	December		

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT DIG FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average.	0.62	0.77	0-7-0	0.13	0.28	2.60	9.04	7.10	3.81	0.17	90.0	0.77	25.53
	Total.	6.22	7.67	2.01	1.30	2.76	26.06	90-39	86-02	38-09	1.75	6.43	7.70	 255-36
g i	Cents.	2	;	:	දි	စ	38	74	92	:	-	:	:	ಣ
1899.	Inches	:	:	:	:	:	Ľ~	攻	;	:	ŧ	:	:	#
φ.	Сепсы	:	20	:	i	85	83	56	66	95	:	:	49	87
1898.	Ілсрев	:	က	:	:	:	61	9	ന	67	:	:	:	 ន
7.	Cents.	12	:	:	:	12	21	35	55	35	Ç1	}	;	 22
1897.	Іисрев.	;	;	:	:	:	_	7	o o	ಣ	:	:	:	22
Š.	Conts.	-	6	O.	26		27	æ	ଛ	23	÷	26	44	絽
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45	Cents.	Ξ	74	25	ŝŝ	16	65	1	19	20	÷	;	99	12
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4	Cente	28	:				75	73	83	51	:	í	95	82
1894.	.вефоп[:		1	X is	H	10	14	10	:	:		35
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1893.	Ілсрев.	- 23		W	1	4	ಣ	Ξ	ಣ	<u>.</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:	33
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1891.	Inches.	:	:		:	:	:	Ç1	10	90	1	:	:	8
	Cents.	;	10	-	70	:	98	;	92	52	:	:	20	28
1890.	Ілсьея	:	:	:	:	i	ಕಾ	17	4	63	:	;	:	88
		:	:	i	;	į	Ŀ	:	÷	:	į	:	:	 :
	.: ::	i	;	E	į	፥	i	÷	:	÷	;	:	÷	Total
	Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT KUMHER FOR TEN YEARS FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	Average.	0.08	0.34	60-0	÷	0.19	3-97	9-13	87-6	7-01	:	0.14	0.39	 25.63
	Total.	0.63	2.35	09.0	0.03	1.33	27.81	63.89	64-99	14.11	:	96.0	2.75	179.44
ê;	Cents.	i	÷	:	:	90	53	68	46	15	;	н	:	88
1899.	Inches.	;		:		•	6	10	;	ł	;	:	:	12
တ်	Cents.	:	35	÷	;	24	8	85	83	44	:	:	54	53
1898.	Inches.	:	63		;	:	10	6	7	·	;		-	 25
<u></u>	Cents.	•	ż	÷	:	i	34	65	63	74	;	:	;	33
1897.	Inches.	:	;		:	:	:	00	4	ಣ	•	:	:	 17
	Cents,	17	;	8	;	19	37	38	88	36	:	95	73	73
1896.	Inches,	:	;	j.	201	12	က	91	10	:	i	:	:	 27
	Cents.	ئ.	•	16	ಣ		-4	н	дž	17	÷	:	24	49
1895.	Іпсьов.	:	:	;			5	9	10	-	:	2	:	 18
	Cents.	×	×	×	×	×	×	54	;	98	:	;	24	58
1894.	Inches.	×	×	×	×	×	×	9	30	9	:	:	;	43
	Cents,	×	×	×	×	ĸ	×	×	×	×	ж	×	х	×
1803.	Inches.	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
1892.	Cente,	×	×	×	×	×	x	×	×	×	×	×	х	×
186	Інсрея	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	Cente	. 	÷	0%	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	;	į	 8
1891.	Inches,	į	:	·	:	i	;	:	:	1	:	:	:	<u> </u>
	Cents.	:	:	÷	:	÷	25	8	90	45	:	:	:	 20
1890.	Inches.	÷	:	:	:	ì	4	10	9	-	:	:	:	22
		:	:	:	:	;	i	:	÷	i	:	:	:	:
	aš	:	:	ì	ŧ	÷	:	:	÷	:	:	:	;	Total
	Months	đanuary	February	March	April	Мау	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

Note.-No record available for years whose columns are marked thus x.

FAMINE.

The most severe famine that has affected this part of the country, and which is still remembered by the present generation, was that of Sambat 1934 (A.D. 1877). Very little appears to have been done to succour the people in that famine, and great distress and depopulation occurred.

Again Bharatpur was affected by serious scarcity in 1896-97, when relief works were opened both under the management of P. W. D. and Revenue authorities, by which means all distressed people requiring help were relieved. The maximum daily number attending works in that famine amounted to 15,000, in itself not being exorbitant. Those weak and unfit for hard labour were fed in the poorhouses opened both by State and public charities, and some were given food gratuitously on the relief works also. This distress lasted for nine months, when the monsoon of 1897 set in and enabled the people to resume agricultural operations for the Rabi crop. The State afforded timely aid by distributing Rs. 24,000 as Taccavi advances to needy and resourceless cultivators at the advent of rains, and thus enabled the tenantry, as a body, to take to sowing their crops.

The famine of 1899-1900 showed itself in unusually high prices, which were owing to generally deficient rainfall. The rains in that year were unnecessarily copious in the month of Asarh (at the Kharif sowings) which caused a considerable area to remain unsown owing to unusual moisture, and the seed which was sown afterwards either did not germinate or was totally dried up later, as the rains practically ceased unusually early, the few standing crops remaining stunted for the same reason. The defective rains caused a decrease of water in bunds and wells, and thus indirectly much affected the irrigation and Chahi cultivation, which would otherwise have been much better in the event of Another indirect result of the defective sufficient rains. rains on crops was that the water of many wells was thereby rendered so salty as to be detrimental to the valuable crops.

The following statement shows the rainfall and area

under cultivation in the year of famine, as compared with the previous year's corresponding figures:—

Crop.		verage Rainfall		T	otal Cultivated Area.
1898	Kharif	18.50	•••		1,327.933
1899	Rabi	·55	•••		546.124
					
	Total	19.05	•••		1,874,057
1899	Kharif	18.54			1,383,562
1900	Rabi	12}			3,40,242
					
	Total	$18.66\frac{1}{2}$			17,23,805

Looking to these figures, it will be noticed that the rains in the year 1899-1900 were not much below the corresponding figures in the past year, and it appears that the rains in the Kharif season 1899 were more by 4 per cent than in Kharif 1898, the reason being found in the unnecessarily copious rains at the outset of Kharif 1899, and then a practical cessation of the showers which should protect the crops from drought. The winter rains, too, in the Rabi of 1899 were less by about half an inch than in the Rabi of 1898. This bad distribution and deficiency of rainfall are the factors mainly accountable for the famine under report.

Table showing the Price of Food Grains sold in Bharatpur City from 1890 to 1899.

		(0.11)	S-Zare				
Year.	Barley.	Gram.	Rice.	U rd.	Mung.	Arhar.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899	21 0 22 0 25 0 27 9 31 11 25 9 18 1 14 0 28 4 20 15 234 6	20 6 25 0 26 13 29 0 23 0 16 1 10 1 23 0 17 2 210 11	8 4 8 0 7 10 7 8 8 4 8 0 6 10 5 8 7 6 5 4	Sr. Ch. 14 0 16 0 16 4 20 12 22 7 20 3 9 13 7 8 10 1 11 4 148 6	13 0 15 0 14 6 18 2 21 14 14 13 10 12 7 10 14 2 16 2	Sr. Ch. 15 0 14 8 15 0 14 0 16 0 15 8 11 4 6 15 11 12 11 5	
Average,	93 7	21 11	7 3 3 5	$14 \ 13\frac{4}{10}$	14 9 3	13 2	

TARLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899, AND ITS RELATION TO THE DEATHRATE OF THE POPULATION SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITTACES PER RUPRE.

	Rainfall.	Little below aver-	Above average.	Average.	Little below aver-	age. Small. Average	do. Small,		
9.5	Condition of year as to general health.		Unhealthy	Healthy Fairly healthy	Healthy	Da	Fairly healthy Healthy		
Prakore	Death rate.		Very high	Low High	Low		High		
	Comparative rates.	Average Moth, dear	Average Average, cheap, Moth and	Very cheap Average Wheat, che p, and	Dear	Very dear	Very cheap Dear, average Moth and	Dajra	
	Bajra, or M llet.	Sr. Ch.	17 2 16 10	27 0 23 7	19 0	16 1	22 19 2	188 12	18 14
	Moth.	Sr. Ch. 15 12	19 11 19 3	24 30 50	24 6	16 4	19 13 19 14	198 13	$6 19 14_{\overline{10}}^{1} 18 14$
	Wheat.	Sr. Ch.	16 9 17 6	16 12 21 3	18 13	13 12	17 11 14 8	163 12	1 6 6
	Year.	1890	1891 1892	1893 1894	1895	1896	1898		

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE.

Note on the Irrigation and Drainage System of the Bharatpur State.

1. Sources of Irrigation.—There are no perennial streams in the Bharatpur State.

Inundation or irrigation is obtained from the sources

and by the means described below, viz :-

- (a) from torrential streams, either by natural spill or by means of inundation canals and training banks.
 (b) from local drainage intercepted by "Bunds" or
- embankments.
- 2. Torrential Streams.—Three large torrential streams enter the State across its western border, the Ruparel at the northern end, having about 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Alwar territory, the Banginga River in the southern part, having more than 1,000 square miles of drainage area in Jaipur territory, and the Gambhir River at the southern extremity, having about 500 square miles of catchment in Jaipur and Karauli. These streams flow only during the monsoon season, the floods generally lasting two or three days at a time. Both the Ruparel and the Banganga River flow between low banks, over which they spill when in flood, this peculiarity combined with the fall of the country affording great facility for irrigation.
- The Ruparel River.—The Ruparel floods as they enter the State are diverted by the Sikri Bund, a fine embankment which extends for 12 miles along the western boundary, so that they do not follow the old river valley (marked in the map by a chain of swamps extending through the Pahari and Biana pergunnahs towards the Muttra districts) but are distributed through sluices at intervals, mainly in an easterly direction over the perguinahs of Pahari, Gopalgarh and Nagar, the distribution of the water being effected by a system of distributary channels from the sluices and shallow subsidiary reservoirs fed by these chan-The Bharatpur State has a formal right by treaty to the use of the unimpeded flow of the Ruparel floods during the monsoon season. The irrigation derived from these floods is a valuable source of prosperity, the area of crop irrigated in good years amounting to 30,000 acres or more.

4. System of Irrigation.—The system of irrigation from the Ruparel River and throughout the Bharatpur State is to utilize the floods for inundating the land during the rainy season, when the soil becomes thoroughly saturated, a slight deposit of silt, which possesses highly fertilizing properties being also left on the surface by the floods.

After the termination of the rainy season in October, the water is drained off, and the flooded fields are ploughed and sown for the winter crop. The sub-soil retains the moisture sufficiently and at such a depth as to nourish the growing plant with the need of future irrigation. The winter rains assist in producing a heavy crop, and if they fail the crops are light; or well irrigation is resorted to in order to feed them sufficiently.

Banganga River.—The Banganga River spills freely over its northern bank as it passes through the State, and about midway in its course eastwards the river has left its old channel and now flows in a northerly direction towards Uchain along the Biana-Uchain road. The diversion of the river has been encouraged artificially by the use of the Byana-Uchain road as a training bank. This road is carried on a raised embankment from Nekpur to Sewar, with flood regulators discharging in an easterly direction. The flood water so discharged is again impounded and distributed by other works, the largest of which is the Ajan Bund, a fine embankment extending for 12 miles across the direction of flow. The Ajan Bund, which commands the whole vicinity of the Bharatpur city, contains a number of sluices and weirs through which the flood water can be released to irrigate the land in rear during flood time, and the sluices are also employed to empty the basin of the bund, which has a contour area of 14 square miles.

The system of irrigation is the same as that described for the Ruparel. The Ajan Bund and other reservoirs are emptied at the end of October, and the flooded land on both sides is then ploughed and sown. The influence of the Banganga floods is specially valuable in freshening the water in wells and in saturating the soil for agricultural purposes.

6. Recent Improvement of the Irrigation System.—The Banganga inundations until recent years were uncontrolled, and were thus a cause of much loss to the State, instead of

being, as now, a valuable source of prosperity. The old works had been abandoned in a breached condition, immoderate flooding took place in natural depressions, which became thereby uncultivable while the higher land on the margin remained unirrigated. The main principle of the irrigation system introduced since 1895 has been to spread the water out over high land and to protect the depressions from swamping by embankments and drains.

7. The Keladeo Jhil.—The Keladeo Jhil, 3 miles south of the Bharatpur city, is a notable depression flooded annually from the Banganga River, via the Ajan Bund. The Jhil is now drained so that water can be stored in it to any desired depth, and it is partitioned by small embankments into pockets which can be flooded separately. The Jhil is flooded partly for the sake of sport and partly to induce a growth of grass for the wild cattle and game

confined in the forest enclosure.

8. Cut or Channels from the Banganga River.—In addition to the Uchain Canal there are other cuts or inundation canals recently taken out from the Banganga River, one near Pathena on the north bank, one at Halena 50 feet wide also on the north bank, and 50 feet wide on the south bank nearly opposite the latter, which feeds the large reservoir known as the Lalpur Bund. The flood water taken out of the river by cuts is either held up in shallow reservoirs or pockets, or is spread out over the land. By means of these cuts and reservoir nearly the whole flow of the river is utilized and absorbed within the State territory. In 1900 the total area of crop irrigated from the Banganga River amounted to 32,000 acres.

9. The Gambhir River.—The Gambhir River has well-defined banks, and does not spill largely until it enters the old Banganga River bed. The silt of this stream is said to be highly fertile, and crops are commonly grown in the river bed after the rainy season. The Gambhir River is made to spill largely into the Rupbas pergunnah at the eastern extremity of the State by means of natural and artificial channels at Dhana Ghata, Bakholi and Shekhpur, all taking out from the southern banks. There is also a considerable natural spill from the northern bank. This irrigation is valuable, the crops grown in the flooded land being remarkably good; but of late years the floods have

been slight, and the area flooded not extensive. There have been excellent floods in July 1901. In 1900 about 1,500 acres were benefited by natural or artificial spill from the Gambhir. Irrigation works to develop the system are in progress, and in 1901 several thousand acres have been flooded.

Local Catchments.—It remains to describe the 10. irrigation from local catchments. This system of irrigation is very complete in the Bharatpur State, nearly all the available catchment being impounded, so that only a small proportion of the local rainfall escapes beyond the State territory, and that only in the sparsely inhabited ravine tracts in the southern extremity. The catchments impounded vary in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ square mile to 10 square miles, but the typical size may be said to be about 1 square miles intercepted by a low earthen bank more than a mile in length. These embankments, as well as the sheets of water impounded by them, are termed "bunds." The main characteristics of the Bharatpur bunds are their length and sinuosity; they wind sometimes for two miles or more across a shallow depression, the depth of which does not usually exceed 7 ft. at a maximum.

The bunds are generally thickly planted with trees, which protect and consolidate the banks. During recent years the old bunds, nearly all of which had been breached and abandoned, have been restored and improved, the necessary escape weirs or bye-washes having been provided to prevent their destruction in flood time.

11. Number, value, locality and average of village Bunds.—There are more than a hundred of these bunds, not counting the training banks (also termed bunds) of the river inundation system before described.

The local catchment bunds are numerous in the Weir, Biana and Rupbas districts, there are few in the Dig and Kama pergunnahs, and very few in the remaining parts of the State.

In 1900 the area of crop irrigated by village bunds having catchment areas less than 12 square miles in area amounted to 19,000 acres, from which figures it will be seen that the extent of cultivation depending upon the small bunds appears to be unimportant when compared with the widespread inundation from the larger streams. The influence, however, of the small bunds in contributing to the

contentment and prosperity of the villages, is a sufficient reason for the present policy of the State in carefully improving and maintaining these works, which are more valuable to the villagers than the mere figures of acreage would imply. The bund protects the best land in the villages and keeps up the well level. There are still some

twenty small bunds to be restored.

The Bareta Bund.—There is only one large storage reservoir in the State. This is the Bareta Bund. a large work commenced in 1867, abandoned on the late Maharajah's accession and completed in 1897 during the political administration of the State. This reservoir, which is situated 6 miles west of Biana, has a catchment area of 70 square miles, a storage basin of 1,500 million cubic feet capacity, a waterspread when full of 4 square miles, and a maximum depth of 40 feet below escape level. Since its completion in 1897 the bund has always received an ample supply, the basin overflowing in 1898 and being nearly filled in the other years. There are three ducts or distributary channels leading from the sluices to arable ground in rear, by means of which in 1899 some 3,000 acres were The influence of this large reservoir on under irrigation. the surrounding country has been remarkable, a considerable tract of waste land having come into occupation. The presence of a large sheet of water throughout the year has also attracted large game to the ravines bordering the Irrigation from this bund takes place continually throughout the year for both the rabi and kharif crops.

13. Season of Irrigation.—From the foregoing description, it will be gathered that with slight exceptions the irrigation from canals and bunds in the Bharatpur State takes place in the rainy season, for the prospective benefit of the winter crop. Most of the kharif crops would be damaged by irrigation except in years of drought, though in the case of the Sikri and Bareta Bunds some of the intermediate crops, such as rice, sugar and cotton, are watered during growth. It is interesting to note that the loss of kharif or rain crops by flooding is not considered a misfortune, as it enables the more valuable rabi or winter crop to be grown in its place. The kharif is commonly sown on the chance of the floods being deficient on land which is liable to flooding. The winter crops, excepting the case

of the Bareta Bund, are either not watered artificially during

growth, or they depend on wells.

14. Irrigation by Wells.—There is a great deal of irrigation done by wells throughout the State. The depth of water surface in the wells in the dry season is about 35 ft. below ground level on an average. Many of the wells, especially those in the central pergunnahs of the State, are bitter. According to the new Settlement Report there are 106,000 acres of land irrigated by wells, 11,610 sweet wells and 5,852 bitter wells in the State. Though the bitter wells can be used partially for irrigating growing crops under certain conditions, the sweet wells, which are largely used in the "Chahi" land, are the more valuable. The wells are used mainly for the winter crops, both at the time of sowing and for subsequent waterings. They are also used to revive the kharif crops if the rains are deficient.

Water is drawn from the wells by the ancient method of the "charas" or leather bag drawn up over a pulley by bullocks driven down a slope. One pair of bullocks can water six acres, and the wells are sometimes wide enough for two or three charas to be worked at the same time. The quality and quantity of water in the wells are much improved by yearly inundations in the neighbourhood, the deep sources being generally bitter owing to lime and salts in the soil.

15. Drainage Lines.—Regarding the drainage of the State, reference is invited to the attached map, in which the drainage courses are indicated by arrows. Omitting the hilly tracts, there is a slight gradual fall from the north of the city to Bharatpur, and a fall of about 2 ft. in a mile from the south towards the city, so that the Capital of the State is situated where these opposite drainage slopes meet.

The main fall of the country is, however, easterly towards the junction of the Jumna and Champal Rivers, the fall in

this direction being about 5 ft. in a mile.

The environs of Bharatpur city, which may be easily flooded by the accumulation of floods chiefly from the south, is thus nevertheless readily drainable by cuts bending in a south-easterly direction towards the Khari Naddi, a tributary of the Chambal River, which river is the destina-

tion of all the drainage escaping from the State territory. Owing, however, to the natural drainage courses by canals and bunds very little drainage water now leaves the State except by the Gambhir River in times of heavy floods.

16. Swamps in the North.—The chain of swamps marked on the map in the extreme north are land-locked and undrainable except easterly towards the Muttra district. An artificial cut would be required for this purpose, as the natural outlet is blocked in British territory, the old Ruparel valley, along which swamps lie, having become silted up owing to the diversion of the stream.

The swamping of the valley has, however, been obviated recently by the restoration of the Sikri Bund, which now intercepts the Ruparel floods, so that the swamps which used to be fed by floods escaping through breaches in the

bund do not now exist permanently.

17. Drainage and protection of low-lying land from swamping.—The other parts of the Bharatpur State which formerly suffered from excessive flooding, have now been relieved by diversion of the floods or by drainage. Unless the floods are controlled, the environs of the Bharatpur city may lie in swamp throughout the greater part of the year, but it is now possible to keep the flooding in control, so that only a moderate inundation of the low-lying land to the south-west of the city is allowed, from which source the Fort Moat is filled annually, as soon as the flood water has become fairly clear.

If there is any surplus water in the depression after filling the Fort Moat the same can be drained off in a south-west direction by means of an underground masonry

channel passing through the city.

18. Former swamping of the environs of the Bharatpur City.—In former times, especially in time of war, the outskirts of the city used to be flooded from the north by means of the neighbouring Moti Jhil Bund, as well as from the south-west, the object being defence. The ditch outside the ramparts was then filled with water, thus rendering an assault extremely difficult.

19. The City Ditch.—The Fort drains into the Moat surrounding it, and the city is mostly drained into the outer ditch surrounding the earth-works, which is itself undrainable except by pumping. The amount of storm water dis-

charged into the ditch is, however, comparatively small, so that the ditch soon dries up and is not offensive, provided that no flood water is admitted into it from outside; in the latter case the water in the ditch would remain throughout the year, and, becoming putrid by contamination with sewage, would become a serious nuisance and a menace to the public health.

Steps have been taken of recent years to keep the ditch dry, but in 1900, during the Executive Engineer's absence on leave, it was unfortunately filled with water from outside, with the result that a considerable nuisance was created, and pumping was ultimately resorted to in order to

get rid of the foul water.

20. The Fort Moat.—The Moat round the Fort is revetted by masonry walls. It is about 1½ miles in circumference, 200 wide and 30 ft. deep when full. The Moat has only once been dry in the memory of the present generation, and then probably owing to a prolonged failure of floods during successive years.

In June 1900 the water in the Moat was 20 ft. deep, having been reduced by only 10 ft. in depth at the end of the hot season, although there is some drain on it for the irrigation of gardens in addition to the loss by percolation

and evaporation.

Owing to the large concentrated volume of the water in the Moat, it does not at any time become sufficiently impure to become a nuisance. Fish thrive in it, and it is

a feature of great utility and interest to the city.

21. Sanitation drainage near the City.—During recent years considerable attention has been paid to the drainage of streets and low-lying ground outside the city, and storm water passes off with fair rapidity. A good deal has been done towards the filling up of small undrainable hollows in which stagnant water accumulates, but owing to the method formerly prevalent of building mud huts from soil dug in pits here and there, according to the convenience of the builders, there remain a large number of insanitary excavations which can only be filled up gradually as funds are available. The dismantling of ruined or insanitary congeries of huts and the restoration of the mud in the walls to the pits from which it was dug, is especially desirable whenever it is possible to arrange for acquirement of the huts.

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

(Fauna-Avifauna.)

In the Bharatpur State there are numbers of large tracts of grass land covered with scrub jungle, locally known as "ghunnas," or in some places "roonds," preserved for the purpose of growing grass for fodder, chiefly for use of mounted troops, in the jungles of which are usually found a large quantity of game of all kinds. The most extensive of these preserves is that situated at Kevlodeo close to Bharatpur city, in which at present all the captured wild cattle are enclosed, the enclosed area being about sixteen miles round: other smaller ones exist at Helak, Dig, Rupbas and There are again in addition to these many others, however, of smaller extent. That at Rupbas forms part at any rate of what used to be, hundreds of years ago, the shooting grounds of the Emperor Akbar, when his head-quarters were at Fatehpur-Sikri; and there exist to this day in this "roond" remains of chabootras which were used as machans during drives of game for the purpose of sport by him and his followers. In both the other States of this Agency, there exist similar places on a smaller scale, also stocked with small game of all kinds, whereas in both Karauli and Dholpur among the hilly tracts very extensive jungles exist, in which is to be found big game in plenty, such as tiger and panther, and in some places even bear, sambhur, cheetal, &c. सत्यमव जयत

Fauna, &c.—In considering the distribution of wild animals over these States, it will be as well to stick to the Natural History classification of them, and to that end, I shall commence with the natural order, Bimana. There are as far as I know only two members of this order which inhabit this State, and they are firstly Presbytes Entellus, usually known as the common Bengal Langur, and the variety Macacus Rhesus or common Bengal Monkey, the former inhabiting the hilly tracts generally about all three States, and the latter usually to be found in the vicinity of, or actually within, most of the large towns in these States, though they appear to throng to places where population is largest, as such places afford greater opportunities for pilfering food, &c. The Langur on the other hand lives upon flower buds and berries usually to be found in the hilly regions named.

As regards wild animals of all kinds, these are to be found in fair abundance in all three States of this Agency. Amongst the carnivora are to be found tiger, panther, hyæna, bear, wolves, jackals, wild dogs (only in Karauli) wild cats; and along the banks of the River Chambal in both Dholpur and Karauli are to be found others in abundance.

Felis Tigris.—Tigers are to be found in all three 3. In Bharatpur territory they are to be found chiefly confined to the tehsils of Biana and Weir, also in Bullubghar, a Jagir held by Faujdar Debi Singh, the leading Sirdar of the State. The country in these tehsils is hilly and intersected by ravines, with occasional tanks or bunds where water is usually available throughout the year. Large numbers of cattl are grazed in these parts, there is little opportunity for agriculture, and so facilities for the well-being of tigers are provided thereby. It is a curious fact that since the construction of a large bund at Bareta, a village in the "Dang" country, about six miles to the east of the town of Biana, a good many tigers have come and taken up their permanent abode in these regions, which are provided with plenty of water all the year round without any chance of drought for them, as well as being a cool neighbourhood. There is little doubt that numbers of them have migrated from Karauli territory across the border in late years, owing to the above cause and have remained, as in a drive recently held in this region no less than six came out of one nullah!

In both the States of Dholpur and Karauli there are numbers of them, especially in the Dang country, the Ruling Chief of the latter State being a keen sportsman and accounts for a great many every year, I myself having had the pleasure of being at the death of a few. These animals in this part of India do not, as a rule, run to such large dimensions as those found in parts of Bengal, but are stouter and more thick-set animals, and hence probably better adapted to tackle the hilly country which they inhabit. Of late years these animals have actually found their way up to the "ghunnah" close to Bharatpur city, and where I myself shot one, as also a panther in this neighbourhood within the wild cattle enclosure at Kevlodeo.

4. Felis Pardus.—This species is found generally throughout the three States, but chiefly among the hilly

country called the "Dang," where they are found to inhabit caves and holes in the many quarries which abound in this region in the Bharatpur State. I have, however, found them in the region of bunds, but these having probably come in search of prey, as a rule do not stray far from hilly ground, but live under rocks, where they usually make their lairs, and deposit their cubs. One frequently comes upon one of these animals where one would least expect them, and one day while walking down the main road of the large Ghunnah at Kevlodeo with my wife, we encountered one on the road. This individual I went next morning and tracked, finding he went to drink at a spring close by, and sat up over it the next evening and shot him.

They are very destructive animals, and, like tiger, usually kill every third day. It can thus be estimated, in places where can they can get no game but only cattle, what

destruction they are guilty of.

5. Felis Torquata.—This animal, the spotted wild cat (Jeardon), is a very handsome little creature, to be found either or rocky ground, or as far as my experience goes, in the grass abounding in the many "roonds" or grass preserves in the three States. It is usually very fierce and destructive to all small game, and does not altogether confine its dietary to the jerboa-rat, as some naturalists would lead one to suppose, as I have caught them sometimes in flagrante delicto stalking other game; and shot them while so doing. The above are the only representatives of the Felidae present in these States which I am aware of, except the Felis Caracal (Red Lynx-Jerdon) which is said to inhabit parts of the hilly country in the Karauli State along the River Chambal.

6. Ursus Labiatus.—This bear, the common Indian Sloth Bear, is not to be found in Bharatpur, but is occasionally come across in the hilly country bordering on the

River Chambal in the Karauli and Dholpur States.

7. Hyæna Striata.—This carnivorous animal forms a link between the Felidae and Viverridae, and though resembling the dog, strictly speaking, is not of that genus at all, hence the reason for my taking it separately. These animals are to be found well distributed all over the three States, in almost any kind of country, in which they are very destructive to goat, sheep, and pariah dogs. Their

habits are absolutely nocturnal, and during the day they usually sleep heavily, so much so that I have on one or two occasions with difficulty startled them up, and they have shown no indecent haste to be off! Though these animals are as a rule harmless to man, I know of a case which came under my notice medically in which a sepoy of the I. S. Infantry here was attacked at night and severely mauled by one in a jungle to the north of the city of Bharatpur, and the animal being killed afterwards (partly by him in the struggle) absolutely vouches for the veracity of the story. The animal was shortly afterwards inspected by me at the scene of the encounter, the next morning, and turned out to be a very large female hyæna, very advanced in pregnancy. It was in miserable condition and appeared half starved, which perhaps would account for its boldness. The sepoy narrowly escaped amputation of his forearm, but thanks to rigorous antiseptic treatment the wounds: which were severe and resulted in two fingers being bitten off, healed up very shortly afterwards. The only other important members of the carnivora which are to be found in this State remaining to be described, are animals belonging to the family Cynoidea, consisting of wolves, jackals, foxes and wild dogs.

In the genus Canis we have two representatives, the

wolf and jackal.

8. Canis Pallipes.—This animal, the common Indian wolf (Jerdon), is to be found generally distributed over the country in the three States, being most abundant where ravines exist, in which they usually make holes and live, prowling out at nights to make their depredations, though this is by no means the rule, as I have seen in open daylight in a jungle a wolf rush into a flock of goats and carry off one under the very nose of the shepherd tending them!

9. Uanis Aureus.—The common jackal is to be found everywhere, generally distributed over the country, lying up in a cool place during the day usually among the crops, or in very hot weather in holes, and prowling about all night in quest of food, fruit, berries growing in the jungles of every kind, even crops in the fields they will destroy and eat; in fact, I do not think there is anything that a jackal will not eat when he is put to a pinch. Of the genus Cuon we have only one representative, and that is the wild dog.

- significant looking animal, but for ferocity and boldness it takes first place; wherever it is found it becomes the terror of the neighbourhood as regards game of every kind. I have even known tigers to leave a jungle when these beasts appear, which they usually do in packs, in which state they hunt, and as before mentioned, if not stopped they will clear a jungle in no time of every living animal. They are to be found, as regards this Agency, only in the hilly country and forests in the Karauli State in the vicinity of the River Chambal. Of the genus Vulpes we have one only in these States
- 11. Vulpes Bengalensis.—The common Indian fox is to be found generally distributed over the State; it is a very pretty little animal, whose fur varies in colour greatly at different times of the year. I once came across a whole family amongst some sand-hills along the bed of the Banganga River, whose members I nearly succeeded in capturing; they were all, mother and cubs, of a light grey silvery colour. This statement bears out what Jerdon and other naturalists mention as to the variety of colours the fur takes according to the season of the year. This animal, like the jackal, is capable of eating almost anything, from vermin to fruit.

This, I think, disposes of members of the land carnivora which frequent these States. We have yet to consider any members of aquatic carnivora which inhabit this part of the country. As far as I have been able to judge, the only representative of this kind we have is one belonging to the Lutridæ.

12. Lutra Nair.—The common Indian otter is, as far as I am aware, only to be found in the River Chambal, which comprises the southern boundary of both the States of Dholpur and Karauli. I have myself shot a pair of these animals in this river not far from Dholpur. They are very pretty little creatures, possessed of beautiful fur, very fierce and plucky, and live on fish, which they usually play havoc with if left undisturbed. I have known them, however, come down with heavy floods to the Keolddeo Jheel near Bharatpur and even into the Fort moat!

The only other members of the carnivora worth menion which are left to describe, belong to the genus Hamas tidæ, and consist of the mongoose, two varieties of which class are to be found in these States, viz: Herpertes Pallidus, usually known as the common grey mongoose, and the Herpertes Jerdoni or long-tailed mongoose (Jerdon), both of which are so familiar to the ordinary observer as to re-

quire no description.

Of the Rodentia the only members requiring notice are Sciurus Polmarumor, the common Indian ground squirel, and Gerbillus Indicus or the Indian jerboa-rat, also called the kangaroo-rat owing to the curious posture it adopts when eating; another variety of the jerboa-rat called Garbillus Hurrianae is sometimes to be seen inhabiting sandy tracts and is known as the desert variety; it is fairly common over Rajputana.

Of animals of the order *Ungulata* inhabiting these States we have the wild-boar, and under the *Ruminautia* we find antelope and gazelles as well, while under the *Cer*-

vidae we find sambhur and spotted deer.

13. Lus Indicus.—The Indian wild-boar is to be found in great numbers throughout all three States in every kind of country, and is so well known as to need no further description here. In the State of Dholpur it abounds, and the country being rideable, is resorted to by sportsmen for the purpose of pig-sticking. The late Maharaj Rana was in his time the finest living exponent of this sport.

14. Gazella Bennetti.—This graceful little animal, commonly known as the chikara or ravine deer, is to be found on all the rocky hilly ground in most parts of the three States. They usually roam about in twos and threes, but in some places are to be found in distinct herds; their horns seldom exceed 12 inches, though in this species both sexes are

provided with horns.

15. Antelopa Bezoartica.—The common Indian antelope or "black buck" is to be found in large herds all over the three States, where plains and cultivated land exist. They are handsome animals and in places afford good sport. The horns, as far as I know, do not run to any very great length in these parts, though I have myself once shot an anima with horns of 26 inches in length. Most of the "roonds in the Bharatpur State contain large numbers of them.

16. Portax Pictus.—This animal generally known the nilgai or "blue bull" is to be found in the thick jungle

in all three States and along the River Chambal and neighbourhood. In the plains they afford no real sport, but are shot down as they are so destructive to crops, but in forest and thick jungle this animal is often as shy as possible, and requires a good deal of stalking to get within shot of

The sambhur (Rusa Aristotelis) and spotted deer (Axis Maculatus) are both very rare in these States; a few, however, may be found in the jungles on the hilly ground bordering on the banks of the Chambal River, on the southern limits of the States of Dholpur and Karauli, there being none so far north as Bharatpur territory, except near Bareta.

With the above description ends an account of the Fauna. I shall now give a brief description of the Avifauna, but confine my description to the more important gamebirds found in these States, among which the following are the most important:—

- 17. Eupodotis Edwardsi.—The Indian bustard is said to have been seen here, but I have not myself ever seen or shot one in these parts; it is possible that it would occur more frequently in the States of Dholpur and Karauli than in Bharatpur, as there is country more suitable for them in those States.
- 18. Sypheotides Auritus.—The lesser florikin is occasionally to be found in these States, but is not abundant by any means; it is a handsome bird, and its flesh is considered a great delicacy. They are decidedly more prevalent in the rainy season.

There are many kinds of plover to be found, few or any of which are considered sport, and I need not enter more into detail about them here, except to mention two varieties which are very common, viz., Cursorius Coroman Delicus, or courier plover, the Oedicnemus Crepitans or stone plover, with, in the winter months, the Charadrius Fulvus, or golden plover, the two latter being very delicate for the table.

There are three varieties of sand grouse which are to be found in these States, one the *Pterocles Exustus* or common variety on every open sandy plain existing, another *Pterocles Alchata* or pin-tailed variety, also to be found on similar ground, and a third variety the *Pterocles Fasciatus*, a somewhat smaller bird found inhabiting dry ground on low rocky hilly country, which makes a curious noise when startled, and could in the dark be easily mistaken for the

common night jar, a species of goat sucker. All the above varities of sand grouse afford excellent sport and good eating for the table. The large or Imperial variety of this species is not to be found in these parts.

Amongst the genus Crocopus we have one variety prevalent in most parts, viz., the Crocopus Phænicopterus or "green pigeon." This bird is to be found in great num ers in most parts, especially where pipal trees are to be soen, whose fruit, especially in the spring, they eagerly devour; they are excellent shooting, and often display their presence by a very sweet whistle while feeding, and are usually to be found in pipal trees.

- 19. Columba Lintermedia This bird, commonly known as the "blue rock," is to be found almost everywhere in these States, and in particularly large numbers frequenting the forts situated near the large towns of these States; in some places there is provision for them to be fed by the State. and there they are, of course never shot, and are held as semi-sacred. Of the class Tetraonida we have in these States three representatives, viz., Francolinus Vulgaris, the Francolinus Pictus, and the Ortygornis Gronticeriana. The variety known usually as the "black partridge" is fairly common in most parts of Bharatpur and Dholpur, but not in Karauli; it usually frequents thick grass, and is found, in consequence, during the rains everywhere, but on their drying up it disappears, but will be found if searched for about all the various bunds throughout the State in the grass there and also in the "roonds." It is a very handsome bird, and affords excellent sport
- 20. Francolinus Pretus.—This variety known as the "painted partridge" is occasionally to be found in these parts, and usually in the same kind of ground as the black variety. I have often shot them together in covies in the same ground.
- 21. Ortygornis Ponticeriana (commonly known as the "grey partridge").—This variety is prevalent everywhere, and around almost every village it will be found in the adjacent fields, where I fear it does not hesitate to devour offal of all kinds; it is for this reason, I fear, by large numbers of sportsmen not shot or considered sport. Of the family Coturnicinæ, or quail order there are only three varieties in these parts which call for notice and

are Coturnix Communis or common or large grey quail, Corturnix Coromandelica or black-breasted rain-quail, and the Coturnix Joudera or "button" variety, all of which are common at certain seasons of the year, and to be found in the grass "roonds" or in the crops when these latter are standing. They all afford excellent sport, and are delicate for the table.

The above complete the description of land game birds. I will now briefly detail the water birds most common in these States, which consist of *Koolan*, geese, wild-fowl, including duck of different kinds, snipe, curlew and coot.

Koolan and wild-geese are to be found in great flocks about the States, during the cold weather frequenting tanks and jheels, the latter having two common varieties, viz.; Anser Cinereus or grey variety, and Anser Indicus or "bar headed" variety, both of which are fairly numerous and associate freely together. Amongst the wild-fowl we have a variety of ducks, of which the following are the most commonly met with, viz., mallard (Anas Boscas), gadwall (Chaulelasmus Streperus), the spotted billed duck (Anas Paecilorhyncha), pin-tail duck (Dafila Acuta) widgeon (Mareca Penelope), common teal (Querquedula Crecca) garganey teal (Querquendela Circia), shovellar duck (Spalula Clypeata). Whistling teal (Dendrocygna Javanica), brahminy duck (Casarca Rutia), cotton teal (Neltapus Doromandelienus), pochard (Fuligula Ferina). There are other varieties of duck and teal occasionally met with, but have not been included in this list, not being common.

Of the water hen class there are many varieties, into which I need not enter here, as they are not usually included in, strictly speaking, game bird category. The only other bird worth mentioning here is the *Numenius Arquatus* or what is more commonly known as the common curlew, whose presence is usually betrayed by the curious plaintive cry of the bird while flying, and heard so often over jheels towards evening time in the cold weather months. All the above water birds are to be found in the same kind of placetanks, jheels; in fact any portion of water around whose banks there is slimy mud and in which there is plenty of weed, &c.

The only remaining game water-bird of importance is the snipe, of which there are to be found in these States, three varieties, viz., Gallinago Scolopacina or the common snipe, Gallinago Gallinula or usually known as the "Jack" snipe or jud-cock, and Rhyncha Capensis or "painted snipe." The first-named affords the best sport, as its flight is swift and it often requires careful shooting to bring the bird down; the two latter are sluggish flyers and do not afford good sport as a rule, except on a windy day; all three varieties select the same kind of ground, viz., a little water with fair amount of cover and a fair proportion of slimy mud redolent with animalculæ and micro-organism of all kinds. There are few good spots in these States which are frequented by these birds. I regret to say, occasionally, however, they are to be found in the fields near bunds or other irrigated lands especially when the cold is severe.

I have, in the above description, only included game birds found in these regions as being, perhaps, more of interest to the general reader than others, of which there are plenty, and which it would be outside the scope of this

work to detail here.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE AGENCY SURGEON OF THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES, COMPRISING THE NATIVE STATES OF BHARATPUR, DHOLPUR AND KARAULI.

The nature of the duties performed by the Agency Surgeon in these States is very extensive, in that besides actual medical and professional work at his head-quarters (Bharatpur) there are many other duties connected with those of a Medical Officer which are, owing to the absolute want hitherto of any proper supervision and organization in these States, performed actually or superintended by the Agency Surgeon himself, a brief detail of which is here given.

At his head-quarters at Bharatpur he has the immediate performance of surgical operations as well as supervision and superintendence of the Victoria Hospital, with beds for about 72 in-patients, attached to which is the Female Hospital (zenana), and including a laboratory where water and other analysis are made. At a distance of 3½ miles awayare the two Imperial Service Regiments, one a Transport Corps situated at Mandholi, the other a regiment of Infantry located at Khanjoli, the latter also about three miles distant. In addition to these there is the Central Prison situated at Sewar, of which hitherto he has had executive as well as medical charge; this he has held since the reorganization of the Jail Department, and institution of the new District Jail at Dig.

Besides the above he has had, till recently, the superintendence and chairmanship of a Municipal Board with a Sanitary Committee, which is carried on under his direct orders. Lastly, he has charge of plague preventive operations within Municipal limits as well as all over the State, and is in medical charge of the young Chief, yet a minor, for which duty a special monthly allowance is granted by

the Durbar.

In addition to the above duties at head-quarters he has the general superintendence over and administration of the Medical department at the head-quarters, as well as of all mofussil dispensaries in the three States of Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli, the latter numbering 26 in all, as well as the prisons at the capitals of Dholpur and Karauli, and a Central and District Jail at Bharatpur and Dig respectively, in Bharatpur territory. Finally, he has the general superintendence of Sanitation and Vaccination operations over these three States, comprising 4,388 square miles of territory (over the greater portion of which he has to travel during his cold weather tour), with a population of over one million souls.



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE.

As far as can be ascertained no proper annual reports appear to have been ever made or submitted till the year 1866. Fictitious returns appear to have been submitted by native doctors in the department, which, of course, are worthless. In the annexed list showing the Medical Officers who have held charge, it would appear that Dr. Harvey seems to have been the first Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States comprising Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur, an appointment created in the year 1869, though he appears previously to have been in medical charge of both the Alwar and Bharatpur States up to that time since 1866; in the year 1869, however, Alwar was

created an independent Medical charge.

Dholpur was also made an independent political charge in 1873, but the medical institutions of that State continued to remain under the charge of the Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States. Hakims and Baids appear to have been universally employed in the medical department of this Agency till recent years, and since the absence of an European Medical Officer in charge, grave abuses have crept in, into which I need not enter here. Most of these officials have been gradually now got rid of and pensioned off in accordance with orders received from the Local Government (vide Foreign Department letter No. 714, dated 25th February 1894.) To show the state of the department as late as 1894, the then State Surgeon in his Annual Report remarks about the degraded condition of the chief hospital in the State, "that charaghs are used in the hospital instead of lamps, clothing not provided for patients, and sufficient food is not distributed. Instruments in unserviceable condition." This state of affairs appears to have ensued in the time of Babu Bhola Nath Dass in the reign of the Maharajah Jaswant Singh, who certainly appeared to take little interest in anything in his State except its army!

Dr. R. K. Tandan, M.B., was appointed State Surgeon in 1894, but owing to an unfortunate occurrence with regard to his administration of the Jail here, his services were dispensed with in 1896 by order of Government. The state of the Maharajah's health in 1896 (Maharajah Ram

Singh, afterwards deposed by order of Government in 1900) necessitated his being placed under medical surveillance. and he left his State under charge of a Medical Officer, (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., then Civil Surgeon of Muttra), living in the hills at intervals for some vears till his recovery. During this interval, there being no Medical Officer in the State, the Government of India requested the Officer on special duty (Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S.) to utilize his spare time and commence the re-organization of all the institutions pertaining to the work of a Medical Officer. About that time a Dewan was appointed to take over the administration of the State. and during his tenure of office, the Jail and Medical departments were thoroughly re-organized by the above Medical Officer and rescued from the state of chaos into which they had slowly drifted, showing a state of things reflecting great discredit on the State. Beside complete re-organization of these departments, a Sanitary Board was started in 1895, which was taken over by the same officer and thoroughly reconstituted, and has continued to do good work ever since.

The condition of the several departments reported on by the Medical Officer on special duty with H. H. the Maharajah at the time, showed such a discreditable state of affairs that the question of resuscitating the appointment of an Agency Surgeon for the States in the Agency, came up for consideration seriously again, which, after considerable delay on the part of the different States, was at last settled, through the energy of the then Political Agent, Lt.-Colonel Herbert, and submitted for the orders of the Government of India and Secretary of State, to which formal sanction was received in the spring of 1899; and the appointment of a whole-time Agency Surgeon became an established fact on April 1st 1899, Captain (now Major) H. E Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., being appointed to the charge. His health, however, at the time broke down, and he was obliged to take furlough on medical certificate at once, and proceed to Europe. During his absence Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., officiated, followed by Lt.-Col. Harington, I.M.S., for two months on the former s departure on Field Service and the return of Major H. E. Drake-Brockman at the beginning of November 1900, the present Agency Surgeon of the Eastern Rajputana States.

the district, the predominant soil is of a reddish colour (lal) which sometimes degenerates into a kind of gravel and is not as fertile as either the grey or the black soil. The fourth variety, locally known as berangi or two coloured, is a mixture of bhuri and kali and, in point of productivity, varies according to whether the one or the other variety is the chief component. In the eastern forest-clad tract, all the above soils are found much intermingled in varying proportions even from village to village.

Principal Crops

As elsewhere, there are two major crop seasons in the district. The major kharif crops, sown during the months of June and July and harvested in September and October are paddy, maize, cotton, Jowar, Moong, sesamum, Arhar, Urd and Guar. Groundnut is also grown. Major Rabi crops, sowing operations for which commence during October-November and harvesting in the months of March and April are wheat and gram, besides barley, Sarson, linseed, Methi, etc. In 1960-611, the district ranked first in the production of rice, second in sesamum, third in tur and sanhemp, fourth in maize and millets, sixth in groundnut and seventh in cotton amongst the districts of the State, contributing 39 per cent of rice, 8.7 per cent of sesamum, 15.8 per cent of tur, 11.9 per cent of sanhemp, 10.8 per cent of maize, 4.8 per cent of small millets, 5.6 per cent of groundnut and 4.4 per cent of cotton produced in the state in that year. On the basis of 1966-67 production data, the district ranked second in respect of tur, 4th in the respect of maize and rice and fifth for small millets in the State.

The description of some of the major crops is given below:

MAIZE (Zea mevs L)—Maize, the staple food of the masses, is one of the earliest crops sown with the advent of rains. As a rule, it is not irrigated but in cases of extreme drought one or two irrigations are given wherever such facilities exist. There are three varieties of maize grown in the district, viz., early (sathi), medium, and late (Malan). The sathi variety, as its name suggests, flowers in about sixty days after sowing and matures in three weeks' time after flowering. The Malan takes the longest period of four months to ripen. All these varieties have yellow (pili) grains, which are sweeter in taste than the other varieties grown elsewhere. The crop is invariably manured usually with sweepings of ashes and night-soil from villages and responds to weeding and mulching. It is generally sown broadcast and sometimes in rows. Urd or naila, cotton, moong and black

^{1.} Census af India 1961, Rajasthan, District Census Handbook, Banswara District, p. iv.

gram are sometimes sown along with it as mixed crops. The seed rates is 3.95 kg. per hectare (1.6 kg. per acre). The plants are harvested with sickles when mature and ripe, and are left to dry in stacks. The cob are then removed from the plants and stripped off by manual labour one by one and allowed to dry further on mud plastered roofs. When completely dry, the grain is threshed either by beating them with long sticks or by rubbing one cob against the other with hands.

Maize is the most important crop of the district both from the point of view of area and production. It occupied an area of 78,243 hectares during 1967-68 and 78,915 hectares during 1968-69. The following table shows the distribution of the maize area amongst various tahsils during the years 1966-67 to 1968-691:

(Hectares)

Tahsil	1966–6 7	1967-68	1968-69
Banswara	17,603	17,312	18,677
Ghatol	18,142	20,705	20,845
Garhi	12,344	10,776	8,547
Bagidora	16,290	15,868	15,498
Kushalgarh	16,305	13,582	15,348
Total	80,684	78,243	78,915

Wheat (Triticum Spp.)—Wheat is sown in the month of November. Actual sowing operations are preceded by two or three ploughings soon after maize is harvested. Preliminary irrigation called relani is given before ploughing if land is hard, and then finally the heavy beam is run to crush the clods and preserve the moisture before sowing. Wheat, grown after maize, is rarely manured. In sowing, either broadcasting is done or the naila in used. after which proper beds and water channels are prepared for irrigation. The crop grows best in admixture of lime, and in dunes or tulao (tank bed) where there is good amount of annual silt deposit. In lands where dry wheat is sown, manure is applied before rains and several ploughings are done in the rainy season. The seed rate is very heavy, varying between 75 kg. to 100 kg. per hectare (30 kg. to 40 kg. per acre).

The chief varieties of wheat grown in the district are katha (durum type) and vijia (vulgare type). The improved varieties introduced include

^{1.} Source: Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, Ajmer.

x-591 and Pusa-52 which are rust resistent, high yielding and possess good milling qualities. Another variety known as *tidia* is also grown. Wheat was sown on 13,902 hectares in 1967-68 representing 5.74 per cent of the total cropped area and 7.02 per cent of the area under all food crops, producing 14,144 tonnes. The distribution of this area amongst the tahsils was, Banswara 2,664 hectares, Ghatol 2,225 hectares, Garhi 3,113 hectares, Bagidora 3,489 hectares and Kushalgarh 2,411 hectares.

PADDY OR RICE (Oryza sativa L.)—Paddy is grown in the district in the hilly tracts on slopes and valleys where the small fields are carefully terraced and bunded. This waterloving crop cannot thrive in stagnant water and grows best where water has low depth and movement with continuous supply of fresh water coming in. It also prefers damp, humid and warm climate. There are early, medium and late varieties, the last one being the best. In some parts of the district, the crop is sown in tank beds also, where tank water irrigation is possible. The usual method of sowing paddy is broadcasting, but finer varieties are transplanted. The seed is sometimes soaked overnight to make a quicker start and to reduce damage by birds.

Paddy is also an important food crop from the point of area and production in the district; it was sown on 23,547 hectares in 1967-68 representing 9.6 per cent of the total cropped area and 11.9 per cent of the area under food crops producing 35,893 tonnes of paddy. The seed rate is 25 kg. per hectares (10 kg. per acre).

JOWAR (Andropogon Sorghum)—Jowar or the great millet is grown on a small scale in this district. The crop is neither manured nor irrigated. The method of sowing is usual. The seed rate for the grain crop is 10 kg. per hectare (4 kg. per acre) which is raised higher when it is grown exclusively for fodder purposes. The crop is allowed to mature fully well before it is harvested. It was sown on 22,789 hectares in 1967-68, the bulk of the area being in Kushalgarh, Ghatol and Banswara tahsils.

BARLEY (Hordeum Vulgare Linn.)—Barley is also a staple food of the poorer classes and covers a considerable are a during the Rabi season. The crop calender is the same for wheat and barley except that the latter requires less watering. Barley was sown on 3,304 hectares in 1967-68 representing 1.3 per cent of the total cropped area and 1.6 per cent of the area under food crops, the yield being 4,098 tonnes. It is grown in all the tahsils of the district and seed rate is 50 kg. per hectare (20 kg. per acre).

GRAM (Cicer arietinum)—Gram is the most important pulse crop of the district, occupying nearly 80 per cent of total area (25,588 hectares out of 32,994 hectares in 1967-68) under pulses.

Gram crop does not require much tilth and heavy moisture because it is a crop with taproot system and extends its root in search of water, thus thriving well even without irrigation. It is grown either single or as bejar, mixed with barley. It receives first preference as a rabi crop on new virgin soils. When the late rains fail or when the land can not be prepared well, this crop steps in to avoid a total failure. The seed rate is about the same as for wheat. It is sown deep and forces its way up even if there is a good layer of soil on the top of the germinating seed.

Gram is grown throughout the district, the percentage area in various tahsils being Bagidora 28, Ghatol and Garhi 21 each, Kushalgarh 19 and Banswara 11 during 1967-68. The seed rate is 60 kg. per hectare (24 kg. per acre).

SUGAR-CANE (Saccharum Officinarum L.)—Sugar-cane is a semiaquatic plant, requiring ample supply of irrigation water. The soil should be deeper, heavy and retentive of moisture. The sowing is done in October and is preceded by cultivation of Sann for green manuring in July. This is ploughed when two months old and the organic matter so burried is allowed to rot in the soil for another month. This is an addition to the usual dose of manuring the clods. It is brought to fine tilth and finally laid into ridges and furrows about 45 cm. (13 ft.) apart. Beds are formed to control irrigation water. Planting is then done, by placing cane pieces having 3 to 4 eye-buds, horizontally on the crest of the ridges. The water is allowed to run into the furrows and when the soil is thoroughly wet and loose, these pieces are piched up one by one and placed at the bottom of the furrows down to the depth of about 0.30 to 0.45 metres (1 to 11/4 ft.) in the soil by a man walking on them. The second watering is given soon after the planting of the whole field is finished. Subsequent irrigations then continue at intervals of about ten days except during rainy season till the crop matures. Cane is also, sometimes, sown in the fields of wheat and poppy. It takes about three weeks to germinate and another month for the crop to grow appreciably high. By that time the wheat is harvested and the field is left free for the development of cane.

In Banswara district, with limited irrigation resources, the growing of cane is almost dependent on the rains, which when normal, suffice for the crop. The area under sugar-cane has more than trebled since the

pre-Plan period. It was 243 hectares in 1950-51 which went upto 840 hectares in 1965-66 and the production grew similarly during the same period from 4,500 tonnes in 1950-51 to 14,906 tonnes in 1965-66. The area went down to 420 hectares in 1967-68 due to scanty rains during the last two years. The production was 11,268 tonnes in that year. The seed rate is 50 quintals per hectare (20 quintals per acre).

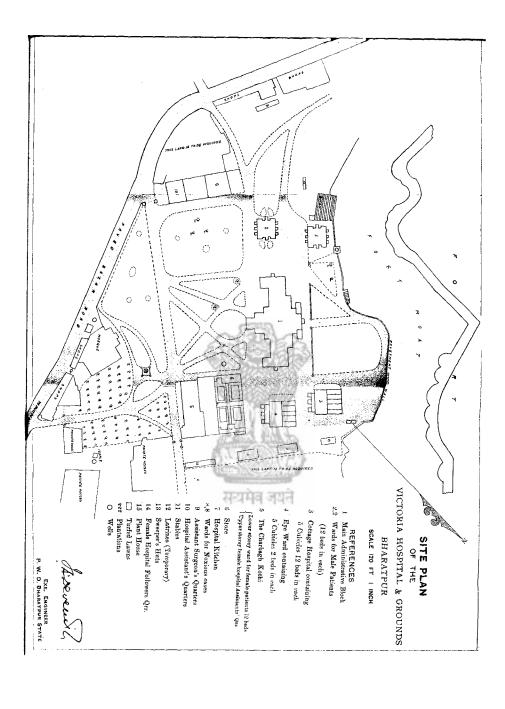
Tobacco (Nicetina Spp.)—Tobacco is a good paying crop, the final product of which in the district is sold in the form of kalitambaku for hukka smoking.

The crop requires open and well drained soil. Seedlings are raised in the beginning of monsoon and transplanted at a distance of 0.6 by 0.6 metres (2 ft. × 2 ft.) in the month of Shravan (August). The field is well prepared is hot weather by a number of ploughings. Heavy manuring weeding and mulching are done. When the crop is ready for harvesting, the whole plants are cut and allowed to dry in the sun for a number of days, till the leaves are completely dried and attain a uniform reddish colour. The leaves are then removed from the plants and tied into Judis of 15 to 20 leaves each. All the leaves are dressed and wrinkles removed by manipulation. Judis packed up in gunny cloth in the form of bales are exported outside the district. Tobacco was sown on 126 hectares of land in 1967-68.

COTTON (Gossypium Spp.)—It is an important crop of the district. American, digvijay, 134-Co, and 2 M varieties of cotton with staple length of 1" are grown in the district.

Cotton is generally sown by drilling. Irrigation is given either prior to or after sowing, though most of the areas grow cotton in unirrigated land. The growing seed is very delicate and any formation of crust on the surface either due to rain or due to bad irrigation considerably affects the percentage of germination resulting in poorer growth of the crop. The cotton growing centres in the district are affected by frost and, therefore, even the late varieties (also grown besides the early ones) picking is done much earlier to ward off the danger.

Cotton was grown on an area of 18,480 hectares in 1967-68 and the production was 8,761 bales of 180 kg. each. The bulk of the area i.e. 12,678 hectares was under *desi* variety and the rest (5,802 hectares) under American variety. Most of the area under the crop is unirrigated. With the availability of irrigation from Mahi Project, Banswara will have a



good scope for increase in cotton producing area and improving staple length of cotton. The seed rate is 15 kg. per hectare.

OILSEEDS—The area occupied by oilseeds was 22,871 hectares and production 5,696 tonnes in 1967-68. Of all the oilseeds, Sesamum was the most prominent, sown on about 74 per cent area (16,916 hectares) under all of them. Next ranked groundnut and castor seed occupying nearly 20 per cent and 6 per cent of this area respectively. Rape and Mustard and linseed were very insignificant, sown on very small areas (17 hectares and 9 hectares respectively).

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—The principal fruits gown in the district are mangoes, papita, orange, musambi, grape fruit, custard, apples, plantain, pomegranate, melon, mulberry, karanda (Carissa carandas), lime, fig and pear. Mango is the main fruit of the tract and mango trees are mostly found planted here and there and not in the form of an orchard. Generally five to ten mango trees are grown by one cultivator. The variety is mostly local though some grafted species are also found. The local fruit is also of a considerably good quality as the climate and soil of the area particularly suit the growing of mangoes. They are exported after meeting the local demand. All types of vegetables are grown in the district such as onion, the egg-plant (Solanum melongana), cauliflower, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, methi, cabbage, garlics, dhania and a number of gourd and cucumber family vegetables. Brinjal, Torai, and Loki grown here are particularly famous for their quality.

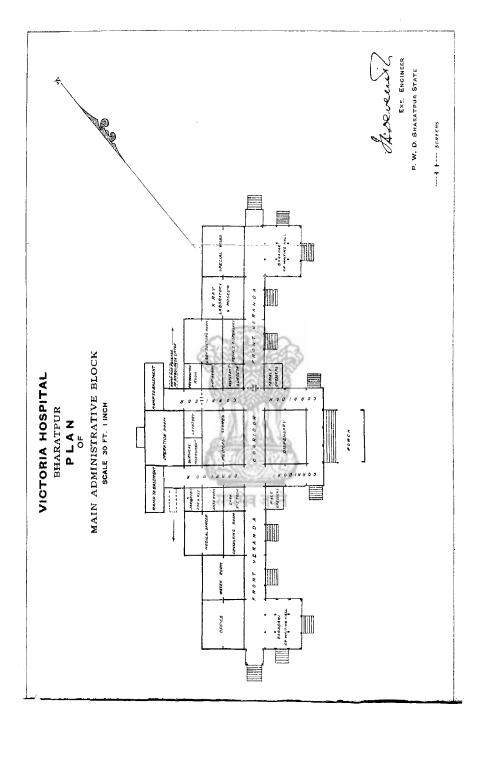
The total area under all fruits and vegetables in the district was 344 hectares in 1967-68. Of this a major part (311 hectares) was under vegetables, onion being the single most important vegetable crop grown on 240 hectares.

The area under major crops and their production during the last few years are given in Appendix IV.

Double Cropping

Double cropping is generally done on all irrigated land and is also practised to a certain extent on the unirrigated land, where the soil is retentive of moisture. A few short seasoned *Kharif* crops like maize and moong are produced and if it rains in October-November gram is grown.

Mixed cropping is practised to guard against total failure as also for household requirements. Except under special circumstances, leguminous



crops are not grown single, but are grown mixed with main crops. Maize is the most common crop sown on the double cropped area, the other crop usually being wheat, barley or gram taking its place where proper irrigation facilities do not exist. Crops like urd, moong and ambadi (hemp) are also widely sown with the main crops of maize or jowar. Gram is more often sown mixed with barley, when it is known as bejar. The mixture is so arranged that all crops do not ripe at the same time but in a continual way at an interval of about a fortnight or more. This reduces the rush of labour also to a conisderable extent. Cotton is generally mixed with maize and sometimes with ambadi (hemp). Sugar-cane is also sometimes sown with wheat, the former planted at the time of third or fourth watering so that by the time wheat crop gets ready to harvest, the sugar-cane is hardly above the ground.

Agricultural Implements

The agricultural operations followed by the cultivators of the district are predominantly medieval and simple, done with the help of traditional tools and implements. Wooden plough is the universally used implement. The other commonly employed tools are Kuladi, Khurpi and Bukhar, used for weeding and mulching. Kali (blade harrow) is used as a subsidiary implement for preparing the land and kalpa doras (blade hoes) for doing sowing in rows. The sowing is alternately done by means of a bamboo drill attached to the rear of the plough. The crops are cut with sickles (Dantardi) except for those which are uprooted. Iron levellers are usually employed to level the field.

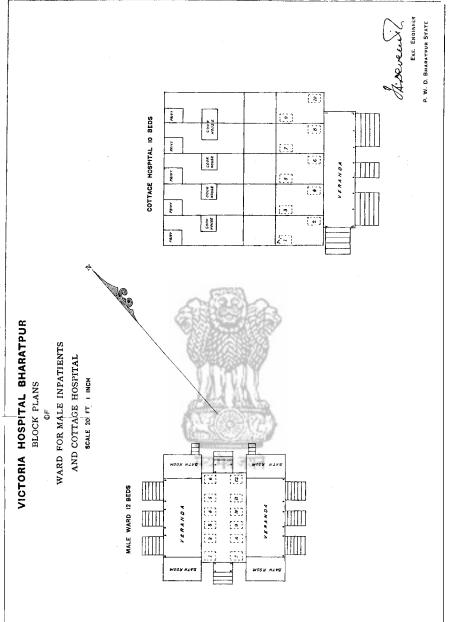
Improved implements have been, of late, introduced in the district mainly due to the efforts of the State Agriculture Department. The use of these implements are occasionally demonstrated to the cultivators by the field staff of the Department.

837 improved implements for various types of operations were distributed to the cultivators during the five years 1961-62 to 1965-66 covering the Third Plan.

Implements and machinery in use in the district at the time of the last three quinquennial censuses of 1956, 1961 and 1966 are given at Appendix V.

Seeds

During the First Plan period 39.153 tonnes (1,049 mds.) of improved foodgrain seeds and 7.875 tonnes (211 mds.) of cotton seeds were



distributed. Similarly during the periods of the Second and the Third Five Year Plans 1,123.686 tonnes (30,106 mds.) and 1,061.092 tonnes (28,429 mds.) of foodgrain seeds were distributed. 110.591 tonnes (2.963 mds.) of cotton seeds were distributed during the Second Plan Period¹.

Manures

The cultivators of the district are not unaware of the usefulness of manures. Still the manuring is not extensively done because there are no adequate irrigation facilities. The most common manure in use is the farmyard manure with some proportion of cowdung, which is still extensively used as fuel. Each cultivator reserves a place (Rodhi) to store rubbish and litter which is allowed to remain there for about a year. Pits are not commonly dug to put the stuff in so that the uneven heaps do not permit proper and thorough purifying and manure looses its efficiency. Folding of animals is also practiced as a means of manuring in certain tracts. Green manuring is, sometimes done, by sowing Sann (Bombay hemp). Its seed is sown broadcast in the beginning of rains and when the plants begin to flower they are ploughed in. Decomposition takes place easily while the crop is tender and there is sufficient moisture. The ploughing in has to be done at least one month before the next crop is sown.

The following quantities of chemical fertilisers were distributed in the district during the three Five Year Plan periods²:

	Distribution of						
Period	Nitrogeneous fertilisers	Phosphorous fertilisers					
First Plan	171.711 tonnes	36.578 tonnes					
	(169 tons)	(36 tons)					
Second Plan	485.671 tonnes	175.776 tonnes					
	(478 tons)	(173 tons)					
Third Plan	2,266.697 tonnes	163.583 tonnes					
	(2,231 tons)	(161 tons)					

Crop Rotation

In general cotton-maize-gram and paddy-wheat are the chief

^{1.} Pragatisheel Rajasthan, Banswara, 1967, Directorate of Public Relations, Rajasthan, p. 12.

^{2.} ibid.

rotations followed in the district. Where the soils are richer, maize is followed by wheat or barley. Wheat or gram follow sowing of rice and groundnut is sown in the same fields after wheat.

Crop-diseases and pests

The main diseases of crop in the district are red rot affecting sugarcane and red leaf in American cotton and blight wilt affecting local variety of cotton. Wheat crop is mainly afflicted by rust and barley by smut. Sugar-cane leaves suffering from red rot wither away resulting in the shrinking of cane which shows black specks on shrivelled rind. The split cane gives alchoholic smell and shows red tissues with white cross bands. usual way to save the crop from this disease is the use of healthy selts. If inflicted, the affected canes are rogued out to save the rest of the crop. An effective check, however, is to grow resistant varieties of the cane. Red leaf diseases often occuring in American cotton varieties, make leaves turn yellow or red and then roll downwards. Proper manuring helps in saving the crop from this disease, which is also checked by growing resistant varieties. Cotton plants affected by blight wilt, have their leaves turn yellow and drooping. The plant is stunted, wilts and dies and the vascular tissues become brown. Leaf rust results in round or oblong orange pustules on leaves of the wheat plants and sometimes also on leaf sheaths. These pustules are small and irregularly arranged and later turn black remaining covered with a thin memberance. Resistance varieties of crop are grown to check the infliction of leaf rust. Barley crop is affected in the district by covered or loose smut. To save the crop from the infliction of covered smut the seeds are treated with Ceresan or Agrosan GN before sowing at the rate of 2-2.5 gm/kg. of seed. Loose smut is controlled by solar heat or hot water treatment of seeds. Resistant varieties of barley crop are not affected by these smut diseases.

PESTS—No locust menace has been reported from the district for many years. There are, however, minor pests like rats, borers and other small animals which sometimes damage the crops. Paddy moth affects paddy crops and Aphis, at times, damages the wheat crop. Mealy wing bugs, stem borers and white ants are the pests affecting sugar-cane crop.

Departmental Activities

The activities and programmes concerning agricultural development are looked after by a District Agriculture Officer stationed at Banswara. His office was established in 1950. The field staff mainly does the job of demonstrating to the cultivators the better means of cultivation and instructing them about the use of scientific implements, improved seeds and fertilisers. The details of these activities and the administrative set-up are discussed in chapter XIII of this volume.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Fodder Crops

The principal fodder crops grown in the district are Incarne and maize and jowar, besides certain other leguminous crops. Rice straw is also used to feed the animals to some extent. Forests serve as the main source of hay but most of the hillocks where grass can be grown and preserved are lying barren. Under the conditions of draught which has been hitting the district hard in recent years, all these sources have proved insufficient to meet the fodder requirements of the district, necessitating import from the neighbouring districts and particularly from Bharatpur, Kota and Sirohi.

Tahsil-wise area under all fodder crops during the last four years (1964-65 to 1967-68) is given below:

(Hectares)

Tahsil	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Banswara	77	188	241	167
Ghatol	95	104	145	157
Garhi	800	822	958	1,085
Bagidora	49	मेव जय-57	59	72
Kushalgarh	7	7	26	18
Total for the district	1,028	1,178	1,429	1,499

Livestock

Out of a livestock population of around 901 thousand heads in the district at time of 1966 Livestock Census, 50.5 per cent were cattle, 28.3 per cent goats, 13.5 per cent buffaloes, 2.9 per cent sheep and the rest comprised horses, ponies, donkeys, camels and pigs. Cows, bullocks and buffaloes are kept by agriculturists for manure and other agricultural purposes. Camels, cows, bulls, oxen, donkeys, horses, sheep, goats and buffaloes are the domestic animals. Goats are kept in large numbers by the Bhils and the sheep by wandering shepherds. *Rabaris* go in for extensive camel breeding.

Malvi bread of cattle are most prominent in the district. These belonging to lyre-horned group having wide foreheads and are of massive and compact builts.

Malvi is purely a draught breed. The animals of this breed are mostly of grey, silver grey and white colours and bullocks are hardy and sturdy, very useful for pulling heavy weights and for cultivation in the heavy and stony soils. The breed has two types, large and small, in demand by the cultivators according to the size of their holdings. In the small size, the weight is 227 to 272 kg. while a large sized bull may weigh from 318 to 363 kg.

Sheep found in the district are mostly of Sonadi breed. Sonadi sheep have long, well built bodies with white or light brown faces. These are bred for dual purpose, the mutton and the wool. Sonadi is the heaviest type of sheep breed and is famous for high yield of mutton. In addition, the milk yield is quite good with as much as 10 per cent of butter contents, helping in the manufacture of ghee for local consumption.

Poultry farming

It is difficult to estimate the number of poultry breeders in Banswara district. However, according to quinquennial Census of 1966, conducted by the Board of Revenue, Rajasthan, there were 121,366 fowls and ducks in the district as against 70,997 in 1956. The Animal Husbandry Department is making efforts to improve the local poultry breed by introducing white horn cocks. Improved varieties of cocks are being given in exchange of local desi cocks. The Panchayat Samitis are also encouraging opening of the poultry farms.

Livestock and poultry population in the district at the time of the last three quinquennial livestock censuses of 1956, 1961, and 1966 are given in the table of Appendix VI.

Fisheries

Banswara district with a good number of tanks and streams holds sufficient potentialities of development of fisheries. Though the smaller tanks and streams do not offer much scope in this direction because their water lasts only for a few months after the rains, the Mahi river and its tributaries provide sufficient area for the stocking of various species of fish. The work of fisheries development in the district is being looked after by an Assistant Fisheries Development Officer headquartered at Dungarpur, who works under the administrative and technical guidance of Fisheries Development Officer, Udaipur. Auction of waters where fish are found is being done every year. The following are the figures of income which

accrued to the Fisheries Department as a result of these auctions in 1966-67 and 1968-69:

(Rupees)

S. No.	Name of the waters	1966-67	1968-69
1.	Bundh Surwaniya		675
2.	Bai Taloa		360
3.	Bundh Haran		
4.	River Mahi	12,050	3,250
5.	River Anas		330
6.	River Chap	490	
7.	River Arav	160	290
Total:		12,700	4,905

No special fisheries projects have yet been taken up in the district. Survey of 314 hectares of Surwaniya tank area, 16 km. from Banswara town on Dohad road, is in progress and fingerlings are expected to be stocked therein. Given proper lead, the district can feed good markets of adjoining states like Madhya Pradesh.

The following species of fish have been identified from the waters of Banswara district:

ग्रह्माचेन जगने

S. No. Variety/Biological Name	Local Name
A. Major Carps	
1. Labeo rohita	Rohu
2. Labeo gonius	Khursi or Sarsi
3. Labeo calbasu	Kalbase or Kalor
4. Cirrhina mrigla	N ar ain
5. Catla Catla	Katla
6. Barbus putitora	Mahasheer
B. CAT FISH	
1. Notopterus notopterus	Potola
2. Ophiocephalus straitus	Girai
3. Ophiocephalus marulus	Saul
4. Wallago attu	Lauchi
5. Mystus seenghala	Singhara
6. Heteropheustes fossilis	Singhi

1	2				
C. Miscellaneous					
1. Mastacemoeus arimatus	Bam				
2. Chela Seeaila	Chal				
3. Botia lohachata	Chippar				
4. Barbus (ticto)	Puthi				
5. Belon Cancila	Suiya				

Stock Improvement

There is no key village centre or any departmental cattle breeding farm in the district. However, breeding bulls of the Malvi breed are kept at each of the veterinary hospitals and Panchayat Samiti headquarters which are available for servicing to the villagers. Private cattle breeding farms are encouraged by the Panchayat Samitis. Similar facilities for the exchange of desi cocks for improved varieties are also extended by the Animal Husbandry Department. Poultry farms have been opened by all the Panchayat Samitis, though these have not brought in satisfactory results. Applied Nutrition Programme for poultry has also been introduced through the Panchayat Samitis of Garhi and Talwara.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION CENTRE—The only Artificial Insemination Centre in the district was started at Banswara in 1967-68. During this year, 81 castrations, 4 sterilisation cases and one artificial insemination was done.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are six veterinary hospitals, one upgraded dispensary and one mobile dispensary functioning in the district (1967-68). Veterinary hospitals at the district headquarter town of Banswara is the oldest of these institutions. Other veterinary hospitals are situated at Bagidora, Sajjangarh, Kushalgarh, Garhi and Ghatol. Veterinary dispensary at Bhukhia in Bagidora tahsil was opened on 21st November, 1965. The Mobile Unit was re-organised in July 1967 and is headquartered at Banswara. This unit is doing useful work by taking preventive steps against the outbreak of enzootic, epidemic and contageous diseases and by taking to the castration of all useless male animals at the door of the farmers, breeders and villagers. Special work of follow-up programme of Rinderpest and vaccination has also been assigned to the unit.

The following table gives an idea of the work done by these institutions during the years 1964-65 to 1968-691:

(Number)

Year		At Head	quarters		By Staff on tour				
	Treat- ment of sick animals	Castra- tion of male animals	nations & ino-	Cases supplied with s medicine	Treat- ment of sick animals	Castra- tion of male animals	Vaccina- tions & inocu- lations	Cases supplied with medicine	
1964-65	24,464	529	561	4,550	3,215	1,480	31,528	3,837	
1965-66	27,988	779	6,563	9,489	4,020	1,588	22,426	6,776	
1966-67	29,261	346	2,577	10,627	1,438	673	30,214	10,742	
1967-68	26,154	596	2,808	11,513	2,232	1,281	40,288	9,727	
1968-69	14,219	859	441	10,723	1,593	1,202	7,821	10,301	

Besides the eight veterinary institutions run directly by the Animal Husbandry Department, each Panchayat Samiti has veterinary staff headed by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon attached to it, who take up extension work in their respective fields, including the distribution of pedigree male animals for improvement of the local breeds, opening of poultry farms, construction of bull sheds and cattle sheds and arrangements for the conservation of fodder by erecting silos, distributing chaff cutters and preparing good hay.

सत्यमेव जयते

Animal Diseases

Animals of the district suffer mostly from Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Liver-fluke and only occasionally from other serious diseases like Rinderpest, Anthrax, Bang's, Black Quarter, African Horse sickness and Red Water. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia occurs generally in low lying areas of the district inundated by heavy rain waters. The disease generally runs an acute course, and cattle and buffaloes often develop a highly septicaemic condition and die within about 24 hours of infection. Affected animals show a high rise in their body temperature. In animals that survive for a day or two, acute enteritis is noticed with colicky symptons, bloody diarrhoea and also signs of broncho-pneumonia marked by laboured breathing. Eyes become swollen and tongue enlarged and dark, so that the animal has difficulty in swallowing. Liver-fluke is more common in hilly areas of the district. The infliction of these diseases has been considerably

^{1.} Source: Office of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Dungarpur.

reduced by symptomatic treatment and by preventive vaccination and serum inoculation.

Attacks of and deaths due to major diseases in the district during the years 1964-65 to 1968-69 were as follows¹:

Year	Attacks	Death	
1964–65	301	8	
1965-66	192	71	
1966-67	230	116	
196768	463	43	
1968-69	362	19	

Cattle Fairs and Exhibitions

No cattle fair is held anywhere in the district.

FLOODS AND FAMINES

The district, lying in the wet zone, gets successive good rainfall. The rivers and small streams flowing in and through the district are sometimes in spate resulting in some damage to life and property. However, no serious floods have occurred in recent years. During 1968-69, 49 kutcha and 62 pucka houses in four villages were damaged due to excessive rains. Three public drinking water wells also suffered damage. The State Government sanctioned grants for repairs, Rs. 550 for the partially damaged houses and another Rs. 900 for the wells.

The district is not frequented by famines either, except in years of a general failure of monsoon in the whole region.

No severe famines were recorded in the area comprising the district during the last century except the famine of 1899-1900. The years 1836, 1861, 1865 and 1877-78 were, however, difficult years of scarcity. In 1877, the rainfall was about one-third of the average, resulting in a poor autumn harvest and great distress particularly among the Bhils and the lower classes. The state treasury being empty, the princely government had to borrow from the Indian Government to enable it to provide relief to the

Annual Administration Reports, 1964-65 and onwards, Directorate of Animal Husbandry, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

famine affected people for the construction and repair of wells etc. A large number of aged and helpless people were supported by private charity.

The famine of 1899-1900 was also the result of deficient rainfall which was only about 35.5 centimetres (14 inches) against an yearly average of 93.35 centimetres. The immediate needs of the affected population was not recognised, and relief works were started late in November and December 1899. The measures proved inadequate and the Bhil population was neglected. This resulted in crime assuming alarming proportions, and daylight robberis and violence became the order of the day. A poor house had been opened at the capital but it also remained in a neglected state, till a new poor house replaced it in May 1900. More thorough steps were taken in that very month to provide real relief to the affected population. New works like construction of tanks and kutcha roads were started and kitchens to provide free meals were opened throughout the State. Grain was imported, and cultivators granted advances. By September of that year, when the relief operations came to a close, 8.60 lakhs units had been relieved on works and another 1.54 lakh gratuitously, at a total cost of nearly Rs. 89 thousand to the exchequer. In addition to this, suspension of revenue was of the order of Rs. 1.24 lakh while taccavi loans amounted to Rs. 16.7 thousand. Another sum of about Rs. 45 thousand was received from the committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund and spent in providing the agriculturists with cattle, seeds and other things needed for having a fresh start in life. Though no reliable statistics of mortality due to the famine are available, it was estimated that from 15 to 25 per cent of the Bhils and from 30 to 50 per cent of the cattle perished.1

The year 1901-022 witnessed another, though less severe famine. It was due as much to a plague of rats as to deficient and ill-distributed rainfall. There was, however, no scarcity of fodder. More than 4.35 lakh units were provided relief on works or in poor houses between November 1901 and September 1902. The cost of these operations was about Rs. one lakh including Rs. 15 thousand of taccavi advances and Rs. 50 thousand granted as suspension of revenue. A further sum of Rs. 9 thousand was received from the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Trust and spent in purchasing bullocks, seeds etc. for the agriculturists.

^{1.} Erskine K.D., Rajputana Gazetteers, Vol. II-A, the Mewar Residency, Ajmer, 1908, p. 177.

^{2.} Ihid., pp. 177-178

After the two disastrous years 1900-01 and 1901-02, the year 1905-06 was yet another unfavourable year. Though the monsoon of 1905 brought heavy showers during the last week of May to enable the cultivators to sow their crops, the latter rains in August and September were very much deficient resulting in poor and late kharif crops. This was followed by almost complete failure of winter rains and the rabi sowing was also very poor. The State tried to help the cultivators by a lenient collection of land revenue but further relief could not be provided due to lack of funds. The year 1907-08 was also a difficult year due to very late, irregular and ill-distributed rains. Maize and rice crops suffered particularly. The worst affected parts were 95 villages in northern Banswara. Suspension of revenue and taccavi loans were granted by the State Government, in addition to the starting of relief works and a poor house at Banswara town. The latter years had no severe drought though the rains sometimes, as in 1931-32, were illusive and ill-distributed, which adversely affected the crops. The State Government created a famine fund in 1937-38 with an initial sum of Rs. 5,000 which was later raised to Rs. 25,000 during the next 5 years for providing relief in such emergent times.

During recent years, the district witnessed scarcity conditions in 1952-53, 1957-58, 1960-61 and a continuous spell of famine conditions for four years from 1965-66 to 1967-68. In the generally widespread scarcity of 1952-53 and 1957-58, over 3.55 lakh inhabitants of all the 1,463 villages of the district were affected. The State Government spent over Rs. 26,000 and Rs. 79,500 respectively on relief works in the two years. The year 1960-61 was not a very difficult year as rains failed in only a part of the district containing 447 villages with 1.58 lakh inhabitants. The authorities provided quick relief by spending Rs. 33,500 on relief works, besides granting Rs. 337 as gratuitous relief and suspending collection of Rs. 2.11 lakhs of land revenue. Generally good conditions in the three years preceding the failure of rains (in 509 villages of the district), helped in preventing distress. The expenditure of Rs. 3,647 on relief works together with a gratuitous relief of Rs. 250 and a revenue remission of Rs. 54,900 was sufficient to mitigate the difficulties of the affected masses. But this difficult year was followed by three even more difficult ones, which worsened the plight of the people of the whole district.

During the year 1965-66, the whole district had to face an almost complete failure of crops due to drought conditions. More than 1.48 lakh cattle and 4.71 lakh inhabitants of 1,371 villages of Banswara, Garhi, Ghatol, Bagidora and Kushalgarh tahsils of the district were affected by

scarcity conditions. The State government declared famine conditions in these areas, and suspended the collection of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 10.67 lakh. Further measures to deal with the situation included grant of gratuituous relief of Rs. 7,150 and the constitution of a District Famine Relief Advisory Committee and a Relief Committee at the district level as also Tahsil Advisory Committees at the tahsil level. The Government spent Rs. 2.76 lakh on relief works during the year. Relief works continued during 1966-67 through the agencies of State Public Works, Irrigation and Revenue Departments, giving employment to over 62,000 persons. The total cost of these works during the period came to Rs. 1.87 lakhs. Besides, Rs. 34,650 of gratuitous relief was granted and the collection of Rs. 20.84 lakhs of land revenue suspended. Another Rs. 2 lakhs were granted by the State Government to the Panchayat Samitis of the district for various minor irrigation schemes. 111 Fair Price Shops were opened, 90 in rural and 21 in urban areas. This was in addition to arrangements for distribution of grains to the workers at the site of the relief works. fodder depots were opened by the Government to arrange adequate supply of fodder. Three feeding centres were opened by Rajasthan Go Seva Sangh in Garhi and Bagidora tahsils of the district. Gifts received from philanthropic agencies through the Central Government were also distri-The scarcity conditions persisted even during 1967-68, affecting almost the whole population of 1,461 villages of the district. The relief measures had to be extensive since the people had no reserves to fall back upon, facing the difficult conditions for the third year in succession. Rs. 26.35 lakhs were spent on relief works besides a grant of gratuitous relief of Rs. 42,200. The remission of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11.38 lakhs.

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 UF TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH 1899).

			Successi	UL CASES				
Year	No. of Villages inspected.	Good marks.	Good marks.	Good marks.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful Cases. seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893	15 13 15 18	3 15 18 11	57 18 22 45	112 50 65 284	172 83 105 340	9 19 21 7	181 102 126 347	
189 4 1895	4					4	}	There was no Medical offi- cer through- out the Sea-
1896 1897 1898 1899	228 499 212 132	306 382 974 53	3,647 813 2,813 144	1,740 5,321 4,532 5,311	5,693 6,516 8,319 5,508	204 57 23 13	5,897 6,573 8,342 5,521	son.
Total	1,136	1,762	7,603	17,517	26,882	357	27,239	

^{*} There was no European supervision till the year 1896.

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT FROM 1890 TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH 1899.)

:	No of Villages inspected.		Successer	JL CASES.	144		1	1
Year.		Good marks.	2 Good marks.	3 Good marks.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful Cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893	951 899 912 924	119 198 213 250	378 251 535 611	9,863 8,699 7,356 7,424	10,360 9,148 8,104 8,285	288 302 352 222	10,648 9,450 8,456 8,507	
1894 1895 1896 1897 1898	149 202 308 835 663	15 18 399 656 1,149	935 5,062 2,235 4,252	960 1,239 2,353 9,312 9,232	1,387 2,192 7,814 12,203 14,633	46 15 289 96 58	1,433 2,207 8,103 12,299 14,691]
1899	612	115	299	14,232	14,646	153	14,799	
Total	6,455	3,132	14,970	70,670	88,772	1,821	90,593	

^{*} This was the first year in which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer.

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1891 TO THE END OF MARCH 1900.

	Years.	ears. Males.		Females.	Total.	
1891			8,539	6,659	15,198	
1892	- •••	•••	9,071	6,364	15,435	
1893	•••		10,174	7.315	17,488	
1894	***		7,210	5,069	12,279	
1895		•••	7,796	5,274	13,070	
1896	•••	•••	12,357	9,954	22,311	
1897	•••		10,716	9,617	20,333	
1898			20,957	16,619	37,576	
1899	***		21,455	19,572	41,027	
1900	***	•••			***	
	Total		117,951	93,787	211,745	

^{*} This was the first year during which any supervision was exercised by a Commissioned Medical Officer.

सन्यमव नयन

RULES FOR GUIDANCE OF SUBORDINATES OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT, IN THE EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

1. Each Vaccinator will be provided with a printed list of villages in his ilaka, together with a map in the vernacular showing such, which he is to use and will be held responsible for. The Agency Surgeon will, while on tour, expect to find the above in possession of each subordinate, if he finds anyone of them without the above, the offender

will be severely punished.

The map is intended to serve as a guide to them in doing their work systematically, that is to say, beginning at one end of their ilaka and vaccinating children of villages there instead of as hitherto, when there has been no method prevailing in their tours, and resulting in great waste of time and hindrance to their work. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination of each State will be held responsible that each man uses and understands these maps in his possession, and in the event of transfer to another sphere of work, he will see that these lists and maps are duly handed over by Vaccinators on transfer to the relieving subordinate. Each year a report must be sent by the Native Superintendent to the effect that he has examined these maps and village lists, that they are in the possession of each Vaccinator and in good condition. This report should be sent to the Agency Surgeon's office both at the commencement of operations on October 1st as well as at their termination on April 1st, in order that others may be supplied in the event of damage or other necessity.

3. The Native Superintendent will see that each Vaccinator has his registers with him at the time of inspection of any vaccinated children, during the tours of the Agency Surgeon in the cold weather, so as to have them handy if the Agency Surgeon wishes to refer to them; any disobedience of this order on the part of either Native Superinten-

dent or Vaccinators will be severely punished.

4. Each Vaccinator should provide himself with a bottle of pure carbolic from the nearest branch dispensary within his ilaka. The Native Superintendent of Vaccination will be held responsible that each man is in possession of this, as well as a clean towel during the working season; any disobedience of this order will meet with severe punishment.

No excuses whatever will be taken by the Agency Surgeon for disobedience and non-compliance of these orders.

5. It is the duty of all vaccinators to use every endeavour to persuade sick and afflicted people in villages which they visit, to come for medical or surgical relief to the head-quarter medical institutions of the State in which they are serving, and they should not take this opportunity of extracting money or threatening village folk in any way; such action on their part will not only bud-nam them, but the department in which they are serving. Any cases of such which come to the notice of the Agency Surgeon during his tours, which may be proved to be true on enquiry, will be very severely dealt with departmentally.

6. A copy of the Elementary Sanitary Primer "Hidayat-i-sehat," written by me for the use of village folk, should be in the possession of every Vaccinator in the three States; any not at present possessing such should apply at once for a copy of the same through their immediate Native Super-intendent of Vaccination to the office of Agency Surgeon

at Bharatpur.

H. E. DRAKE BROCKMAN, Major, i.m.s., Agency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appended will be found a complete list of all Towns and Villages to be found in the three States of this Agency, with short notes showing any points of interest which may be attached to any. They have been tabulated as far as possible in alphabetical order under their respective Tehsils in order to facilitate reference, and will form a most useful adjunct to Vaccination work, as each Vaccinator should be provided with a list of every village in his respective Tehsil with, if possible, a small map to aid him in his work, which in many cases I have found to be extremely handicapped and much precious time wasted by the Vaccinator owing to the utter lack of any method in his tour, mainly due to want of knowledge of the geography of his particular In the Bharatpur State each Vaccinator is provided with a map as well as a list of villages in his ilaka, with the result that vaccination operations are most thoroughly done, and I would recommend the adoption of such a scheme wherever possible.

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, BHARATPUR STATE. COMPILED FOR THE USE OF SUBORDINATES OF THE VACCINATION DEPARTMENT.

Tahsil Bharatpur or Deorhi. -- Contains 150 Villages, etc.

	1		,					
Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Pelice Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensury, etc.	Other information, etc.
1	Achalpura		70					
2	Adda	1	95					
3	Addi	,	13			}		
4	Aghapur		69 6		STORES!			
5	Ajan		171	43				Near large bund of same name.
6	Anah		113					Old State Hospital existed herotill 1899.
7	Anipur	• • •	190	1		120		onlessed not a till 1099.
8	Athera		159			4		
9	Baghi	•	141	14	4 1	J.L		
10	Bahnera	••.	650			77		
11	Bajhera	•••	271	(idea)				
12	Bansi Kalan		408	Chawki	मिव ज	यते		
13	Bansi Khurd		647					
14	Barawai		109					
15	Barsu		413					
16	Basai Borana	•••	201					
17	Bechhaundi	• • •	1,234					
18	Bhandor		680					
19	Bharangarpur	•••	387					
20	Bharatpur		43,601	Two Thanas.	Five	High School.	Victoria Hos- pital, City	Capital of the State is surrounded by Earth-
21	Bigdhari	•••	155				Dispensary, Female Hos- pital.	works 51 miles round, and contains
22	Bilothi	•••	728				proue.	a large pukka Fort surrounded by a moat.
23	Bimanpura		260					
24	Binji	•••	199					

		٠.,						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary.	Other information, etc.
25	Bisdha	•••	216					Į.
26	Biswa	• • •	309					
27	Burakhur	٠	697	•				
28	Chak Mehtoli		112				1	
29	Chawkipura		60					
30	Chichana		196					
31	Chiksana	•••	1,472	Thana	One	One		Closed to Agraborder.
32	Chitokri	٠.,	175	al	100			border.
33	Darapur		216					
34	Deopura	**	372					1
35	Dhanagar	•••	•••	100	•.,		*****	Population included in Schnawali.
36	Dhanauta	•••	620	1	ii C	J		ed in Sennawan.
37	Dhandoli .		54	di	M.A.	97		
38	Dharampura	• • •	629			(74)		
39	Dhor	• • •	545	(ISE)		ALC:		
40	Dhormayi	•••	586	सुर	ामेव उ	यते		
41	Ekta		163					
42	Gaouri	٠	524					
43	Garhi Zalim Sing	h	315					
44	Ghana Bhandor,		Deserted					
45	Ghasola	•••	504					
46	Gheri		133					
47	Ghusiari	• • •	353					
48	Girdharpur	•••	285					
49	Golpura	• •	172					
5 0	Gundwa .		325			1		
51	Habibpur .		429	;				
52	Hateni		786					
			((. 4		<u> </u>

					-		1	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population,	Thana Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hatipura		80					
54	Ikran		776	Chawki	One		*****	Station on RM. Rail- way and close to
55	Jagina	•••	3,525	Chawki	***	One		large grass rund.
56	Jaroli	944	198					
57	Jatoli Ghana	•••	233				·	
58	Jatoli Rathban		1,228					
59	Jharoli		189					
60	Jhilra		337	5	2790	One	*****	*****
61	Kakalpura		60	43		2		
62	Kaliaupur		192					
63	Kanjoli		444			•••		Imperial Service
64	Kapraula		92		ta il	4		Infantry lines are located here.
65	Kaprauli	•••	59	1/2	A M	I.		
66	Karahi	•••	327		One	510		##4 4# 0
67	Karot		123			15/		
6 8	Kasoda	•••	495	Chawki	मेव ज	यसे	*** 84	*****
69	Kharera	•••	163			-F21		
70	Khandera	•••	170					
71	Khemra		475]
72	Khoun Khar		78					
73	Kolipura		141					•
74	Kuman		1,003					
75	Lodhawai	•••	814					
76	Madarpur		147					
77	Madhoní	•••	451					
78	Mallah	•••	699					
79	Maloni	•••	152					
80	Mandhauta		342		:			
		1		[· ·	l		1

			-				
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Mandoli	563					Imperial Service
82	Manwah	855					Transports corps line are located
83	Mehcholi	326				ļ.	here.
84	Mehgawan	550					
85	Mehtoli	158					
86	Moroli Kalan	642					
87	Moroli Khurd	364					
88	Murwara	396	_ 5	E S			
89	Nagla Abhey Ram	96	SEE		2		
90	Nagla Bhat	28			100		
91	Nagla Dharam Singh	81			gg.		
92	Nagla Duleh Ram	76	70	488	ł.		
93	Nagla Gopal	259	成無	7	1		
94	Nagla Gulab	121		오카			
95	Nagla Harchand,	109	-		4		
96	Nagla Hargobind,	51	સવ	भव ज	H		
97	Nagla Hateni	150					
98	Nagla Hindola	127					
99	Nagla Kallianpur	41					
100	Nagla Karan Singh	118					
101	Nagla Kesaria	135					
102	Nagla Parasram	209			ļ		
103	Nagla Pathar	95					
104	Nagla Premnagar,	Described					
105	Nagla Raoji	40					
106	Nagla Salga	Descried					
107	Nagla Sikham	•••					Population included in Chak Mehtoli.

Name of Town or Village. Population of Chak I was a series of the Village. Population of Chak I	
109 Nagla Tironda Population in Chak I	included fehtoli.
110 Naugawan 333 111 Nuh 950 112 Nurpur 215 113 Par 677 114 Paryani 213 115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Rambagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	included fehtoli.
110 Naugawan 333 111 Nuh 950 112 Nurpur 215 113 Par 677 114 Paryani 213 115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Rambagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	••
112 Nurpur 215 113 Par 677 114 Paryani 213 115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Rambagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	••
113 Par 677 114 Paryani 213 115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Ramuagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	••
114 Paryani 213 115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Rambagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	••
115 Pilwa 100 116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318 118 Rambagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	•• •
116 Pipla 1,099 One One 117 Pirnagar 318	••• •
117 Pirnagar 318 118 Ramuagar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	**
118 Ramusgar 142 119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	
119 Rund Bansi Khurd 10	
7.000 4.40	
120 Rund Ikran Kalan Deserted	
AT 450 3 400 TO	
121 Rund Ikran Khurd 6	
122 Rund Kasoda Deserted	
123 Rund Rara ,,	
124 Rund Shey ,,	
125 Sadpura 81	
126 Sehnauli 137	
127 Sehnawali 260	
128 Sendrauli 81	
129 Senthra 242 One	••
130 Sewar Kalan 3 149 Thans On Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Sun Su	
	rison are
132 Shamspur Kalan, 493	ı nere.
133 Shamspur Khurd, 69	
134 Sheorana 1,616	
135 Simpini 360	

							,
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population,	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
136	Srinagar	208					
137	Sukhawali	232					
138	Sunari	661					
139	Suti	376					
140	Tanda	121					
141	Teharki	158		{	Ì		
142	Tera Ghom Ban-	Deserted					
143	Tera Lodha	295	no d	300	2		
144	Tetamar	231		>			
145	Thei	179	1				
146	Tonga	22 1	BE		49		
147	Tontpur	108	7/	1764	4		
148	Tuhiya	901	dist.	13	17		
149	Uchangaon	253					
150	Undra	159	Carried Street		1.00		
			स्ट	मव ज	식님		
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Ì	Wahail manulation		Ì			į	
	Tehsil population (excluding City),	51,438				ļ	

-	,						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	Sebool.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Rupba	is:-Cont	aine 14	7 Villa	ges.		
1	Ahlow	185	1	1	1		
2	Andhiari	681			<u> </u>		
3	Aundel Gaddi	301		One	•••	.,	•••••
4	Aundel Jat	410					
5	Bahera	540					
6	Bansi Bagri	415					
7	Bansi (paharpur),	291	Chawki	One	One	3rd class Dis-	Contains P. W. D. quar- ries and offices and
8	Bara	390	43		an.	pensary.	ries and offices and bungalow. Dispen- sary kept up by P. W. D.
9	Bargha	609					W. D.
10	Barkoli	186		12:	1219		
11	Baroli Kanjar	2ช		ti.	4		
12	Barwar	233	14	U M	I.		
13	Basai	53 0			527		
14	Baseri	5 4 3	(day)				
15	Baseri	273	सर	मेव ज	यते		
16	Behrauli	385					
17	Bhainsa	1,014				i	
18	Bhawanpur	698					
19	Bheriani	Deserted					
20	Bhot	646			ļ		
21	Binua	497			ĺ		
22	Birua	160					
23	Bokoli	285					
24	Borana	193					
25	Bosoli	360					
26	Chandanpura	191					
27	Chandoli	296					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villago.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Chekora		773		One	•••	****	•••
29	Churari Dang		310					
30	Churari Gujar		362					
31	Dahana		3 28					
32	Dahanagaon		924	Chawki	***	One		
33	Daulat Garh		462					
34	Deori		271					
35	Doharda	••	42 6	~8	SE	_	}	
36	Dumaria	•••	1,765		≋ !	143		
37	Fatehpur	• • • •	481					
38	Garhi		218	P.				
39	Gehlow	•••	166	9/8	ill.	Ţ		
40	Gehnauli	•••]	351		One	igo.		*****
41	Ghata	•••	310	3.5		73)		
42	Ghatoli	•••	327	(C., 2)	One		• • • • •	
43	Gujar Bhalai		359	सन्य	पेव ज	पते		
44	Hardoli	•••	595					·
45	Ibrahimpur		1,226	•••	One			
46	Jarela	,	246					
47	Jarila	••	427	,				
48	Jaswant Nagar		95					·
49	Jatwansi	•••	603					
5 0	Jecholi	•••	461					
51	Jotroli		518					
52	Kakrauwa	••	411					
5 3	Kanjoli	••	490		1			
54	Karai	••	687	•••		One		
5 5	Karanpura	•••	6 0					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Kaudholi	203					
57	Kewasi	193					
58	Khajuri	335					
59	Khansarjapur	1,183		One	One	*****	*****
60	Khanwa	1,857	Chawki	One	Оде	*****	*****
61	Khanera	315					
62	Kharka	351					
63	Khatipura	69	_ 8	ETTS)			
64	Khenia Lodha	203			363		
65	Khera	1,034					
66	Khera	310	6	100			
67	Kheria Beloch	293	V.V		Y		
68	Kheria Jat	92	12	1 11	L		
69	Kherli	362	13		77		
70	Khorasa	867		4			
71	Khori	97	सन्ध	मेव ज	यते		
72	Kundanwara	35					
73	Kundher	915					
74	Kurka	1,308					
75	Lakhanpur Lodha,	750					l
76	Madariepura	197	·			ļ	
77	Mahal	157				1	
78	Mahalpur Chura	682					
79	Mahalpur Kachi	984					1
80	Maie	1)eserted					
81	Maloni	771	•••		One	•••••	*****
82	Mamtoli	351					
83	Mandapur	955					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Custems post.	School.	Dispensary, &c.	Other information, etc.
84	Mandoli	698					
85	Mehertha	-534					
86	Milsua	840	Chawki			•••••	
87	Moroli	490		One	One	•••••	••••
88	Moroli	312					
89	Mundhera	684					
90	Nabhera	691			-		
91	Nagla Bhagwant- pura	14	ST.				
92	Nagla Bija	571					
93	Nagla Gujar	196					
94	Nagla Jahannagar,	117	11.1	1.1	Y		
95	Nagla Jatwansi	477	14	1 34	1		
96	Nagla Kallian	271			A		
97	Nagla Pachandra,	106	len a		57	Į.	
98	Nagla Radhey	74	1151	पेव ज	nii		
99 100	Nagla Teraiya (khalsa) Nagla Teraiya (mafi)	409					
101	Nagla Ticketa	Deserted	l l				
102	Naiagaon	631					
103	Nekpur	342					
104	Noharda	275					
105	Paharpur	842			Ì		
106	Pandri	434	ļ	1			
107	Panna	641		1			
108	Pasonda	83					
109	Patti Bara	165					
110	Patti Gilgilia	236					

Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, etc.
111	Patti Jungla		***					
112	Patti Tehya	٠.,	3 53					
113	Pichuna		1,932		One	One		*****
114	Pura		405					
115	Rahimpur		125					:
116	Rajpura	•••	248					
117	Ranpura	•••	182					
118	Rasilpur		311		The State of			
1.19	Ratauwa		362	40				
120	Rudawal		2,179	Chawki	One	One		98 /49
121	Rund Kharka .		Deserted	100				
122	Rund Kheriajat	•••	"		Ball.	Y		
123	Rund Malo	•••	,,	14	U M	11		
124	Rund Noharda		,,			1534		
125	Rund Pura		3)	lide:				
126	Rund Rupbas .		,,,	सः	रमेव उ	धने		
127	Rund Samri		,,	810		1-4-1		:
128	Rupbas		2,981	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dis-	
129	Samahad		223				pensary.	ces and tank Head-Quarters of
130	Samesra		367					Toheil
131	Samri		250					
132	Semra		150					
133	Seri Kalan .		165					
134	Sori Khurd .		268					
135	Shakarpur .		465					
136	Shehna		425					
137	Sheopura		439					
138	Sikroda		254					
		_						

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
139	Singhauli	.,	182		One	•••	*****	*****
140	Sirinagar	••	143		ļ			
141	Sirrond		363					·
142	Sonothi		640					
143	Syedpura	•••	703		•			
144	Tehra		228]			
145	Tontpur	•	96					
146	Uchain	•••	2,534	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dis-	Formerly Head
147	Zindpurs	•••	423			10 A	pensary.	Quarters of a Tehsil—nowabo- lishled.
								mentou.
				CONT.				
				1/	TU	T		
		Ì		de	4	13h		
						(27)		
				(10113)		122		
	I			सहय	मेव ज	यते		
				:				
		- 1		ĺ				
	. Tote1		56,352					
	Total	•••	00,002					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tebsil-Biana	:—Contai	ns 16 8	Village	9.		
1	Adda	296					
2	Agawli	340					
3	Ajnoli	293					
4	Alapuri	139					
5	Amadpur	186			 		
6	Ancholi	391					
7	Arazi Nand Kishore	28	A.			5	
8	Arazi Zalim Singh,	Deserted	P				
9	Aroda	248	68	·/\!			
10	Bachhena	137	Ĭ,		M		
11	Badwar	120	de	M F	26		
12	Bagrein	1,351		/ 	One	,	******
13	Bagh Kanawar	Deserted	lide:				
14	Baisora	204	सर	प्रमेव व	1यते		
16	Bajna	1,378	Thana	One	One		Contains an old fest (garhi) near Karauli border.
16	Bajoli	456					border.
17	Bamuri	143					
18	Bangsepura	400					
19	Ban Kukra	105					
20	Bansrauli	127					
21	Barambad	2,392	•••	Опе	One	*****	*****
22	Bareta	449	•••	One		A 3rd class dis- pensary exists here chiefly	A large bund exists here which dams up
ZZ	Bareta Band	100				here chiefly for benefit of P. W. D. sub-	water from the Ka- kund river forming a lake about 5 or 6
23	Bar Khera	1,118				ordinates em-	equare miles in ex- tent—it was comple- ted in 1899 by the
24	Baroda	541		İ		nection with the large bund.	State in connection with an important
25	Bavri	454					irrigation scheme.

			,	1		,		Ţ
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Diepensary, etc.	Other information, etc
26	Bhagori		222					
27	Bhoja Morali	••	196					
28	Biana	••.	6,867	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis-	In the neighbourhood there exist extensive
29	Bidiari		499				pensary con- taining 12 beds for in-	grave-yards, contain- ing some handsome
30	Birampura	•••	522				patients.	tombs testifying to the occurrence of severe battles near
31	Biskhori		49					in times gone by, a large for fort and en-
32	Bistranli	٠.	150					closure wall are to be seen on the hill be- hind the town-sleva-
33	Chahl		112	08	See.			tion 1,200 feet. Head-quarters of a
34	Chainpura	•••	155	283				Tehsil.
85	Chaukhanda	•••	155			200		
36	Chekru	••	359	P. Contraction of the Contractio				
37	Dabhena		Deserted	V)	TU	1		
38	Damdama		289	1	4 20	199	,	
39	Darbarana	•••	206			77)		
40	Dehgaon		980			One	******	
41	Dewa Sarai		32	सय	मेव ज	घते ।		
42	Dhadrein	•••	712	•••	One		****	*****
43	Dhureri	••.	278					
44	Dumaria		161					
45	Entkera		486					
46	Farsu	••.	721		One	One	*****	*****
47	Gajanua	•••	121	Chawki	***		,,,	*****
48	Gazipur		274					
49	Ghenoni		450					
50	Gordha Dand	•••	276				į	
51	Gordha Nadi	•••	449					
52	Gotra	•••	Deserted					
53	Harnagar	•••	432					

	ì		1		1	·	
Berial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
54	Hingta	Deserted					
55	Imilia	115					
56	Jaisora	746					
57	Jarwer	222					
58	Jarkho	81					
59	Jaspura Maroli Kalan	788	Chawki				
60	, ,	442	Ollowki	•••	•••	******	
61	Jhamri Jhatola	199	ONE		0		
62	Jhil Kabara	116		€,			
63	Kachera	450		A			
64	Kakalpura	264	AND THE		89		
65	Kalsara	1,475	1./	One	X	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	n en sie v
66	Kanawar	384			One	****	*****
67	Kani	125		87	57		
68	Kapura Dher	800	सद्य	पेव ज	मने पत्ते		
69	Kapura Maluka	675	4404	44 4	451	1	
70	Karwari	378					
71	Keir	648					
72	Khan Khera	1,200				ı	
73	Khareri	1,302		***	One	******	*****
74	Khat Kar	181				i	
75	Khatnauli	843					
76	Kheria	256				:	
77	Kheri Dang	469					
78	Kherli	1,019					
79	Khora	736					
80	Khulauli	101				!	n

Name of Town or Village. Name of Town or Village. School. Rhunt Khera 484 Killa Sikandra 8	r information, etc.
82 Killa Sikandra 8	
83 Kotha Deserted	
84 Kothi Khera 237	
85 Kot 1,176 One	****
86 Lehohora Kalan 336	
87 Lehchora Khurd 36	
88 Madanpur 517	
89 Mahrawar 428	
90 Malikpur 680	
91 Mamavli 233	
92 Mangrein 210	
93 Mangrein Khurd 293	
94 Mehmadpur 1,760	
95 Mehloni 543	
96 Mortalab 57	
97 Mundia 411	
98 Murki 263	
99 Naddigaon 761	
100 Nagla Bahadaria 80	
101 Nagla Chiman 234	
102 Nagla Chitaria 93	
103 Nagla Har Lal . Deserted	
104 Nagla Honta 163	
105 Nagla Jhawra 428	
106 Nagla Keshen Ballab 42	
107 Nagla Kharak Singh 66	

108	-	, ————————————————————————————————————	,	1				,
109 Nalagaon Khurd 111 110 Nalgaon Kalan 198 111 Nagla Khushali 109 112 Nagla Khush Fehm 89 113 Nagla Kurwaria 66 114 Nagla Medsingh 198 115 Nagla Medsingh 198 116 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	Serial Number.	Name of Town	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, qtc.	Other information, etc.
110 Nalgaon Kalan 198 111 Nagla Khushali Ram 109 112 Nagla Khush Fehm 89 113 Nagla Kurwaria 66 114 Nagla Medsingh 198 115 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	108	Nagla Khatka	207					
111 Nagla Khushali Ram 109 112 Nagla Khush Fehm 89 113 Nagla Kurwaria 66 114 Nagla Medsingh 198 115 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	109	Nalagaon Khurd	111					
Ram 109	110	Nalgaon Kalan	198					
118 Nagla Kurwaria 66 114 Nagla Medsingh 198 115 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	111		109					
114 Nagla Medsingh 198 115 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	112	Nagla Khush Fehm	89					
115 Nagla Nawaria 77 116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	113	Nagla Kurwaria	66					
116 Nagla Nirbhan 28 117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	114	Nagla Medsingh	198					
117 Nagla Pirohit 79 118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	145	Nagla Nawaria	77	500	201	0		
118 Nagla Rupram 81 119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	116	Nagla Nirbhan	28		3 ,			
119 Nagla Sheo Lal Deserted 120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	117	Nagla Pirohit	79		2			
120 Nagla Sewa Kurwaria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	118	Nagla Rupram	81	Shill		4		
waria 82 121 Nagla Tirkha 116 122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	119	Nagla Sheo Lal	Deserted	19	484	4		
122 Naroli 1,651 123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	120	Nagla Sewa Kur- waria	82			AFE		
123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	121	Nagla Tirkha	116			57		
123 Nauli 694 124 Nehrauli 462 125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	122	Naroli	1,651	2123	ोत उ	गाने गाने		
125 Nethari 271 126 Pali 679	123	Nauli	694	44.4	-1-1-1	411		
126 Pali 679	124	Nehrauli	462					
	125	Nethari	271					
197 Parque 938 Chawki	126	Pali	679	·				
121 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	127	Paraua	938	Chawki	•-		***	******
128 Patti Lotwara 1,280	128	Patti Lotwara	1,280					
129 Patti Malipura 31	129	Patti Malipura	31					
180 Patti Shehzad Deserted	180	Patti Shehzad	Deserted					
131 Pidauli 520	131	Pidauli	520					
132 Pilupura 171	132	Pilupura	171					
133 Pipara 293		Pipara	293			ŀ		
134 Pipli 171	134	Pipli	171					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, &c.	Other information, etc.
135	Popalpura	•	27					
136	Pura Baikhera	.,	1,600					
137	Pura Har Lal	••	210					
138	Pura Kataria	••	160					
139	Raroda		51 5					
440	Raseri		510					
141	Recholi	•••	159					
142	Sadhpura		531	~ 8	RE	_		
143	Salabad	•••	489			343		
144	Samogar	•••	647			One		** ***
145	Samri	 .	410	6	11			
146	Sanwanthgarh	•••	52	V.		Y		
147	Sarai Bhambo	•••	6	12	1 10	L		
148	Satai Syed Ali	•••	Deserted	35		77		
149	Seola		3 03	(kina)	9/4			
150	Sheikhpur	•••	636	सव्य	मेव ज	यते		
151	Sheopura	•••	214					
152	Shergarh	•••	566					
153	Shobpur	•••	598		Опе			
154	Sidpur		658					
155	Singhania		300	•••	One		*****	*****
156	Singhan Dang	•••	Deserted					
157	Singhan Khera	•••	217					
158	Singhara	•••	1,094					
159	Singhauli		294					
160	Supa	•••	439	Chawki			•••	
161	Sultanpur	•••	137					
162	Sukha Sila		Deserted					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Sehool.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
163	Talimpur	•	136					
164	Tarsuma		422		}			
165	Tarvijpur		313	I	}			
166	Thakuria	}	387			1		
167	Thana Dang	•••	435					
168	Turtipura		444	ļ	i)			j Y
	Total		62,919	No. of the second secon	el stu			

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
}	Tehsil Kumhe	r : Conto					
1	Abhora	780			One		*****
2	Λ lhoya Kalan	104					
3	Adhey a K hurd	232					
4	Ajan	2,254					
5	Ajau	512					
6	Astawan Jadid	Deserted					
7	Astawan Kadim	937	. 150	east.	One		
8	Awar	2,786		S I	One		
9	Babani	637				ļ	
10	Badh	807	Thana	/	9		
11	Banni	160	TA				
12	Bansroli	256	100	20			
13	Barero	722			One	••••	
14	Barawai	476			1		
15	Bartai	5 70	सरामे	व जय	-		
16	Belahra Kalan	3 51					
17	Belahra Khurd	106					
18	Bhainsa	1,420	Chawki				******
19	Bhatauli	961					1
20	Bhatpur	102					
21	Bilauti	87			ļ		
22	Borai	266					
23	Chimni	87					
24	Darapur	Deserted		ļ			
25	D ehra	933					
26	Dehwa	262				•	
27	Dhansoti	156		[

_							1	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
							}	
28	Dhanwara	•••	376			One		*****
29	Didwari	•••	431		One		•••••	.,, 450
30	Gadauli	٠.,	416					
31	Gangarsoli .		221					
32	Ghana Sarka: (Ghana Bhande	r i r),	Deserted					
33	Ghunsara	٠.	1,587	Chawki	One	One	***	*****
34	Gohawli		101		Comment of the last	\		
35	Helak		1,395	Chawki	One	One		
36	Hingoli		234	(A)		1	<i>y</i>	
37	Jahangirpur	,	317	680	12			
38	Jaorera		75	The state of the s		TY		
89	Jeh		167	L	AY S	1.6		
40	Jundila		119	100		(3.5) (5.7)		_
41	Kanswara		295	(inter				
42	Karremua	•••	238	स	प्रमेव	न्यते नयने		
43	Kawardia		73	443	તનાન :	वालवा		
44	Khera Karoli		22 2					
45	Kumher		6,248	Thans	enO	Two	Branch Dis-	Cantains extensive
46	Kurwara		479				pensary.	Earth-works and fort inside—also ruins of old Palaces. Head-
47	Lanki	••	324					quarters of a Tehsil.
48	Mehrawar		561					
49	Morauda		75					
50	Mukandpur		70					
51	Nagla Ajau		41					
52	,, Bagha	,	23					
ã3	,, Bhangra	٠.,	16				ı	
54	,, Bohra		3 3 0					

-	حاجر حاجراني حاجران						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Nagla Budh Singh	Described					
56	,, Dhakas	23					
57	", Donda	490					
58	,, Ganga	62					
59	,, Godhaira	98					
60	,, Indarpura,	Included in Kum- her.					
61	,, Indu	314		STATE OF			
62	" Jiwana	366	43		1		
63	,, Jodh Singh	171				*	
64	,, Karali	72	1				
65	,, Khan	40 5		Ball.	Y		
66	" Khuntela	140	14	11 11	L.		
67	,, Kuma	820	100		55		
68	,, Lokhan	668	lister)				
6 9	,, Maharat	10	सह	मिव ज	यते		
70	" Maithra	73					
71	", Maji	28					
72	,, Mallu	Deserted					}
73	,, Manna	199					
74	,, Sawai Ram	22					
75	", Soman	147					
76	Niagri	244					
77	Obar	949	•••	***	One	*****	
78	Pachaura	256					
79	Pachgain	85					
80	Pahua	477					
81	Palla	224					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	n	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Disyensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82	Parala	•••	128					
83	Pehri		292			One	••••	*****
84	Piohumra	•••	347					
85	Piprera		1,003					
86	Pooth	***	247					
87	Ram Nagar		44					
88	Randhirpura	•••	24					
89	Rara	•••	894	Chawki	Une	One	···· ···	••••
90	Rithothi		268			1		
91	Rund Bhatoul	i	46					
92	Rund Helak		Deser ted	CONT.	100			
93	Bund Sakithra	ì	Deserted	V		Y		
94	Sabora		936	12	7 77	J.		
95	Sainth		236			77		
96	Sainthri	•••	87	(idea)				
97	Sajola	•••	.50	सहय	मेव ज	यने		
98	Sakithra	•••	80					
99	Sakrora	•••	278					
100	Sakrori		894					
101	Santhruk		1,442	Chawki	•••	One	•••	*****
102	Sarata	•••	528					
103	Seh	***	463					
104	Sehi	•••	411					
105	Seinthi	•••	122					
	Sirseya	•	Included in Kum-					
106			her.					
107	Sitara	•••	260					
108	Sogar	•••	1,021	•••	One		···•••	100 tab

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Custems post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
109 110 111 112	Sunari Sunera Supawas Takha	181 161 184 1,590	•••	One	•••	•10	Recently added to Teheil.
113 114 115	Talphura Tamrer Therawar	758 548 659	***	One	***		
116 117 118	Umri Usrani Maichak Usrara	1,090 404 37	G		One		
				Tri	Y A		
			सव	मेव ज	यते		
	Total	54.000					

		,					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Dig	Contain	s 120 V	'illages.			
1	Abaide Dig	·) ···]	••		•••	99: ***	Population included in Dig Town.
2	Achalpur		•••	••.		*****	Do. do.
3	Adhauli	434]
4	Alipur	. 261					
5	Amchera	.				***	Since transferred
6	Anjari	. 44					to Akhegarh Teh- sil.
7	Ankholi	424	- 5	ETA.			
8	Aow	. 796			343		
9	Behyari	230				}	•
10	Badangarh	. 201	600				
11	Badesra	432	V.	Ya H	Y		1
12	Badri	. 754	12	1 11	J.		
13	Bahtana	. 237			55%		ł
14	Baldeo Bass	. 347		<u> </u>			
15	Bandha Chauth	362	सहय	मेव ज	यते		[
16	Bandh Khalsa	. 202					
17	Baraoli	. 214					[
18	Barie	443	1				
19	Baroli Chauth	. 261					
20	Bedhum		•••				Population included of in Dibaru.
21	Behaj	2,302	•••	One	One		ed in Dibaru.
22	Bhalwara	216	1				
23	Bharaki	231					
24	Bhilamka	. 146					Į
25	Chaumeda	20			ĺ		
26	Chulehra	. 581					{
27	Daher Khoh	Deserted					

]			1		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dangika	•••	54					
29	Dant Lothi	•••	816			}		
30	Dig	•••	15,409	Thana	One	Three	Branch Dis-	Head-quarters of a Teh- sil District Jail. Pos-
31	Dhanwari	•••	533				pensary (lat class.)	sesses a large pukka Fort and extensive
32	Dibara		1,301					earthworks round the town, also famous Palaces and tanks, re-
3 3	Didawali	••	364					sorted to by pilgrims from all parts of India. Connected by pukka
31	Digohouli	•••	Deserted					to the South Kaman
3 5	Dinapur		25 2	_ 5	E TE			on the North, and Gobardhan and Mut- tra on the East.
36	Eklehra		416	238				
37	Gadhi Lodha		3 09			S. Car		
38	Galena	•••	104			29		
39	Garhi mewat	•••	497	TA		9		
40	Garoli	•••	416	12	1 11	L		
41	Ghana Girseh	***	Deserted	3.5		M.		
42	Ghanawli	•••	607	(cm)				
43	Gharbari		2 42	सद्य	पेव ज	पते		
44	Girseh Chauth	•••	712					
45	Gohana	•••	3 10		j			
46	Hayatpur	•••	121			!		
47	Hingota		320					
48	Januthar	400	1,765	Chawki	One	One		10- E0B
49	Jateri Bharawa	t	375					
50	Jatoli Kadim		125					
51	Jatoli Thun		775					
52	Jhulka		Deserted					
53	Kaheri	•••	107					
54	Kakera	•••	5 5 0					
55	Kalianpur		195					

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
56	Kasot	1,356			Ове	******	,,,,,,
57	Khera Birahman	473					
58	Khera Chauth	325					
59	Kherea Gujar	,				*****	Population included in Mohamadpur.
60	Kherea Pirohat	192					in Mohamadpur.
61	Khoh	2,835					
62	Khori						
63	Kishenpur	•••	m	700		*****	Population includ-
64	Konrer Jadhi	1,167		100	One	***	ed in Dig town.
65	Kuchauti	154	1		1000 C		
66	Malipura	181	100				
67	Malpur				***	*****	Population includ-
68	Mandhera	206	di	de	de		ed in Dig town.
69	Matoli	Deserted	100		12		
70	Mohamadpur	261	(City		20.63		
71	Monaka	65	स्व	ामेव उ	1यने		
72	Morauli	687	1				
73	Mowi	638					
74	Nagla Baraoli	93		4			
75	Nagla Bhawani Singh	21		1			
76	Nagla Chena	12	-				
77	Nagla Deswar	175		ŀ			
78	Nagla Gangi I	Deserted	1				
79	Nagla Harsukha	£7			:		
80	Nagla Januthar	121	1				
81	Nagla Khuman	18					
82	Nagla Madanha	70					
		<u> </u>			1		1

1	MONEY CHARLES						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
83	Nagla Mehrania	. 141					
84	Nagla Moti	218					
85	Nagla Radhey Chaudhri	88					
86	Nahara Chauth	362					
87	Nahroli Thakur	221	İ				
88	Naraina Chauth	690					
89	Naraina Katta	252	. 5	STATE OF			İ
90	Nehroli Deswara,	221	43		3		
91	Nigoi	854					
92	Niswara	232	杨德				
93	Padra	313	TI	Ha I	Y		
94	Pahar Tal	1	14	1 20	1		
95	Pahnori	1,056			534		
96	Parmaudra	822	line.	One	S_{M}	*****	******
97	Pasopa	747	TIS)	प्रेव ज	णने गर्ने		
98	Pasta	1,141		One	1		***)***
99	Ponehri	225					
100	Raibka	127		į			
101	Rambagh	177		İ			
102	Rund Gharbari	,,					
103	Rund Khoh	60					
104	Rund Naraina	,,					
105	Rundow	Deserted					
106	Rund Parmaudra,	,,	l				
107	Saharie	525		1			
108	Salwain	718	•••		One		
109	Sargaon	319					

							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121	Sew Shahpur Sheopura Sheorawli Shiam Dhoka Sinsini Suhera Tankoli Tora Udepuri	1,021 178 287 723 717 Deserted 2,772 257 129 461 222 340		Custo	One	Dispe	Whonce the family of Sinsinwal Jats take their origin, to which class belong the Bha- ratpur Chiefs.
	Total .	62,051	सत्या	ন সং	त		

-		_			_			
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	•	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Kar	na	:-Contai	ins 122	Village	8.		
1	Agman	•••	Deserted]				
2	Akata	•••	896	,				
3	Akbarpur	•••	54					
4	Angrawli	٠	253					
5	Arazi Satwas	•••	Deserted					
6	Auland	•••	179					
7	Ausuka	•••	74	- 5	eres.		•	
8	Badipur	•••	518	432		3		
9	Badli		99					
10	Bajhera	•••	204	CO.	100	20		
11	Bambali	•	83	V.	Hall	Y		
12	Bamni		531	14	1 11	L		
13	Bansra Laduka	•••	49	1		77		
14	Bansroli		237					
15	Barbarya	•••	Deserted	सन्ध	मेव ज	यते		
16	Barnaul	•••	125					
17	Baroli Dhao	•••	723					
18	Bhandara	•••	707					
19	Bhoraka	•••	74		1	i		
20	Bilang	•••	770					
21	Billaund	•••	935					
22	Birar		718			ļ		
23	Bolkhora	•••	1,358	<u> </u>				
24	Chicharwari	•••	391			ļ		
25	Dahana		217					
26	Dahlauti	•••	534					
27	Dandra	•••	167	[

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki,	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dantka		161					
29	Dharamsala	•••	525					
30	Enchwara	•••	394					
31	Fatchpur	•••	Descrited					
32	Gaonri		515				ı	
33	Garh Ajan	•••	399					
34	Ghata	•••	200			•		
35	Ghoghour	•••	206	1	The state of			
36	Gundgaon	•••	265	43		and a		
87	Gurguria	•••	137					
38	Indroli		53 6				ļ	
39	Jajanka		5 2	TA		4		
40	Jhanjpura		294	14	1 11	1		
41	Jhil Patti		211			534		
42	Jurehri	•••	711	(des		3		
43	Jurera		3,237	Thana	One	One		,
44	Kadam Khundi	•••	6	41.4	1-1-1	1.1	ļ	
45	Kalaota		81			Ì		
46	Kama	•••	13,083	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis-	
47	Kanwara	•••	652			,	pensary (lst class.)	cred tank to which
48	Kanwari		118					grims resort. Con- nected by a pukka road with Dig and Bharatpur to the
49	Khanichatan	•••	101					Bharatpur to the South.
50	Kherli Gumani	•••	234				1	
51	Karmonka	•••	557]	-		
52	Karota	•••	17			}		
5 3	Khanpur	•••	173		1			
54	Khera	•••	217		}			
55	Kherli Jallu	٠,	94					

ber.			ıa or	st.		etc.	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post,	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khora	102					
57	Khuntpur	203					
58	Kolri	Deserted					
59	Kotka	40					
60	Kulwana	108					
61	Ladlaka	216					
62	Lalpur	121	<u> </u>			,	
63	Lewra	4 68	~	53			
64	Lohesar	73 3	253				
65	Manchi	68					
66	Morouli	38	POST.		39		
67	Mullaka	263	9,0	ill.	T .		
68	Murara	50	dil	A AL	17		
69	Musipur	297	34		73		
70	Nadola	114	(Issue)				
71	Nagla Badipur	. 39	सर	मेव ज	यन		
72	,, Baldeo	. 57			1		
73	,, Banchria	}	}]			
74	,, Basai Dehra	i					
75	" Bhatki	203		Ì			
76	", Bhongra	1					
77	,, Chahra	1					
78	,, Dabhukar,	75					
79	,, Dandu	. 57				1	
80	,, Dhansahai,	i	1				
81	,, Harnarain,	21					
82 83	,, Harsukna, ,, Isri Singh,	1	1				

					,		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, etc.
84	Nagla Jasram	60					
85	,, Kalwana	136					
86	"Keshor Singh …	153					
87	,, Kundan	77					
88	" Mukarab	204					
89	", Sabalgarh,	267					
90	" Sanokhar	81	- 1	EFFS)			
91	" Shezad …	244	40				
92	" Sita Ram…	Deserted					
93	" Zalim	15	(SH	1/2	129		
94	Naudera	592	V.	Ball.	1		
95	Naugawan	964	Chawki		M.	*****	*****
96	Naunera	1,752	Chawki	One	One		•• •••
97	Nemla	341	Victor)				
98	Netwara	293	सह	मिव ज	यसे		
99	Niski	Deserted					
100	Oudan	356					
101	Pai	597					
102	Palla	249					
103	Palsi	347					
104	Parchi	241					
105	Pathwari	406					
106	Radha Nagri	. 288					
107	Rasulpur	141				1	
108	Rawatpura	Deserted				<u>.</u> !	
109	Rosiaka	378					
110	Rund Kanwara	1					
					<u>'</u>	'	<u> </u>

			,					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Populstion.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
111	Rund Nadola	•••	Deserted					
112	,, Sahlana	***	,,	•	<u> </u>			
113	Sablana	•••	1,206				}	
114	Samdhana	•••	98					
115	Sanokhara	***	238					
116	Satwas		674					
117	Sehera	•.	249		One			***
118	Suhnera		427	8	One	***	•••••	*****
119	Takora	٠.	Deserted			343		
120	Tobraki	••	,,			S. S.		
121	Udaka	•••	723	600	100			
122	Unchera	••.	251	VA	ti A	Y		
				स्य	भेव ज	पते		
	Total		48,169	1	-	-		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Akheyga	arh :—C	ontains	112 Vi	lages.		
1	Aganpura	153])	ļ		
2	Ainchara	716					
3	Akheygarh	2,411	Thana	One	Two	Branch Dis-	
4	Alipur	202			One	pensary 2nd class.	removed to Nadbai when buildings are
5	Arouda	1,087	Chawki	•••	One		complete, which will then be the future head-quarters of this
6	Atari	564				}	pergunnah (vide No. 56, page 149.)
7	Badhwari Kalan	410		THE O			
8	Badhwari Khurd,	275	43		EAR		
9	Baikra	194					
10	Bajhera	145		18			
11	Baranwda	682	T	Hall.	4		
12	Barha	473	14	A M	I.		
13	Baroli Chuahan	1,126			77	<u> </u>	
14	Baroli Ran	1,017	Wind.	30 /2			
15	Barwara	371	सद	मेव ज	यते		
16	Basya	52					
17	Basaya Abhey	15					
18	Basaya Kalan	462					
19	Bazidpur	79					
20	Belara	1,068	:				
21	Bhadera	1,594					
22	Bharko	229					
23	Bhosanga	833		ŀ			
24	Bichaundi	1,613		•••	One	4	******
25	Bilaut	459					
26	Binwan	227					
27	Bodawli	544					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Chainpur	185					
29	Chandrawa	73					
30	Chatarpur	431					
31	Chitaheri Bhot- pura	201					
32	Chitaheri Kashi	23					
33	Dhanipur	114					
34	Dhero ,.	656	~	TA			
35	Diawli	569			ar.		
36	Esapur	3 65			200 A		
37	Gabroa	4 5	P. Contraction				
38	Gadauli	810		1.4	One	***	,
39	Gagwana	3 60	de		17		
40	Gangrauli	499			(27)		
41	Gazipur	243	(Sile)		110		
42	Gobra	714	सर	मेव ज	यते		
43	Hantra	1,416					
44	Haranhera	211					
45	Hassanpur	546					
46	Honta	393					
47	Jarkai	670			••	*****	Recently added to Tehsil.
48	Jhangirpur	524					Toman,
49	Jharol	324					
50	Kabai	1,506			One	•••••	******
51	Kaisra	678					
52	Karahi ,	52 6	}				
53	Karauli	244					
54	Kareli	956					

			1				
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
			<u> </u>		<u> "-</u>		
55	Karo Meo	162					
56	Kasba Nadbai	3,221	Chawki	One	Two	Branch Dis-	Under the Settlement is to be Head-quar-
57	Kasganj	163				pensary 2nd class.	ters of a Tehsil which will be transferred
58	Katara	734					from Akheygarh on completion of build- ings. Station on
59	Kathauti	401					Rajputana-Malwa Railway, 17 miles from Bharatpur
6 0	Kelori	483					(vide No. 3, page 147.)
61	Khangri	1,536			One	,	
62	Kheri Debi Singh,	1,000	08	Sec.	_		
63	Kheria Brahman,	190			33		
64	Kheripura	5 4					
65	Khiriajga	2 16	But.				
66	Khurnampur	171	90	Til.	Ţ	!	
67	Kolahpur	7	d. A	소발	17		
68	Kotheni Kalan	57	3.5		73)		
69	Kotheni Khurd	162	0511130				
70	Lakhanpur Jat	76 3	सन्य	मेव ज	यते		
71	Lal Chak	108					
72	Lalpur	448		One		,	1975 C 448
73	Lohasa	52 0					
74	Lulhara	25 8					
75	Maie	893					
76	Malikpur	133					
77	Manjhi	576	•••		One	*****	******
78	Manoharpur Kha. waspur	194					
79	Medcholi	136					
80	Mehranpur	101					
81	Nagla Bakhta	278					

		, _					
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other Information, etc.
82	Nagla Bhua	289					1
83	" Gopal …	Deserted					
84	,, Inderman,	35					
85	,, Khantauti,	l .	İ				†
86	,, Kurwaria,	60					
87	" Maie	732			One		
88	" Pahar Khan	116					
89	Nam	1,026					
90	Neotha	875					
91	Niabas	458		and the same of			
92	Nurpur	732	Ch	(in	Sa		
93	Onch	668	(2.65)		Es.	5	1
94	Pahasar	2,226	Chawki	One	Two	••••	A flourishing town
95	Papro	996	100		One		inhabited chiefly by Mohamedans of the
96	Parswara	373	B	P 463	100		Syed soct.
97	Pinghora	1,475	V.	N ITI	U U		1
98	Pipli	315	. Li		27		
99	Raisees	919	AP4	SWOD.	200.00		
100	Rena	256	(Em		N.C.		
101	Ronija	635	C.		20.5		
102	Saindali	-07	स	प्रमेव	नयते		
103	Salempur	300	1	1.1.1	1-1-1		
104	Sandana	284			1		
105	Sawanpur	44			1		
106	Sawla	183					
107	Shahpur	522					
108	Sirsa	233		•			
109	Tilchara	548					
110	Tohla	388					
111	User	. 306			•		
112	Utarda	455		l			
	Total	50,687					

-							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	school	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Nagar:	-Contains	171 Vi	llages.			}
1	Akbarpur	.] 310	Į	}			
2	Akbarpur	. 69					
3	Alam Shahka	. 485					
4	Albi	Deserted					
5	Alghani	438					
6	Arazi Esnaka	Described		WITH THE PARTY			
7	Arsi	. 226	SIS	381	200		
8	Bagaka	188		9			
9	Bahawli	302			389		
10	Bajahera	2 28	Children of the Children		W.		
11	Baldeobas	238	19	488	4		
12	Balraka	131	馬		SEA		
13	Baneni Chanda	192					
14	" Dhokla	394	The same of		998		
15	" Garhi	h	सद्य	भव ज	취임		
16	" Khoja Ratna	Deser- ted.					
17	", Toda	زا.					
18	Barguan	. 244					
19	Barka	176		1			
20	Barkhera	. 390					
21	Barkhera	268	}				
22	Barsana	. 21	!				
23	Bas Sabat	138					
24	Begpahari	. 59					
25	Bela	318		:			
26	Beru	556	Chawki	One	•••		•
27	Bhanakpuri	. 174					

			1	1			
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Bhanpur	15					
29	Bhatpura	558					
30	Bhuapur Garhi	222					
31	Bhuraka	76					
32	Bhuraka Jatmal	36					
33	Bhutka	210			}		
34	Biari	184					
35	Birthala	274		Trees.			
36	Budli	1.015	50		2		
37	Bunchaka	79					
38	Chappar	80			200		
39	Charawal Gujar .	103	11		4		
40	Charawal Mali	184	1/2	1 11	1		
41	Chok Chelwa	62			774		
42	Dabuk	870	Video		20		
43	Dabhanwali	375	सरा	मेव ज	यते		
44	Danialpur Khera,	120					
45	Dourala	231					
46	Dhandaka	100					
47	Dhandholi	Deserted					
48	Dhanouta	338					
49	Dhanwantpura	45					
50	Dumraka	301					•
51	Dunawal	552					
52	Dwarkapur Suketi	290					
53	Esnaka	35					
54	Farashka	10			}		
55	Fatehpur Kalan	267					

Sorial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, et
56	Fatehpur Khurd,	95					
57	Gangawak	363					
58	Ghamurki	11					
59	Ghankhar	2 32					
60	Gobindpur	Deserted					
61	Golki	143					
62	Gulmani	239					
63	Gulpara	1,182	Chawki	One	One	*****	•• •••
64	Haitpur	48	234		2		
65	Harrajki	Deserted					
66	Hussepur	189		\sim			
67	Imlari	3 95	TI		7		ı
6 8	Jagarka	2 53	IA.	1 77	7		
69	Jagir Gulpara	Deserted	8,47/		A		
70	Jaisra	66			5/		
71	Jaisri	561	ai-m	ाव जर	Оле	*****	***
72	Jalalpur	649	Chawki		***	4	200 110
73	Jaloki	234		i			
74	Jathas	172					
75	Jhanjhar	866	,,,,	One	444	*****	10:
76	Jhantli	295					
77	Jhitreri	593		One	•••	*****	*** ***
78	Kakrola	598					
79	Kamilpur Patti	Deserted					
80	Kasoda	146					· !
81	Khainchka	46					
82	Khakhawali	668	···	One		144 + 1.1	*****
83	Kharkhari Teli	252					

		_						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, etc
84	Kherla Chajju	}	189					
85	Kherli		162					
86	Khesti		414					
87	Kohari	٠	748	Chawki	4		*****	*****
88	Kolda Heri	•••	Deserted					
89	Kolisri	•••	266					;
90	Kumar Heri	•••	191					
91	Kurksin	•••	429	- 8	eres)	_		
92	Kutabpur	•••	171					
93	Kutabpur Patti	•••	Deserted					
94	Ladiyaka	•••	3 05	600	100			
95	Ladpuri	•••	98	V	Hall.	Y		
96	Leharwara	•••	107	12	1 27	F		
97	Loban	•••	51			77)		
98	Loda Heri	•••	140		92			i
99	Manapuri	٠.,	146	सहय	मेव ज	यते		
100	Manota Kalan	•••	469					
101	Manota Khurd	•••	359				İ	
102	Maraipur	•••	275				Ì	
103	Mondia	•••	643					
104	Mondoti	•••	297					
105	Moraka	٠.	166					
106	Mundera	••	518		One			** **
107	Nagal	••	378					
108	Nagar Khas	••	8,614	Thans	One	Two	Branch Dis- pensary (2nd] Tehsil. Connected
109	Nagla Bhongra		. 95				class.)	by good road with Dig—distance 14 miles—pottery mak-
110	Nagla Bhuria	••	. 68					ing carried on large- ly in this town.
111	Nagla Inami	••	. 76				Į	

	1	- 1		1	1	1		,
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	1							
112	Nagla Sham		172					
113	Nanganwan	***	36					
114	Nematpur		81					
115	Nimkhera		109					
116	Nimki		28					
117	Pachlehri		33					
118	Padalwas		387					
119	Paindka		215	~ 5	RES		,	
120	Palka		774	SEE.		1		
121	Paltu		141			200		
122	Pathrora		295			99		
123	Patka		34 8	IN		f		
124	Piluki		1	10	dis 3	[
125	Piplu		3 81	3.07				:
126	Piraka		285	Sings!				
127	Ponai	40.	325	सद्या	ाव जड	ते	:	
128	Punchri		153					
129	Putka		302			,		
130	Putli		55					
131	Qasba Khosi		1,018					
132	Raipur		214					
133	Raipur Suketi		555					
134	Rampur Palki		81					
135	Ram Singhp Palki	ur	634					
136	Ranota		161					
137	Rasia		433				1	1
138	Rasulpur		287					

Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village,		Population,	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
]		
139	Ratha	•••	30			į		
110	Rehnala	•••	303					
141	Rojki	•••	83				i	
142	Rupbas	•••	62				ļ	
143	Rustampur	••	357					
144	Sadpuri		433					
145	Sarangpur	•••	79	- 8	ETTEN.	_		
146	Semla Kalan	••	915			100 A		
147	Semla Khurd	•••	101					
148	Semii	•••	750	Chawki	One	20	•••	******
149	Seydwara Patt	i ,,,		11	Ha I	4		·
150	Sheikhpura	•••	87	14	1 11	I.	 	
151	Sikri	•••	***	Thana	One	One	3rd class Dis- pensary.	Near large bund, which irrigates a large area. Inhabited chiefly by
152	Siri Rampu Dungri	r 	Deser ted	(depoi				Meos.
153	Sirthala	•••	369	सहय	मेव ज	यते		
154	Sirthali		193					
155	Sohalpur Patti	•••	"					
156	Sohanka	•••	209					
157	Sohawali	•••	370					
158	Sojawalpur	•••	168					
159	Sundrawli	•••	907			One	···. 	****
160	Sumsi	•••	98					
161	Tajpur	•••	23					
162	Tarondar	•••	378					
163	Tazipur	•••	81					
164	Teski	•••	772					
165	Thekri		367					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
166	Thun	616					
167	Udeypur Nelaun,	474					
168	Udpuri	341					
169	Urkidola	315					
170	Urkey Nirbhey	114					
171	Urki Mohamadda,	215	,				
172	Wazirpur Kheri	134					
				्र भव ज	The state of the s		
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		İ					
						ļ	
		<u> </u>					
	Total	51,646	<u> </u>	[!	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post,	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Pahar	i:—Conta					
1	Abhepur	. 235	1				
2	Alampur	. 232					
3	Amroka	. 149	ł				
4	Ardonka	392					
5	Badh	. 88					
6	Bahadarpur	. 78					
7	Bamanwari .	630	05	160	0		
8	Barkhera	. 93			43		
9	Baroda	. 165			80		
10	Baroli	787	自然	?••• (One		,, ,,,
11	Bhadaka	. 95	9/	Nd	Į		
12	Bhensera	. 369	de	LES L	200		
13	Bhojaka	206			79		
14	Bhojpur	184	18.11.370		in the		
15	Bhounri	. 754	सदा	One	ते	•••••	
16	Bhuapur Khori .	Deserted		ŀ			
17	Biana	150					
18	Bijasna	325					
19	Bukhshuka .	212			:		
20	Burana	278					
21	Burani	242					
22	Chandapur .	425					
23	Chania Kalan .	. 56					
24	Chania Khurd .	. 101					
25	Chappra	893		One		*****	******
26	Dabra	30					
27	Dahana	. 144					

		,				,	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki	Customs post.	School.	Бізрепвату, еtс.	Other information, etc
28	Danishpur	L5					
29	Dantet	273					
3 0	Dhimri	592					
31	Dhulet	849		One			••
3 2	Dundri	Deserted					
33	Ekhanka	300	!				
34	Elwari	206					
35	Fakharpur .	177	~ 5	THE S	_		
36	Ferozpur	46			343		
37	Gadhaner	677			200		
38	Gadli	87	688	100			
39	Gandshora	246	V		Y		
40	Gangora	828	12	7 11	L		
41	Ghagwari	499			77		
42	Ghesra	275	(SEE				
43	Ghosinga	511	44-0	One	यने-	** ***	•••••
44	Gopalgarh	2,306	Thana	One	One		Formerly Head-quar- ters of Tehsil, but now transferred to
45	Haibatka	407					now transferred to Nagar.
46	Harruka	Deserted					
47	Hultana	100					
48	Husseyka	134					,
49	Iklehra	172					
50	Jarla	Lieserted					
51	Jaswanti	88					
52	Jatoli	127				į	
53	Jhandipur	154					
54	Jirahera	281	İ		{		
55	Jodhpur	37!			1		
		1			· · · · · ·		

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
56	Jot Darya .	. Deserted					
57	Jot Golab	. 206					
58	Jot Jaowanti .						
59	Jot Kadar .	Deserted					
60	Jot Pahra .	8					
61	Jot Ruhella .	478			ļ		
62	Jot Sadruddin .	161				•	
63	Jotri Pahari .	112	_ !	7	_		
64	Jotri Pipal .	171	43				
65	Kaithwara .	1,760	Chawki	One		••••	••••
6 6	Kakan Khori .	. 155	654				
67	Kaliana	114	V.		Y		
68	Kanchanheir .	. 250	14	41	J.L		
69	Kanour	499			777		
70	Kantarya						
71	Kanwari	135	सह	मेव ज	यते		
72	Katkarka	72					
73	Kerwa	67					
74	Khalluka	35 0				!	
75	Khampur	155					
76	Kharawa	. 247		 			
77	Khathal	897					
78	Khendeola .	. 749					
79	Kherla Nowabad	301			1		
80	Kherli Alimuddir	63					
81	Kherli Kazi .	.Deserted					
82	Kherli Manna	,					
83	Kherli Nanu .	289					

Scrial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki	Customs post.	School	Dispensory, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Khori		83			}		
85	Kokalpuri	•••	187					<u>}</u>
86	Ladamka	•4.	1,068					
87	Ladlaka	•••	262					
88	Laona	••	412					
89	Lobasna	44,	293			}		Ì
90	Madhogarh	٠.	62					İ
91	Mahamadpur	•••	239	~	23			
92	Maliki	•••	224			1 A		
93	Mallaka		273	Sec.				
94	Mandal Pahari		Descried	6				
95	Mandour		77	V.	Hit.	Y		
93	Matoki	••.	472	12	7 1	17	ĺ	ļ
97	Mothaka	•••	127			72		
98	Mungaska	٠.	. 307	(isin)				
90	Nagal	•	231	सह	मेव उ	यते		
100	Nagla Aram Sin	gh	236					
101	Nakatpur	٠.,	383] 		}
102	Naoda		60					
103	Nimkhera	•••	451			ļ ;		
104	Obhaka	٠,.	209			,	į	
105	Pahari	•••	3,023	Thana	Ono	Two	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quarters of a Tehsil 14 miles from
106	Pali	**/	245				Dispensary.	Kaman.
107	Patleki	••	Descrted					
108	Pandeka	• • •	448					
109	Papra		1,086	••,	One			
110	Pathrali	٠.	697					
111	Pelsu		490					
111	Pelsu	• • •	490					

		Ţ						
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc	Other information, etc
112	Pipalkhera		1,262	•••		One		
113	Piprouli	•••	319					
114	Piruka		73					
115	Raibka	•••	134					
116	Ramp		841					
117	Rawalka	•••	57	İ				
118	Sahalpur		22			}	}	
119	Samtalka		Deserted	JE	B.			
120	Sarwarka	•••	69	SEE		13		
121	Satwari		864			S. Charles		
122	Seyson	•••	1,741	Chawki	One	ý	ļ	
123	Shedongar	•••	445	Will				
124	Sheikhpur	•••	43	Lill	20	5		
125	Shehzadpur	•••	18	1				
126	Sholaka	,,,	151	1000	Ziri:	100		
127	Sohalpur Patti		114	सद्यमे	व जय			
128	Somka		739	Ì		ļ		
129	Sonoler	•••	1,256	<u> </u>				
130	Sudpura	•••	Deserted	•		}		
131	Sutpura	•••	138					
132	Thalchhana		537					
1 3 3	Tilokpuri		506			}	1	
134	Unchki	•••	73					
							1	
	Total	•••	41,141					

Serial Number	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
	Tehsil Weir:-	Contains 1					
1	Aipur	267		1			
2	Ajronda	. 255					
3	Alipur	995	Chawki	One			
4	Amoli	481					
5	Anjanhera	. 250					
6	Arazi Bhabkar	. 29					
7	Ataripur	. 207	_ 1	779			
8	Atrampur	. 149	43				
9	Babhekar	521					
10	Bachhreen	. 949	CO.				
11	Bai	. 523	T.	Hill.	Y		
12	Bajhera Kalan	. 484	14	U M	L		
13	Bajhera Khurd	. 387			77		
14	Balabgarh	1,750	Chawki	One	One	*** **	Situated in hilly country and contains a
15	Bansi	. 221	सह	मेव ज	यते		Fort—the chief town in a jagir of same name, owned by
16	Barha	. 139					Foujdhar Devi Singh.
17	Baroli	1,052					
18	Beri	. 444					
19	Bewar	245					
20	Bhagwanpur	. 167					
21	Bhasina	. 606			ļ		
22	Bhogora	335			<u> </u>		-
23	Bhopar	230					
24	Bhundgaon .	251					
25	Bhusawar	66,90	Thana	One	One	2nd class Dispensary.	Formerly the head- quarters of a tehsil.
26	Bhutoli	836		Cne		estaponous y.	
27	Bichpuri Patti .					•••••	Population included in Weir town.

Scrial Number.	Nume of Town or Village.		Population.	Polies Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Sehoyl.	Diapensary, etc.	Other information, etc
28	Bijwari		486		ĺ			
29	Bohari	•••	161	}		į Į	l	
30	Boraj	•••	200					
31	Chak Bansi		Described	<u> </u>				
3 2	Chak Dharsoni	•••	Deserted					
33	Chautoli		532					
34	Chhonkarwala I	ζa-	1,052			One		
35	Chhonkarwala Khurd		241					
36	Dayapur		195			S. Car		
37	Dharsoni		837			39		<u> </u>
38	Diwli		361	TA		9		
39	Foujipura	**	77	12	1 10	1		
40	Gangroli	•••	251			M.		
41	Garhi I		37 0			3	,	
42	Garhi II	•••	91	सद्य	पेव ज	पते .		
43	Gazipur		151		3450050	1.11		
44	Ghantri	•	245					
45	Gothra		335					
46	Guthakar		383					
47	Halena	*	2,038	Chawki	One	Onc	*****	An important irriga- tion Sluice exists
48	Hasonwanda	•••	687					hore,
49	Hathori	•••	459					
50	Hatinjar		873					
51	Hayyat Patti	•••	714					
52	Henden Patti	•••		•	•••		*****	Population included in Weir town
53	Hingota		261			ĺ		in heir man
54	Irnian		152					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Gustorns post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
55	Jagjiwanpur	317					
56	Jahaj	763					
57	Jahanpur	597					
58	Jaisour	268					
59	Jatholai	218					
60	Jatpura	5					
61	Jhalatola	623					
62	Jharki	***		FEE			
63	Jharoti	628					
64	Jiwad	416	Sec.				
6 5	Kaluhar	106	688				
66	Kamalpur	652	Ĭ.	Bi.	14		
67	Kamra Moroda	41	di	H	26		
68	Khadraya	6L6	AT.		1721		· .
69	Khanpur	530	liste:				
70	Kherera	171	••	One	ग यते		
71	Kherli Brahman	274					
72	Kherli Gujar	781					
73	Kherora	249					
74	Khirni	147					
75	Khohera	272					
76	Khori ,	114					
77	Kirawli	639					
78	Kotha Patti						
79	Kotki	71					
80	Lajra Patti	65					
81	Lakhanpur	296					
82	Lalpur	65					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villago.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, otc.	Other information, etc.
83	Luhasa	353					
84	Madia Jat	380				!	
85	Maharajpur	154					
86	Mahtoli	343			!		
87	Maidpur	471					Í
88	Majahadpur	412			}		1
89	Makhena	964					
90	Malahera	103	40				
91	Maloni	570	q _{ii}				
92	Malpur	189	684		120]	
93	Mandia (landhar	38	T/		Y		
94	Mandia Lulta	1,039	14	4	One		}
95	Mohamadpur	122			55		
96	Mohanpura	911	Web.				
97	Mokhroli	246	सह	मेव ज	यते		
98	Moroda	120					
99	Mundia Sadh	462				1	
100	Musipur	110					
101	Nagla Band	40			ł		
102	,, Ballu	25				}	
103	", Bhaola …	95					
104	" Hetram "	56					
105	,, Jodha	15					
106	" Kothiari	63					
107	" Makhan Singh	Deserted					
108	,, Nathu Ram	91					
109	Naiwara	656					

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
110	Nargawan	400					
111	Narherpur	453					
112	Naroli	370					ļ
113	Naswara	355					
114	Nawalpura	61					
115	Nawar	278					
116	Naya Barkhera	69					
117	Naya Gaon Khalsa	258	~ F	RE	_		
118	Naya Gaon Mafi	445	KSB	3 J	1		
119	Nematpur	633			(0) (0) (1)		
120	Nethar	1,646		One	9		
121	Nimli	137	9/4	R_{I}	Ţ		
122	Niwari	4 52	1	1 23	7		
123	Pali	469			7		(Contains remains of
124	Pathena	2,615	Chawki	One			an old Fort-reduced in time of Mahrajah Jeswant Singh.
125	Puria Patti		सुद्यां	वना	ते		Population included in Weir town,
126	Rahim Garh	3 53	ļ				in wen town,
127	Raipur	203	i				
128	Raj Garh	179					
129	Ram Nagar	87					
130	Randhir Garh	1,014	Chawki	One			
131	Ranwanspur	79					
132	Rund Niwara	30					
133	Salempur Kalan	1,640					· •
134	Salempur Khurd,	661		One			
135	Samraya	1,068					
136	Sangrawli	295		}			
137	Sarsona	1,472			Оле		

			,				,	
Serial Number.	Name of T or Villag	'own ge.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
138	Sawantpur	a. ,.	195			One		
139	Sendhli		576		}	ļ 		<u> </u>
140	Shahpur		45					
141	Shahzadpur		151					
142	Shor Singh	pura	25					
143	Sirs	• ••	1,012					
144	Sita		121					
145	Suhans .	• •••	479	- 8	ETE.			
146	Suhari	•	297			343		
147	Tajpur	• ••	168					
148	Tilchhahi	•	204	66	100	239		
149	Tudupura	. ***	251	V		Y		
150	Twhari	• ••	44 9	12	7 11	1		
151	Ullu		693			77		
152	Umrend	• •••	C6 0	(600)	One	One		
153	Utoonda	• ••.	1,013	सत्य	मेव ज	यते		
154	Weir	• •	5,711	Thana	One	Three	2nd class Dispensary.	Head-quarters of a tehsil. Possesses a
155	Yonapur	• ••	37					Head-quartors of a tebsil. Possesses a powerful pukka fort. Rosidence of a local rujah, relation of ruling Chief. Hat some pretty gurdens and handsome buildings, one of which, Lal Mahal, is of some renown.
	Tota	ı .	74,159					

SANITATION.

Till quite recently little or nothing in this matter was done, and even now as regards some of the larger towns in the State sanitary measures are conspicuous by their absence, and I fear that until education has been more diffused amongst the people as a whole, we cannot expect much improvement in this line.

In 1869 Surgeon Harvey (the late Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Director General of the Indian Medical Service), the Agency Surgeon at the time wrote: "With the exception of Bharatpur itself, the sanitary condition of the large towns and of the district generally, is one which usually obtains in India, in places where hygienic measures have never been carried out. There is the usual crowding together of houses regardless of ventilation in the villages, the same collections of decaying rubbish, the same carelessness as to the purity of the water, the same mangy pariahs and fæcal-eating pigs." With one or two marked exceptions the above remarks are, I regret to say, in most instances as true to-day as they were in 1869, especially as regards village sanitation, where, I fear, little improvement can be looked for until education has been spread amongst the rural population, and this State, I regret to note, is most backward in this respect (vide remarks under Educational Department).

As a means of diffusing elementary sanitary principles amongst the rural folk, a small Sanitary Primer (entitled "Hidyat Sehat") was written in 1897 by Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., (the President of Sanitary Board, which had then just been constituted for the city of Bharatpur), and circulated amongst the villages throughout the State, through the agency of the officials of the Revenue, Police and Vaccination Departments, by whom the lumbardar of each village was furnished with a copy. It treated of the importance of safe-guarding the water supply of a village, vaccination of all newly-born children, and contained a simple description of the agencies by which disease is

spread in India, and the measures necessary to prevent such, the pamphlet being written in the most simple and

popular language in both Urdu and Hindi.

The staff of the Vaccination Department during their work in the cold weather months, also take the opportunity of instructing ignorant villagers regarding such matters. From personal observation, I am sure that a change in this respect is apparent, and the eyes of the people are gradually being opened as to the necessity for exertion on their part in this most important matter, and I feel sure that this is the only agency by which any appreciable change can ever be effected, and is worthy, I think, of imitation in other districts.

Water Supply.—The water supply of the city of Bharatpur is and has always been a source of anxiety to the P. W. D. and to the Medical Department of the State, as it solely practically depends upon the flood waters of the Banganga River, the water of which is stored up in the Ajan Bund for irrigation purposes, only so much of it as is necessary being allowed to pass through Kevlodeo, &c., into the Atal Bund for the filling of the Fort Moat, via. the Kunj Behari Mori, in order to keep up the water level in the wells of the city during the hot months. As long ago as 1869 Dr. Harvey remarked regarding the water supply of Bharatpur, that it is "chiefly from wells, and in some places from tanks; from superficial examination, I should say, that almost all the water used for drinking purposes is highly charged with various salts, chiefly common salt. The well water is generally brackish, and often so salty as to be utterly unfit for drinking."

In some districts of the State where the ground is free from saline impregnation the water is potable, but in the majority of places the wells all contain brackish water, even in the city of Bharatpur, where there is large suction underground of pure rain water from the Fort Moat, and the water in the wells becomes contaminated and highly charged with saline as well as organic matter in its percolation through the soil. As regards the city of Bharatpur the wells containing the sweetest water are to be found, as one would have expected, in the immediate vicinity of the Fort Moat, but even-there chemical analysis shows it to be charged with,

in some cases, such a large amount of organic matter

as to render it prohibitive for drinking purposes.

During my tenure as President of the Sanitary Board (recently constituted into a Municipality), I have had regular periodical analyses of the water of all the important wells in the city made and kept for reference in my laboratory, in the Victoria Hospital, from which it would appear that by far the purest and most potable water from a chemical standpoint is to be found in the Hospital well, in the Imperial Service Infantry lines at Khanjoli. By far the majority of the wells in the city contain water unfit for human consumption, certainly both chemically and bacteriologically far below the standard. It is so highly charged with organic matter as to render it unfit, and in some cases actual fæeal and urinary contamination have been found by me, bacteriological examination revealing countless myriads of bacteria, the majority of which, though harmless in themselves, tend to show the enormous extent of organic pollution that must exist! There is no doubt that the impurity and scantiness of the water supply of the city of Bharatpur has a very direct baneful effect upon the public health, and renders the mortality high; this latter is materially enhanced by the enormous facilities for the breeding of Anopheles, in the shape of depressions and excavations in the ground which exist at every turn, in such quantities within city limits as to almost render any measures for their remedy impractic-As regards this most important matter of the dissemination of malaria, the environs of the city have been recently extensively drained, and this has mitigated, in a great measure, this scourge; regarding this point, however, I shall have a word more to say later on. It is contemplated, provided that the funds are forthcoming, to try and arrange for a supply of pure water to the city of Bharatpur, and with that idea in view it has been suggested to bring in the water from the Bareta Bund, at a distance of 25 miles away in the Biana Tehsil, by pipes, and pass the water through filter beds, ultimately supplying the city by hydrants at suitable spots. I have made an official note regarding this most urgent need, and trust that the scheme may assume definite shape in the not distant future. An analysis of the water of some of the more important wells of the city and

vicinity is given at the end of this section, showing the variations which occur; an accurate and complete record of all these several analysis has been kept in my laboratory at the Victoria Hospital for future reference, from which a number of useful deductions may be made, as regards the presence or absence, increase or decrease of organic matter in relation to the rise and fall of the sub-soil water, into which it is needless for me to enter into any detail here. It is hardly a matter for surprise regarding the brackish nature of the water in the wells in the State, when we consider what a very important industry, the manufacture of salt, used to be in this State in past years, till the monopoly was taken over by the British Government many years ago. The continual abstraction of water from kutcha wells dug for the purpose of withdrawing brine water from the salt-bearing strata, annually removed from the soil tons of brine which now, owing to the suspension of salt manufacture in this State, remains in the soil and contaminates the water with enormous quantity chiefly of chloride of sodium, which mainly table accounts for its brackish nature (vide analysis, page 192, et seq).

The question of the presence of the Fort Moat and its yearly filling are of vital importance to Bharatpur, in that by so doing the level of the sub-soil water is raised to such an high level within the city, and that too suddenly, as to materially affect the public health. This is borne out by the fact that diseases such as rheumatism, phthisis, &c., are unduly prevalent. The too early filling up of the Fort Moat is to be strongly deprecated on this account; it should not be done before the end of the month of October, by which time all organic silt has been deposited on the flooded lands and the supernatant water is fairly pure, and then only allowed very slowly to run off so as to prevent a quick and sudden rise of the sub-soil water. This is now carried out at my suggestion by the P. W. D.

Sanitary Board.—In the year 1895 a Sanitary Committee was formed in Bharatpur to look after the sanitation of the city of Bharatpur, in the time of the late Dewan (Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji). Its scope of work, however, was small, and owing to want of proper supervision and interest on the part of its members, not much was

done till I was asked to take over charge and thoroughly re-organize it; this was in the year 1897. A new Board was then constituted, upon which influential residents in the city were asked to sit as members, in order to enlist the sympathy of the local folk. The Board's work in creased by leaps and bounds, and from that time it has continued to do excellent work for the public health, It has been instrumental in clearing up many insanitary sites, filling up uneven ground which afforded any chance of Anopheles breeding, protecting the water supply in the way of covering in wells whose water is fit to drink and whose supply is likely to become contaminated by the pass ing down of private utensils, leather buckets, &c.; to prevent this also hand-pumps have been fixed upon masonry platforms, the wells being provided, with trap-doors to allow of cleansing when necessary, and moreover these wells have been provided with circular drains communicating with some other channel by which all the sullage water may be carried off and prevent accumulations likely to provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes. This is a most important sanitary measure which should always be provided in places where there is a pipe-water supply by hydrants, a sanitary precaution which has been found to be so wanting in some of our large towns as Agra, &c., where the mortality has not shown any signs of diminishing, with reference to fevers, since the introduction of a pipe supply owing to this one defect, which doubtless provides for the sustenance and propagation of all kinds of mosquitoes throughout the year.

Amongst other important measures carried out by the Sanitary Board since its constitution may be mentioned the erection of latrines at suitable spots throughout the city, the cleansing and scavenging of all the roads within Municipal limits, the erection of vegetable markets and slaughter houses at suitable sites in the city, the construction of a sanitary tramway for the removal of excreta to a distance from the city, where all such is incinerated in kilns.

Municipal Board.—The Sanitary Board has recently been amalgamated into a Municipality, lately constituted by order of the Durbar, at my recommendation, and consists of a Sanitary Sub-Committee composed of six members and a President (who is a qualified medical graduate and acts in

the capacity of Health Officer to the city) who control and manage all matters connected with the sanitation, of the city and its environs, under the general directions of this Board. The city of Bharatpur is unfortunately situated, being down in a basin more or less, its position being doubtless selected years ago on account of strategic reasons; a more unfortunate selection from a sanitary point of view, could hardly have been made, as all the flood water for miles round during the monsoon is likely to gravitate towards it Many measures have been taken to prevent this occurring by the State P. W. D. in consultation with the Medical Department, and with the most satisfactory results from every point of view. The city can, however, never be really a healthy one for many reasons; first and foremost is the one above given, which of itself renders the soil water-logged during the greater part of the year, a fact which not only conduces to the incidence and prevalence of phthisis and respiratory diseases, rheumatism, &c., but what is perhaps worse, owing to the large number of mud habitations which exists, and for which ground has had to be excavated in order to build them, allows of so many catchment areas for rain water during the monsoon which become practically Anopheles traps, and so we have a most extensive ever-prevalent and immediate source of propagation and dissemination of malaria amongst the residents of this city, and for which, I fear, it is almost impossible to effect a complete remedy by any prophylactic sanitary measures. The question of the dissemination of malaria and the many facilities afforded locally for the propagation of the genus Anopheles, which is so intimately associated with that problem, is one of great interest to the city of Bharatpur, which, by reason of its unfortunate situation physically, enjoys an unenviable notoriety in the matter of prevalence of fevers of malarial origin, in that these latter cause more than 40 per cent. of the annual mortality. With a view to mitigating this scourge for the last few years, since the institution of a Sanitary Board in the place, many measures have been taken in order to prevent the soil being water-logged, and draining any low-lying areas within or in close proximity to the city; these have resulted in benefit to the public health in many ways. Still much remains to be done, and more still remains regarding which no measures, however drastic, would have

any effect, owing to the unfortunately low-lying situation of the city, so that I fear the only really feasible method by which this problem can be successfully tackled, is by means of cinchonizing the entire population and destroying the plasmodium primarily, aided and seconded where possible with other means of extinguishing the Anopheles mosquito, such as drainage and filling up of low-lying land, and where this is not possible, by treating the water where these pests are found to breed, by drugs, disinfectants, kerosine oil, &c., according to circumstances.

It is most important that the geographical distribution of the various species of the genus Anopheles be ascertained, and is a work in which every medical man should be actively interested. I have been making careful observations on this subject in my own particular sphere of work, and have made up a map yearly showing the pools, &c., around the city of Bharatpur where I have found the ova, larvæ or pupæ of Anopheles, out of which I have hatched out the image and identified the species chiefly found here as the Anopheles Rossii, an observation which I have since had verified at the Research Laboratory at Bombay; other varieties have been found in small quantities, such as A. Barbirostris, A. Theoboldi, A. Culifacies, &c. The various Anopheles, breeding pools around and within the city of Bharatpur have been indicated in the accompanying map (q.v.), from which it will be noticed that nearly all the pools selected by this insect for breeding purposes are located on the south and east portions of the city, the reason for which it is difficult to account, except perhaps that it may be to avoid the fierce hot west winds which blow during the greater part of the year, and that the west side of the town is very bare and entirely devoid of shade or vegetation, and further that all along the east and south sides of the city outside the ramparts are situated small bustees consisting of collections of mud-walled and thatchroofed huts in close proximity to stagnant water during the greater part of the year, and inhabited by chamars, sweepers, &c., in the seclusion and darkness of which huts the adult insects of this species lie up in safety during the hot dry months, thus avoiding the hot winds, only to come forth at the advent of the rainy season for the purpose of breeding, the pools for which, as observation has shown, being found in close proximity to these dwellings.

I have found during my observations that this species of mosquitoe selects almost any collection of water for laying its eggs, and that no collection of water is necessarily an unlikely place in which to find its ova, larvæ or pupæ; the most unlikely places often turn out to be the most fertile, and it is curious how often they will select pools of water which collect in the small excavations along the public roads made by coolies, &c., of the Public Works Department employed in the work of repairing roads in India. As far as my experience goes in Bharatpur, such places, especially if adjacent to fields, have afforded certain finds for the larvæ of this insect. I have written very strongly to the authorities concerned, requesting that such practice may be discontinued as much as possible in future. The first appearance of the ova of this insect in Bharatpur is usually about the middle of August, from which I have successfully reared many adult insects, and identified in my laboratory as belonging to the species before mentioned. The several pools in which larvæ, &c., were found were treated with kerosine oil as soon as the larvæ had reached to within a few hours of the pupæ stage (this I consider important in order to ensure hatching out of all the ova present and before appearance of pupe stage), and were in all cases destroyed in about five minutes, care being taken to see that a continuous film of the oil was kept up for three days afterwards or until the oil had evaporated. This method is open to a few objections, and having tried coal tar in one or two instances I am inclined to think that this article answers just as well, if not better, is much cheaper, and can be used in much smaller quantities with nearly equally beneficial effect, and moreover does not evaporate like kerosine oil certainly does. By the above means many pools have been treated in which larvæ, &c., of Anopheles have been found by me to exist, and I have been able to account for many crores of these pests, I trust with corresponding benefit to the residents of this unfortunately-placed and fever-stricken city. The institution of a pipe water supply as above mentioned will go far to solve this difficult problem, in that it will do away with the necessity for allowing the filling up of the Fort Moat, at present an urgent need and necessary for keeping up the level of the water in the wells of the city; it is a dangerous source of supply at the best, but under present circumstances is the only feasible one.

The Municipal Board consists at present of the following:-

A President, who is a legally-qualified medical man and acts in the capacity also of Health Officer.

The present establishment entertained by the Board to carry on the sanitary duties of the city consists of Secretary (paid), English clerk, vernacular clerk, draftsman, hindi clerk, cashier, daftri. These comprise the office establishment.

The establishment for supervision of the sanitary work of the city is composed of one sanitary inspector, one assistant sanitary inspector, jemadar peons, peons, bhishties, one carpenter, one blacksmith, and sweepers.

The city is marked off into districts for purposes of sanitary administration, to which a Jemadar peon with so many peons and a sufficient number of sweepers is allotted, together with bhishties according to the dimensions and needs of the particular ward; these are again under the general superintendence of a member of the Municipal Board, under whose orders the above officials act, the Sanitary Inspector and his assistant exercising a general supervision over the whole lot; by this means responsibility is shared, and I feel sure greater individual interest is taken in his ilaka by each member of the Board having his own ward to look after.

The godowns of the Board are situated within the Fort to be in as central part as possible, where all the rubbish and conservancy carts are stored, and where godowns for storage of disinfectants, &c., are located.

Dig.—In the year 1898, at my recommendation, a Sanitary Board was instituted at Dig on the same lines as at Bharatpur, which consists of a Board composed of local residents taking an interest in the matter, and presided over by the Tehsildar of the district. Though at present in its infancy a great deal of useful work has been done by this Board, and the town presents a very different appearance to what it did a short time ago. As this town is frequented annually by lakhs of pilgrims from all parts of the

country, it is distinctly advisable to have an organization such as this, capable of coping with out breaks of epidemic disease in an independent manner, and relying on its own resources.

SQUARE MILE DENSITIES OF 1881 AND 1891 COMPARED.

.0		Area in	Popul	ATION.	Square Dens		Diffei	RENCE.
Serial No.	Unit.	square miles.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1891.	1891.
1	Bharatpur	1,982	645,540	640,303	325.7	323 · 1	•••	-2.6



STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CERTAIN CASTES INHABITING THE DISTRICTS OF THE BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

REMARKS.	 												·
Charan.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Bagri.	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	
.airigoM	 ;	:	:	;	:	:	:	;	:		:	:	
Jat.	 16,507	8,720	14,076	4,178	12,801	10	14,851	3,445	2,190	14,470	292	2,394	
Alina.	1,137	558	1,567	1,190	4,399	oc Da	192	14	341	313	509	573	-
Gujar.	 3,012	3,365	812	17,594	6,290	850	5,093	1,571	2,680	1,364	1,474	2,952	
ВРІГ	 :			i			:	:	i	:	:	i	
Сратат.	12,254	8,478	7,257	14,473	14,446	2,536	9,470	5,011	4,773	8,782	3,659	3,478	
Mahajan.	8,245	2,646	2,416	3,725	5,261	790	3,687	1,560	2,272	2,219	1,811	1,276	
Rajput.	1,750	622	510	1,097	103	109	564	2,297	1,521	301	195	305	
Втантава.	 16,537	6,949	6,041	10,134	11,927	247	7,033	4,648	4,018	5,909	1,906	2,180	
	 :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ē	:	:	;	
STRICT.	:	:	i	፥	:	÷	:	÷	ŧ	i	:	i	
E	ŧ	፡	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
NAME OF DISTRICE.	Bharatpur	Uchain	Akhaigarh	Віапа	Bhusawar	Pahari	Dig	Rupbas	Kaman	Kumber	Gopalgarh	Nagar	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES, AREA AND POPULATION OF BRARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

REMARKS.		:		4											
	Chris- tians.		61	:	:	i	:	:	;	:	:	:	i	:	2
ķ <u>i</u>	Jains.		1,733	18	327	419	556	277	431	334	564	66	195	17	5,000
RELIGIONS	Musaiman.		18,472	2,512	4,194	4,239	4,969	2,161	7,011	2,790	14,888	18,072	21,587	5,940	107,135
	Hindus.		87,777	27,656	70,605	43,047	77,138	42,957	55,283	58,056	28,606	9,566	19,009	17,986	527,686
Рори- п,	latoT oitul		107,984	30,186	75,126	47,735	\$2,663	45,695	62,725	51,180	44,058	27,737	40,791	23,943	639,823
ES.	Females.		48,718	13,835	34,480	22,150	38,529	20,060	28,410	23,702	20,614	12,699	19,196	9,957	292,350
SEXES.	Males.		59,266	16,351	40,616	25,585	44,134	25,635	34,315	27,478	23,414	15,038	21,595	13,986	347,473
	dmu N esuod		17,916	3,150	8,277	6,302	11,322	4,541	9,291	7,345	5,526	4,414	6,449	2,784	87,317
ni en .e.	ast A sup2 slim		257.12	115.87	300-98	129-24	214.87	141.36	194-18	161-59	131.74	101:50	173-29	52.75	1974.79
to 19	dmuN galliv		178	71	160	97	143	66	116	106	106	84	122	11	1,359
			:	:	į	į	:	:	:	÷	;	:	:	:	,
	Tehsils.		Bharatpur (Deorhi)	Rupbas	Biana	Uchain	Bhusawar	Akhaigarh	Dig	Kumher	Kaman	Pahari	Gopalgarh	Nagar	Total

STATEMENT SHOWING THE POPULATION OF BHARATPUR STATE ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1901.

	Remarks.							
	Total.	59,351 51,530 66,650 71,287 74,071	322,889	45,911 48,130 51,646 61,952 52,263	259,502	582,791	43,472	626,263
Population.	Females.	27,781 23,162 30,667 32,945 34,842	149,397	21,935 22,818 24,748 26,488 24,206	122,195	271,592	10,832	291,424 626,263
P	Males.	31,570 28,368 35,982 38,342 39,229	173,492	23,976 25,312 26,898 33,464 28,057	137,707	311,199	23,640	334,839
Number	of houses.	7,247 7,249 8,201 8,926 9,034	40,657	5,351 6,237 18,177 8,010 7,333	45,108	85,765	8,566	94,331
Area in	square miles.			Not available.				
,	Total.	112 200 147 168 155	782	134 172 172 116 118	662	1,444	-	1,445
VII,LAGES.	Unin- habit- ed.	81 × 1 8	30	52350	53	83	:	83
A	Inha- bited.	110 193 139 157 153	752	124 110 157 106 112	609	1,361	1	1,362
	-	11111	:	1 1 1 1	:	:	•	:
	Name of Tchsils,	Akhaigarh Bearatpur Rupbas Biana	Total	Pahari Kaman Nagar Dig Kumher	Total	Total of Tehsils	Bharatpur City	GRAND TOTAL
	Divisions.	Vizamat Bhaeatpur.		Vizamat Dig.				

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The registration of births in the mofussil, like other vital statistics, is extremely faulty, and consequently very unreliable from any scientific standpoint. In the city of Bharatpur, however, supervision is exercised over it by the Sanitary Board, which though far from being perfect is more or less reliable. Tables showing birth rate per month for the last few years are appended. It is interesting to note that the actual birth rate is greatest in the month of September, showing that conception takes place more frequently about the month of January. This fact is what one would expect, as the vitality of the people is probably greater in the middle of the cold weather. with attendant increase of sexual activity, together with the fact that at such season, owing to the inclemency of the weather, as well as the fact that the bulk of the population owing to the cessation from harvesting operations, &c., are living together at their homes, so that greater opportunities for cohabitation are afforded, with the result noted. A reference to the appended tables will show that the honours are shared by the autumn months of the year in this matter. The birth rate of the city of Bharatpur is, I regret to say. not what it should be, though allowing for faulty registration, for if compared with the mortality, it will be noted that the latter is usually at a higher rate per mille than the former, and this, from my intimate acquaintance and the knowledge of the place, I believe to be actually the case! For this alarming state of affairs there are probably good reasons, foremost amongst which is the fact that a very large mortality occurs annually during the latter end of each year from malarial fevers, which latter are directly attributable to the low-lying position of the city and its environs, so much so that when I first came to the place they were inundated for miles, and remained so for many months of the year, practically the whole of the cold weather, affording endless facilities doubtless for the propagation of Anopheles, with resultant dissemination of malarial fevers, most of which are of a very severe type. During my residence here I have been able with the co-operation of the Public Works Department of the State to so arrange

by drainage and judicious treatment of the flood waters of the Banganga (which were chiefly answerable for the excessive inundation of the environs of the city in former times) to prevent this, so that little or no flooding now takes place, with a marked beneficial effect on the general health of the population of the city. A glance at the table appended will help to show the marked benefit which has occurred to the public health since the introduction of suitable and efficient drainage of waterlogged localities in the vicinity of the city, in that since the year 1896, that in which the Sanitary Board was instituted, the mortality from fevers, which are nearly all of malarial origin in this city, has markedly decreased, and this too notwithstanding the fact that the population of the city from immigration has increased greatly every year since $\mathbf{then.}$

Mortality.—The registration of deaths like that of births in the districts of the State is extremely faulty, and mostly unreliable; the returns for the city of Bharatpur being under the supervision of the Sanitary Board are, however, fairly reliable.

A reference to the table appended shows forcibly what havoc malarial fevers have played amongst the population of the city of Bharatpur, the mortality under the head far out-balancing the totals from all other causes put together! It will be noticed too on reference to the tables that by far the greater portion of the general mortality takes place as one would expect at the latter end of the year, showing that the greater bulk of the people suffer from malarial fevers during the autumn months and appear to succumb to it a month or two later, that is about November. factmay be also verified by a reference to dispensary statistics, where it will be seen that by far the larger number of cases of fever commence in the month of September. excessive mortality seems to be more or less shared by the three last months of the year. The mortality from this cause has, however, been much decreased (vide Note on Births) by the efficient drainage of the environs of the city, &c., and filling up of, where possible, low-lying spots in and around the city, for reasons above stated. In the year 1892 a very severe epidemic of cholera swelled the death

roll, but both small-pox and cholera, owing to efficient vaccination operations within the city and the institution of sanitary measures, protection of the water supply, &c., and measures taken for early notification of disease respectively, have in recent years been more or less conspicuous by their absence (vide table attached). Ifear that little or nothing more can be done in the way of improving the public health of this city owing to its very unfortunate situation, around which all the flood water for miles collects, rendering the soil water-logged to a degree, the remedy for which, I fear, would be nothing short of removing the entire city, which of course is impossible. There is no doubt that were a proper and efficient supply of drinking water brought into this city by any means it would be a most powerful factor in benefiting the health of its inhabitants, who at present labour under great and grave disadvantages in the present bad as well as unprotected water supply from the wells. is hoped, however, that something may shortly be done to remedy this great want, as I have on many occasions brought the urgency of this matter before the notice of the Darbar, it being one of vital importance to the capital of the State and its inhabitants.

सन्धमेन जयते

BIRTH RETURNS FOR BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

age.	q	166-25	12 149·13	11 153-00	9 158 63	10 153.63	8 159.30	180-00	212.75	215.00	212.00	212.00	191-00		2,163
Average.	в	1-	51	=	6	97	90	9	ত		67	4	10	İ	:
al.	Р	1,331	1,193	1,224	1,269	1,229	1,275	1,440	1,702	1,720	1,095	1,692	1,530		17,300
Total.	8	i~	12	11	<u></u>	10	- 	9	84		හ	4	T.O.	Ī	:
1899.	q	164	118	÷6	121	133	140	186	278	276	225	291	174		2,201
18	8	1-	=	121	10	o,	œ	in	<u>C3</u>	60	4	7	9	T	60
1898.	q	73	52	4]	47	24	23	43	6	173	176	109	161		1,126
18	ਝ	9	-	10	90	11	12	6	10	co.	¢3	4	H	1	σ.
1897.	م	179	106	153	108	108	66	173	225	205	178	104	69		1,700
138	æ	5	6	9		- oo	=	₹1	5	CA	6.0	2	12	T	7
1896.	q	128	85	116	136	126	174	203	211	20+	225	198	203		20,22
82	æ	රා	12		90	10	1:-	4	C)	ന		9	<u> </u>	T	9
1895.	P	208	190	214	211	208	176	1411	1,07	101	202	189	160		2,202
138	в		17	-	C/1	4	ත	н	ф	12	10	90	10	Ī	4
1894.	P	262	231	221	262	242	214	238	207	255	226	224	216		2,768
22	8	7	ro.	<u>_</u> 5	-67	ಣ	Ξ	4	12	[~	9	œ	01	1	C1
1893.	-	210	216	220	250	207	269	257	284	293	314	296	<u>5</u> 69		3,085
18	8	=	10	-6	œ	12	10	15	4	ಣ		<u>6</u>)	- 60	1	Peri
1892.	9	114	182	164	134	181	180	199	206	243	144	201	245		2,196
8	8	12	ပ	6:		1	æ	ďΩ	ಣ	Ç)	10	4	H		16
		:	:	:	:	:	į	;	:	:	:	:	:		 -
	chs.	:	÷	i	:		:	;	:	:	:	:	÷		
	Months.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		

(a) Order of months.

(b) Order of births.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AND BIRTH RATE FOR BHARATPUR CITY, FOR EIGHT YEARS, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Mo	onths.		Order.	Number of Births.	REMARKS
January	,.		7	1,331	
February	,		12	1,193	
March			11	1,224	
April			10	1,269	
Мау		.,	8	1,329	
June			9	1,275	
July			6	1,440	
August			2	1,702	
September				1,720	
October	•••		4	1,691	
November			3	1,692	
December		.,	5.	1,530	
	Tota	al	77A.V.V.	17,396	

MORTALITY TABLE, BHARATPUR CITY, FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Years.		Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com- plaints.	Snake- bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1892		523	2 5	1,162	52	2	1	1,022	2,787
1893		8	56	1,545	156	3	10	322	2,100
1894			137	1,579	304	10	1	289	2,320
*1895		8	98	1,219	337	3		284	1,949
1896		5	185	546	142	2	25	792	1,697
1897		+157	§3	696	198	2	31	2,160	3,247
1898			1	577	154	10	38	1,212	1,992
1999			21	435	79	4	39	1,636	2,214
Total	•••	701	526	7,759	1,422	36	145	7,717	18,306

Sanitary operations started, showing the marked influence for good on the death rate which immediately followed, also properly organised registration of vital statistics. Outhreak result of importation by pilgrims from Muttra. Vaccination Department re-organised this year and operations much extended, showing marked diminution of incidence of small-pox in consequence.

MORTALITY TABLE-CHOLERA-OF BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

1898. 1899. Total. Mean. Order.		:	1 .13 6	303 37.87 1	2 227 28.38 2	150 161 20.13 3	5 6	: ::		1 7		::	157
	 :	:	1	303	227	161		:	63		:	:	 202
<u>i</u>	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1898.	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	ŧ	:	:	:	
1897.	:	:	1	4	67	150	5	2	:	÷	:	:	187
1896.	:	;	:	000		ä		The same	63	7	:	:	14
1895.	:	:		23	ğ		Ž	1	:	:	į	:	 0
1894.	:	:	:		F.(•)	:	:	:	:	
1893.	:	:	:	ಣ	त्यम	3	1मते	:	:	:	;	:	ď
1892.	:	:	:	297	219	-	:	<u> </u>	:	:	:	i	503
	:	į	;	:	:	:	i	:	÷	÷	:	:	
	፥	•	3	:	÷	÷	:	i	i	į	፥	ŧ	Total
Months.	:	÷	:	÷	:	:	፧	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

MORTALITY TABLE-SMALL-POX-OF BHARATPUR CITY FROM 1892 TO 1899.

	Months.	,		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	* 1897	1898.	1899.	8 years.	Mean.	Order of months in fatality.
January		1	:	:	9	:	:	33	:	:	2	73	9.13	2
February	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	4	:	:	<u></u>	21	6.37	ī.
March	:	:	:	:	9	ŀ	I d	40	6	:	C/I	48	00-9	9
April	:	:	:	14	18	सह		જ		į	9 0	8	7.87	cr.
May	:	÷	:	က	:	33	œ	Ħ	Η		63	88	7.25	4
June	:	:	:	00	63	33		63	61	<u>53</u>	i	47	2.88	~
July	:	:	i	:	:	71 प्रो	19			-	:	37	4.63	on .
August	•	:	÷	:	;	63	12	÷	3	:	i	14	91.1	11
September	:	• ፤	:	:	;	26	67	:	:	:	:	238	3.50	6
October	:	:	i	:	က	11	:	:	:	:	:	14	1.75	2
November	:	i	:	:	=	C4	*	:	:	i	ŧ	2	2.13	10
December	:	:	:	ŧ	10	13	£	:	:	:	;	76	9.20	-
		Total	:	25	99	137	86	185	3	1	រន	526	67.79	

* The year in which the Vaccination Department of the State was re-organized and placed under supervision of a European Commissioned Medical Officer.

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES IN BHARATPUR CITY FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Months.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 8 years.	Mean.	Percentage of total Mortality 18325.
January	:	143	221	961	191	526	8	583	191	1,521	190-12	8-300
February	:	188	215	177	173	164	53	183	164	1,317	164.63	981-1
March	:	163	152	189	230	117	00	132	195	1,256	157-00	6.854
April	i	452	189	220	208	170	70	127	156	1,592	199-00	8.686
May	:	352	179	230	270	135	110	110	168	1,554	194 25	8.481
June	:	195	1117	189	175	132	246	139	111	1,304	163-00	7.115
July	:	139	147	163	82	103	116	101	118	974	121 -75	5.315
August	1	180	182	198	101	148	213	146	134	1,302	162.75	7.105
September	:		149	133	104	136	330	196	228	1,498	187-25	8-175
Ootober	:	224	216	142	117	131	209	173	227	1,837	29-623	10.025
November	:		219	229	111	114	198	214	280	2,255	281 .88	12.316
December	;	. 268	124	254	182	121	503	191	272	1,915	239-38	10-430
				Ì							į	
	Total	2,747	2,110	2,320	1,949	1,697	8,207	2,001	2,214	18,325	2,290.63	100-010

MORTALITY TABLE-CHOLERA- OF BHABATPUB STATE FROM 1892 TO 1899.

Average.		3.37	1.63	7.20	62.00	111.88	53.25	16-25	12-00	7.75	5-00	3.68	1.50	283.13
Total.	<u> </u>	27	13	09	496	895	426	130	96	29	40	o o	12	2,265
1899.		!	:	:	:	¢3	-	:	į	:	:	:	:	ಣ
1898.		:	:		4	-1	pred	;	į	:	:	:	i	9
* 1897.		:	:		4 Di	1	179	49	43	45	19	:	:	948
1896.		:	:	1	6	09	20	20	88	61	-	:	:	151
1895.		9	:	ಣ	6	1		8	61	မ	:	:	4	39
1894.		6	10	22	63	16	ia a	61		61		:	:	69
1893.		-	—	10	₹#	4	13	4	61	ঝ	ī.	-	80	58
1892.			¢1	83	470	108	208	53	10	9	14	-	•	1,599
1		:	i	:	;	;	;	:	;	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	 :
ths.		:	ŧ	:	፥	:	÷	1	;	:	:	:	ŧ	Total
Months.	}	:	፧	:	:	÷	:	:	:	Ħ	:	e e	:	
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

* The year in which sanitary operations were properly inaugurated and set on foot, nde year 1898-99 as result.

Analysis of Water of the most important Wells in the Bharatpur State, made in my Laboratory in the Victoria Hospital, Bharatpur.

The water in the wells throughout the State, with the exception of one or two, or those in close proximity to the Bareta Lake, is from a hygienic standpoint unpotable, as the soil itself, quite apart from the large chances present of organic contamination, is so impregnated with inorganic matter of all kinds, especially Chloride of Sodium, &c., that it is for man and beast not only extremely unpalatable but undrinkable. Such large amounts of inorganic contamination must, and undoubtedly do, have a most deleterious effect upon the digestive organs of those drinking it, which in time must result in mal-assimilation, and thereby great deterioration in health. To anyone having the least knowledge of the people in this State, it is exactly the state of affairs which presents itself, and in the large towns of course this is most marked, so much so, especially as regards Bharatpur, that it has become imperative on the administration to most seriously consider the subject of introducing a pure water supply into that city without delay, as the want of such at present is working havor on the people. It is a factor which will have to be faced in the near future, and there is no source within the State which can compare with that of the Bareta Lake, not only as regards efficiency, but sufficiency of supply to a large community, moreover its catchment area, all upland surface, leaves little or nothing to be desired, and has few, if any, villages in it, a most important point. The analyses speak for themselves and require little comment from me!

ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM DIFFERENT WELLS IN THE BHARATPUR STATE.

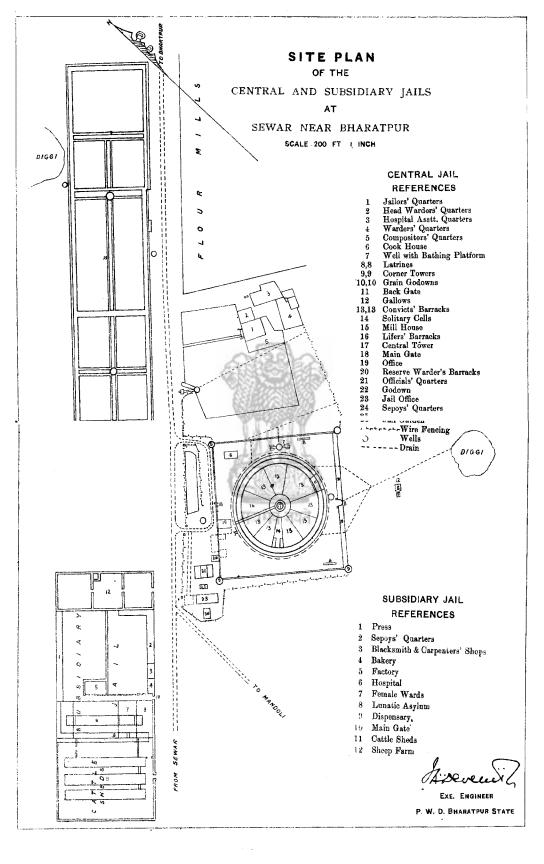
Oxygen absorbed in 15. Min. at 212 c.f.		ğ	<u> </u>	-03	5	Ģ	10.	Ģ	10	05		Ģ
Zine, Iron & Copper.	Nil.			£	=	r			£	Trace of Iron.	Nil.	
Lend,	NII.	:	:	=	:	:	:	=	:			=
E. Total.	တ	9	œ	44	ନସ	4	ı,	9	¢r3	ক	60	60
Tormnoner.	:	:	•	:	:	•	:	:	:	-	-	-
Permanent.	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	93	61	63
Nitrates,	Nil.	E.		\$	£	=	\$	Ξ	•	Distinct.	Nil.	
Nitrilos.	Faint traces.	Very faint traces.	Distinct.	-	: \	Faint traces.	Distinct traces.	Very dis-	Nil.	Very faint traces.	Faint traces.	Nii.
Equivalent of Com-	22-2 gr.	6			13.8 gr.	13-8 ,,	11.0 ,,	42.0 ,,	16.3 ,,	72.2 ,,	5.5 ,,	5.5 ,,
Chlorine.	13·3 gr.	Consider- able	amount.	Excessive	8-3 gT.	80 80 11	9.9	20 20 31	10.0	48-3 ,,		3.3
Free Ammonts.	Nil	11	Faint traces.	NII.	Faint traces.) a	2	£	Nil.	<u> </u>	Very faint traces.	
Rosidue left on Eva-	* 49-2 gr.	* 2150 "	सद्य	मेव	* 259·0 gr.	:	;	:	:	:	* 137.9 gr.	:
Odour.	Nil.		=	=	2	:	=	#	£	:	=	
Turbidity.	Nil.	=	=	:	=	E .	r.	=				:
Colour	Transpa- rent clear.	5	*	£	£	Ē	2	2	p	£	Trans. parent.	==
NAMES.	Ikran well.	Tarvalla well (Agency Com- pound).	A well at Pahari (sweet water well).	A well at Pahari (alkaline wa- ter well.	Sirsai well (Kumhor).	Mahadeo well (Biana).	Gamdorja well do.	Daood do. do.	Kadam Khandi well.	Charbagh Pump do.	Jagbina Gate do.	Hospital well Kanjauli Lincs.
Serial Number.		C/3	co	4	70		15					12

\$	\$	ş	-05	-02	φ	ē			ş	\$	\$ \$	ង	5		-	_
Iron trace.	ı.	£	NII.	Iron trace.	=	2	Nil	2	=	£	•	=	Faint trace of Zinc.	·····		
	£	:	\$	2	:	2	2	:	Ξ	=	:		2			
*	63	8	6	4	e0	4	4	4	4	9	∞	60	69			_]
61	_	นว	κ¢	¢1	p=1	:	64	:	6 4	*	4	:	:			_
61	61	e0	4	61	Ç4	41	G1	4	¢1	Ç1	4	e3				
=		2	2	*	r	2	r	2	Very very faint traces.	NII.	2	Faint traces.	#			
Distinct.	8	Nil.	•	Distinct.	Nil.	Distinct.	Nil.	\$		Very faint.	Distinct.	Nü,	Distinct.	_		
13-9 ,,	8.5	" 9.99	37.6 11	125-0 ,,	55.5 ,,	388-8 ,,	* 5-51	30.5	141-6 ,,)	1	:			
85 83 11	.50 ,,	40-0 ,,	16.6 ,,	75.0 ,,	33.3 ,,	233*3 ,,	13-3 ,,	18-3 ,,	8-5 ,,	17 "	11-3 ,,	6.7 ,,	10-0 "			_
Nil.	Very faint traces.	Faint.	=	Nil	135.8 ,, * Very faint.	Nil.		Very faint.	Nii.	Faint traces.	2		Nil.		- <i>//</i>	
:	;	137-9 gr.*	* " 8.06	268-1 ,, *	135-8 ,, *	1	76.3 g r. *		3520 ,, *	त्रे ते	1	1	;			
2		=	=		2	2		=	2	2	=	ż	=			
:	=	=	2	F	=	2	=	a	=	Present.	NiL	=	2			-
=	=	Transparent and clear.	=	±.	Σ	z	=	2	=	Hazy.	Transparent and clear.	z.	2			
ing well do,	do. do.	Hospital well, Mandali Lines II. S. T.	Well between east and north corner II. S. T.	New well between south and west corner II. S. T.	Jail garden well, water used for prisoners drinking purposes.	Well in use for bathing purposes (Central Prison),	Parade well, Sewar.	do.	A well in Kumher Bund (bra-kish water).	Bund.	Garden well, Bareta Bund.	s well do.	Well near Bareta village.			
13 Left wing well	14 Right	15 Hospit	16 Well b	17 New w	18 Jailga pris	19 Well i	20 Parade	21 Aligol	22 A well kish	23 Bareta Bund.	24 Garden	25 Latoors well	26 Well no		····	_

* Inorganic salts chiefly composed of Chloride and Nitrates of Sodium and Potassium.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The present Jail at Bharatpur, now known as the Central Prison, is said to have been built some time previous to the Mutiny, about the year 1856, and was placed under the charge of a Mr. Arthur Sharpley. No records are available showing what changes took place after his incumbency, but it is apparent that the superintendence has passed through many hands at different times. 1895, when I came first to the State on special duty with its Chief, I recollect the prison a dirty insanitary place, the outer enclosure of which was surrounded with dilapidated chuppars infested with rats, barracks over-crowded with prisoners, chiefly long term and lifers, amongst whom there was not the least vestige of discipline, frequently shown by assaults of a serious nature upon the officials in This state of affairs went on till 1897, when, upon the occasion of an official visit from the then Agent Governor-General, Sir Robert Crosthwaite, who was so displeased with the disgraceful state of affairs then prevailing, into which I need not enter here, I was asked to utilize any spare time I had to superintend and thoroughly re-organize the Prison This matter I took in hand at once and after months of hard work and obstruction, both passive and active, the prison was placed upon lines similar to those in vogue in British territory, and has been in consequence a credit to the State ever since, instead of the reverse. As overcrowding was serious and the number of convicts daily increasing, I recommended that the State Ghaoshalas on the opposite side of the Sewar road, which had lately been vacated, might with advantage be converted into a subsidiary Jail, providing accommodation for factories, female ward, Jail hospital, lunatic asylum, and warder's quarters, for which no provision existed in the old Prison across the road. The matter was taken in hand by the Durbar and speedily accomplished, so that there is now ample accommodation in this Prison; in order, however, to render the site a sanitary one, 3 feet of earth had to be removed and completely new soil substituted to that depth. A Printing Press in connection with the Prison has also been started.



which pays handsomely, and will increase its profits considerably on the advent of a larger and more modern type of machine, which will shortly be obtained from England. The factories started also bring in considerable profit yearly to the State revenues, and the Prison is now a paying concern instead of as formerly a dead loss. The establishment originally maintained for the upkeep of this Prison was enormous, and there being a total absence of discipline in any form within its walls, rendered such perhaps necessary; it amounted to considerably over one hundred sepoys drawn from Raj regiments! Upon my taking over the re-organization, this number was at once reduced to 40, exclusive of executive staff, jailor, &c., which, when thoroughly drilled and taught their duties, I found to be ample for the work, both for night as well as day duty in the Prison. The Prison is now managed on lines exactly similar to those on which the Jails in the United Provinces are run, and the Jail Manual of that province is strictly adhered to here in the management of both Prisons of this State.

DISTRICT JAIL, DIG.

Owing to the difficulties and expenses attendant upon the constant transfer of prisoners from the State hawalat at Dig to the Central Prison at Bharatpur, which is situated about 25 miles distant from Dig, it was deemed advisable to establish a small Jail there in the year 1897. At my suggestion an old building within the Fort was selected and put into a state of repair and security, and a prison for the accommodation of about sixty prisoners was established there. Only light sentence prisoners are allowed to undergo their terms of imprisonment there, all long-term prisoners are at once transferred to the Central Prison at Bharatpur. This Jail is conducted on similar lines to those prevailing at Bharatpur Central Prison, and beside other advantages forms a useful sanitarium to which to send sickly prisoners from the Central Prison if their health demands it, as Bharatpur is a notoriously unhealthy place.

This Jail was opened on the 1st of April 1897, a competent jailor and menial staff appointed, subsequently a jail garden was made, and factory erected, so that prisoners should find employment and not eat the bread of idleness. This institution also returns profits to the State, which may increase from time to time as circumstances admit.

* STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., AT THE BHABATFUR CENTRAL PRISON FROM 1897 TO 1899.

No.	Years.	Average strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily Sick,	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1 2 3	1897 1898 1899	329·00 293·40 274·42	289 297 136	878·42 753·04 495·59	9·65 14·52 8·12	12 8 8	36·47 27·26 29·15
	Average	298-94	240.66	709.02	10.76	9.33	30.96

Records only available from the date from which time re-organization of the Department was seriously taken in hand by me.

Table of Daily number of Prisoners in the Bharatpur Central Prison, from 1897 to 1899, shown in months,

No.	Months.		1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of 3 years.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	January February March April May June July August September October November December		10,614 9,749 11,129 9,904 10,260 10,300 10,048 10,221 10,135 9,961 8,756 9,008	8,964 8,219 9,037 8,861 8,526 8,339 8,793 8,982 8,983 9,593 9,425 9,370	8,923 7,911 8,386 8,193 8,749 8,926 9,191 9,594 9,615 6,861 6,410 7,405	28,501 25,879 28,552 26,958 27,535 27,565 28,032 28,797 28,773 26,415 24,848 25,531	9500:33 8626:33 9517:33 8946:00 9174:33 9188:33 9344:00 9599:00 9571:66 8805:00 8281:00
	Total	•••	120,085	107,092	100,164	327,441	109,163 64

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN BHARATPUR CENTRAL PRISON FROM 1897 TO 1899.

No.	Mor	iths.		1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of. Deaths.	Mean mortality.
1 2	January February		•••	175 68	756 463	253 281	1,184 812	394 ·67 270 ·67	2	·66 ·33
3	March	•••	•••	31	521	194	746	248.67	9	-66
4	April		•••	20	331	246	597	199.00		
5	May			86	306	329	721	240.33		
6	June			79	348	303	730	243.33	1	.33
7	July			69	369	368	804	268.00	1	-33
8	August			168	388	341	897	299.00	***	
9	September			501	263	214	978	326.00	4	1.33
10	October			700	436	140	1,276	425:33	3	1.00
11	November	•••		579	36 3	171	1,113	371.00	6	2.00
12	December	•••	•••	709	485	126	1,320	440.00	8	2.69
		Total	•••	3,183	5,029	2,966	11,178	8726.00	28	9.33

TABLE OF NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.*

	Month	hs.		A	1897	1898	1899	Total.	Average.
January			•••			14	17	31	10:33
February	•••	•••	•••	**	यमव ज	16	8	24	8.00
March	• • •				6	13	9	28	9.33
April	•••	•••	***	•.,	65	24	18	107	35.67
May					22	24	26	72	24.00
June	•••		•••	•,,	24	23	35	82	27:33
July			•••	••]	16	26	19	61	20.33
August		•••			34	21	29	84	28.00
September					23	15	20	58	19.00
October	•••	***	***	• .	12	17	28	57	19.00
November	•••	•••	***		ð	15	31	51	17.00
December	***	***	•••		20	16	27	63	21.00
			Total		227	224	267	718	239.33

^{*} This Jail was created in 1897.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.

Month	18.		1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of three years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean mortality.
January				130	27	157	52.33		•••
February				162	21	183	61.00	1	5
March	•••		•••	204	44	248	82.66	•••	
April			28	241	65	334	111.33		
May	•••	•••	69	192	54	315	105.00		•••
June	•••		13	119	82	214	71.33		•••
July	•••	•••	65	161	167	393	131.00	•••	
August	•••	•••	73	73	77	223	74.33		
September		•••	140	82	88	310	103.33		
October		•••	39	84	45	168	56.00		
November	•••	•••	76	20	34	130	43.33		•••
December			31	38	32	101	33.66		***
	Total	•••	534	1,506	736	2,776	925.33	1	5

सन्यमेव जयते

STATEMENT OF STRENGTH, ADMISSION INTO HOSPITAL, DEATHS, &c., AT THE DIG DISTRICT JAIL FROM 1897 TO 1899.

Years.	Average strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average daily Sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1897 1898 1899	58 58	86 107 60	1482·76 1844·83 1034·48	1.76 4.57 1.98	Nil, l Nil.	Nil. 17:24 Nil.
Average	58	84.33	1454.02	2.77	•33	5:75

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, &c.

Like the majority of the departments, the Education Department of this State was organized during the late Agency administration. Before that period there was only one "Sadar Madarsa," in which Hindi, Arabic and Persian were taught on the old "maktab" system. In 1856 Major Morrison, the then Political Agent, appointed two teachers from the Agra Normal School to teach Vernacular, and in 1858 an English class was opened in the Sadar School. In June 1862 Colonel (then Captain) Walter appointed Babu Bhola Nath Dass, the then Medical Officer, to be Superintendent of Schools also. The Sanskrit brauch of the Sadar School was also opened for the first time in the year 1867; students were not prepared for any

University examinations.

No actual change was made in the general administration of this department during the reign of the late Maharaja Jeswant Singh, and apparently no proper supervision was exercised over it. In his Report for 1895-96 the Dewan writes, "Education is very much neglected and is consequently backward in the State." Again in the Report for 1896-97, he writes, "There seemed no properly fixed standard for the schools, and the masters taught any book they liked, and have classes arranged according to their fancies." To give an idea as to the state of the teachers employed, the following remark made by the Dewan may be quoted: "Of the Moffussil School Teachers, I can safely say that many of them cannot write a common letter without blunders, cannot work out sums in rule of three, and their knowledge of geography is so limited that they do not even know the difference as to whether Asia is a continent or an Their pay was five or six rupees a month, and under the circumstances perhaps more could hardly be ex-Such was the condition of the department pected of them. when the late Dewan undertook the task of re-organizing it. In January 1897 an Inspector of Schools was appointed, and in July 1897 a competent Head Master, first standard, and a Deputy Inspector for the Moffussil Schools were appointed. At the present time the working of the department is carried out on the same lines as the Educational Department of the adjacent British districts of Mathura and Agra. The same curriculum of studies is adhered to as is prescribed by the Director of Public Instruction of N.-W. P. and Oudh. Scholarships and prizes are awarded to deserving candidates, the annual expenditure on Scholarships being Rs. 2,304.

Teachers who have passed the Middle Class or Normal School Examinations are now appointed, and are paid at the rate of Rs. 8 and 10 respectively, as a minimum salary. Constant inspection has effected a marked improvement in the department, but it will take expenditure of money and time to bring it up to a higher state of efficiency At present the Sadar School is divided into three departments namely:—

- I. English, which prepares students for the Entrance Examination of the University of Allahabad and is affiliated thereto.
- II. Vernacular department, teaching up to the Middle Class Examination in Hindi and Urdu.
- III. Sanscrit department, the aim of which is to prepare students for the Oriential Examination of the Punjab University.

The Staff consists of English Teachers ... 14 Hindi and Urdu ... ,, ... 14 Sanscrit ... ,, ... 4

The University Examination results for three years are given below:—

			1897	1897-1898.		1899.	1899-1900.	
			Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.	Sent.	Passed.
Entrance			6	3	8	1	7	5
English Middle			6	4	7	2	13	1
Vernacular Mide	ile		6	4	7	3	4	1
Pragya			2	1	3		3	2
Visharad					2	•••	1	
	Tota	1	20	12	27	6	28	9

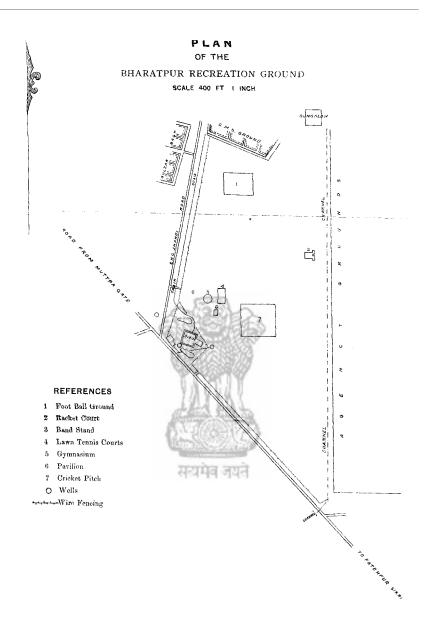
In the Tehsil schools students are prepared for the Vernacular Middle Class Examination.

Village Schools teach up to the upper primary standard. There are three English Classes in three of the Tehsil schools, viz., Dig, Kumher, and Bhusawar. They were opened by the late Dewan in 1896. At present they are in a rudimentary stage. The annexed Statement A. shows the working of the department on 31st March 1900. Statement B. shows the number of Hindus, Mohamedans and others receiving education in the State.

To encourage education among the Kothri Band Thakurs, the Dewan awarded from the State, Scholarships of Rs. 5 each to the Thakur boys who were willing to receive education in the Sadar School. Eight such Scholarships are now given; schools are also started in villages for the benefit of the Thakurs in their villages. In 1897 a gymnastic master was appointed to teach gymnastic exercises to the boys of the Sadar School, the staff of which appear to take great interest in the welfare of its boys, who are encouraged to play cricket and football on the State Recreation Club ground recently made. Students are sent up to compete at the Annual School Tournament at Ajmer. Drill is taught in many of the mofussil schools.

Recreation Club.—A Club in order to encourage manly sports was started in 1898, at my suggestion, by the gift on the part of His Highness the Maharaja Ram Singh of a cricket ground. Since then a pavilion and racquet court have been built and tennis courts and a football field laid out. The Club receives financial support from the State yearly, and is much patronized and appreciated by the people, who also contribute towards its maintenance. This club as regards cricket has made a name for itself in India, and can hold its own against most clubs, and has been the means of fostering friendly intercourse amongst the inhabitants as well as contributing materially towards their physical development and health.

Kothi Khas.—Kothi Khas is one of the four branches of the Shagird Pesha Department. Its functions are to look after the State guests and State property, i.e., palaces, bungalows and furniture. To this end it keeps a



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EXE. ENGINEER
P. W. D. BHARATPUR STATE

good number of menial servants, such as khansamas, cooks, khidmatgars and farrashes permanently employed. It keeps also a large stock of furniture and stores, &c., for the supply of the various other departments of the State, and for the State officers going on tour in the district.

The other three branches of the Shagird Pesha are the kahars, chaprasis and farrashkhana. Kahars are water bearers and chaprasis do duty as office peons for all the

State departments.

The farrashkhana contains a large number of farrashes, and tents, &c., ready for the use of State guests and State officials.



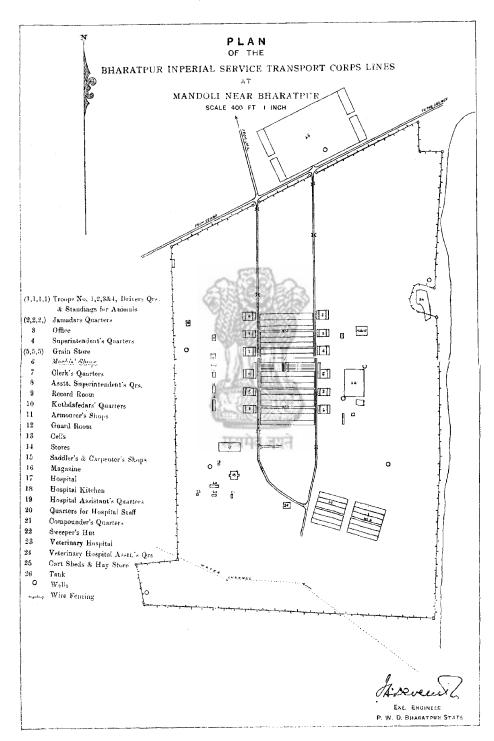
IMPERIAL SERVICE TRANSPORT CORPS.

BRIEF HISTORY.

During Sambat 1895 (1888) Major Beatson (now Brigadier-General S. Beatson, C.B., Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops in India), then Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops with the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, G.C.S.I., selected nearly 600 men with horses from the 1st and 2nd regiment of Raj Cavalry, and established a regiment of Imperial Service Lancers, calling it the 3rd Cavalry Regiment. It was composed of the following:—

Es	tablishmen	it.		Number
Horses	G.		3	600
Colonel	90		(A)	Ī
Captains	88		1	4
Rassaldars	10	THE SHEET	•••	8
Jamadars	1	ALD 5542 IT	•••	8
K. Daffadars		121 9 8 4 9		8
Daffadars		TH 197	•••	64
Lance-Daffadars	100	I de la companya della companya della companya de la companya dell		64
Trumpeters	859		3	8
Trumpeter-Major	100		y	0
	•••		•••	1 0
	*** 7	ारामेव जगने	***	8
Farrier-Major	•••	Indiana Indiana	***	100
Sowars	•••	•••	.,,	433
		Total	.,,	608 Non-commissioner Officers and men and 600 horses.

This regiment was by order of the Government of India during Sambat 1955 (1899) disbanded, and an Imperial Service Transport Corps ordered to be formed in its place. Major J. G. Turner, the then Inspecting Officer of Cavalry and Transport, prepared a scheme for the formation of this corps, and estimated the total cost of maintaining it at Rs. 1,50,000 a year, and an initial cost of Rs. 2,08,475, which were approved of by the Government of India.



The strength of the Transport Corps is as follows:-

	F	Rank.			Proposed
Superintendent					1
Assistant Superinter	ndent	•••	•••	•••	ì
Jamadars			•••		4
Kote Daffadars		•••			4
Daffadars				,	16
Lance Daffadars		•••			32
Trumpeters	•••	.,,	•••		2
Drivers	•••		***	{	320
Salootry			•••		1
Assistant Salootry	,		•••	,	1
Major (Farrier)		• • •	• •		1
Farriers	• • •	***			4
Hospital Assistant	•••	100	• • •		2
Clerks	•••			•••	$egin{array}{c} 2 \ 2 \ 2 \end{array}$
Munshies	•••	S. 35 25 3	1623 ·	•••	2
Cashier			(SEE	•••	1
$\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{eighman}}$	***	MAN THE REAL PROPERTY.	3000	}	1
Daftri		REPORT OF	\$000 · · ·	1	1
Artificers	•••	AND REPORT	189 ···	•••	14
Followers	• • •	TARRE.	W	•••	104
Transport Carts	• • •	7.01 9 9.9	(%	•••	300
Ponies	* 1 *	J-213 B	1/2	•••	7
Mules •	•••	THE STATE OF	355070	***	600
Tongas		AT HERE	1000	•••	7

The services of Rai Sahib Ghamandi Lal, Commissariat Transport Agent were lent to the State by the Government of India for the organization of the corps in November 1899, and it is hoped that the corps will be complete by the end of the present year. Nearly 100 transport carts are employed daily on State work or duties which in time of peace save the State a great deal of expense and in time of war will afford valuable aid to the Imperial Government should necessity arise for their employment on Field Service.

The corps is located at Mandholi, about 4 miles from Bharatpur, in the lines formerly used by the Imperial Service Lancers. They are provided with workshops, &c., and a regimental hospital replete with equipment, which would do credit to any British corps.

Attached will be found maps showing disposition of

barracks, &c., at Mandholi.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY REGIMENT.

BRIEF HISTORY.

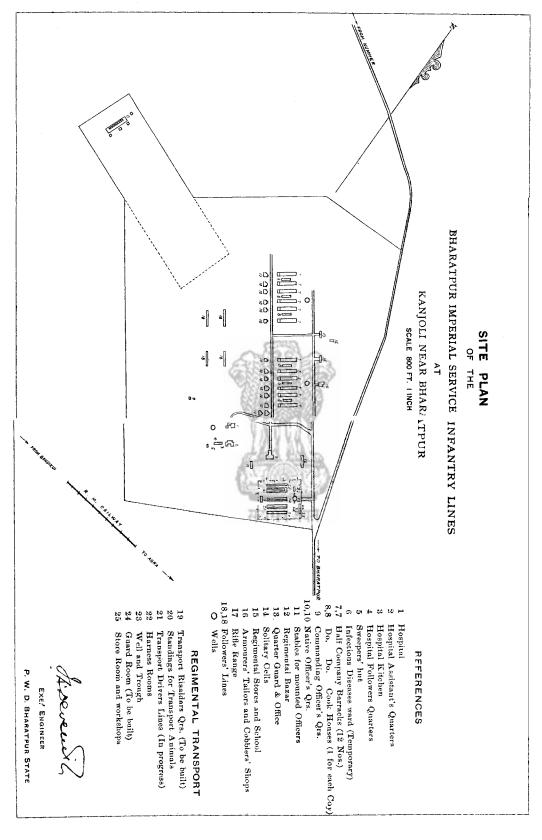
This regiment was first enlisted by Dhao Gulab Singh, the then Mukhtyar of this State, during the dark days of the Mutiny in the year 1857, with a view to increase the forces of the State in order to protect Bharatpur territory from the mutineers, being called the Maharaj Paltan. The command of the regiment has been held successively by Bakhshi Ganga Ram, Chowdry Ganga Bakhsh, Faujdar Mukand Singh, Pandit Kirta Kishen, Azim-ud-din Khan, Sardar Mukand Singh, and Sardar Girdar Singh Bahadur, which latter is the present Commanding Officer.

Towards the close of the year 1889, 800 sepoys were selected from this and other Raj regiments by Captain E. A. Kettlewell, the officer nominated by Government for the purpose, and formed into a regiment for Imperial service, the pay of the sepoy being raised to Rs. 7 per mensem. Captain Kettlewell was then appointed by Government as Inspecting Officer, and the whole regiment was armed with the Snider rifle from the Allahabad Arsenal; these were, in 1894, replaced by the Martini Henry rifle supplied by order of Government.

The regiment was reduced from 8 to 6 Companies after the death of the late Maharaja Jaswant Singh, which took place in December 1893, and is now constituted as follows:—

No.	1	and 6 Cor	mpanies	 Jats.
"	2	Company	•••	 Brahmans.
,,	3	"		 Gujars.
"	4	,,	•••	 Mussalmans.
,,	5	,,	•••	 Miscellaneous castes.

The following officers have at different periods served with the Imperial Service Infantry as Inspecting and Assistant Inspecting Officers, viz., Majors Cox and Conran, Captains Kettlewell, Crawford, Watson, Drake-Brockman, MacLachlan, Walker and Burke.



Detail.	Number in 1901.	Detail.	Number in 1901.
Commandant Assistant Commandant	1 6	Armour Havaldar	1
Adjutant Subadars Jemadars	6 6	Quarter-Master Havaldar Bugler-Havaldar " Naik	1 1
Havaldar-Major Kote Havaldars Havaldars	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1 \\ & 6 \\ 24 \end{array}$	", Lance Naik Buglers Drummers	1 16 3
Naiks	24 30	Sepoys Hospital Assistants	524 2

The present strength of the regiment is as follows:-

Besides the above there are followers, Regimental and Transport, as well as Hospital establishment attached to the regiment.

In 1897 the Companies were re-organized according to the castes as under:—

4th Company, Mohamedans.

5th " Brahmans, but now Brahmans are not being taken in service but Jats in the 5th Company. 6th Company, Gujars.

The regiment was detailed for garrison duty to Poona in the spring of the year 1901, owing to pressing needs on the part of Government, upon whose army a good deal of extra work, in connection with the war in South Africa and China, was thrown at the time.

This corps has excellent barracks situated on the most sanitary site about Bharatpur, and is provided with a most excellently-situated and equipped regimental hospital, which would do credit to any corps in an Indian Cantonment. A great want is felt for a set of married sepoy lines, which I trust, in the interest of the corps, will shortly be provided by the State (vide Plan attached).

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

सन्धमेव जयते

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CITY DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Seurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Leprosy.	All other General Diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	he Nos	Diseases of the Circulatory System.
January	2		155	1262	88	73	84	4	5	174	440	10	3	61	311	863	611	23	7
February	3	}	86	1000	77	75	86	2	7	154	404	10	4	37	351	958	621	21	11
March	1	}	162	1521	97	146	87	3	8	139	414	23	6	147	477	1715	735	56	10
April	1	11	192	2323	117	142	102	1	8	137	430	4 0	10	63	411	2468	933	92	19
May	1	25	214	1634	125	138	114	6	5	163	423	29	9	470	451	2309	1010	95	32
June		52	161	1170	122	109	129	8	16	159	412	20	7	56	302	1656	995	96	6
July			269	1126	71	139	119	11	24	132	3 63	24	10	57	380	1940	1386	37	7
August			577	2206	78	104	124	19	34	134	394	22	10	47	383	3004	1529	70	18
September			430	3957	68	116	88	11	43	190	404	14	2	41	339	2205	1229	79	10
October			290	4584	95	109	102	19	26	218	403	15	31	101	387	1425	898	77	15
November			365	3475	69	119	85	4	5	257	370	6	9	78	284	1145	661	52	10
December	<u></u>		2 55	1991	76		90	6	6 ——	219	:3	13		69	346	914 — —	595 	25	8
Total	8	88	3156 ——	26247	1083	1348	1210	94	187	2076	1797	217	87	827	4432	20602 — —	12103 	696	153
						R	ETUR	N OF	PAT	IENT	S TRE	EATED	AT	Maj:	SAF	нва Т	Durya	Kat	jr's
January		[25	251	9	44				22	459	{	2	5	149	393	405	4	10
February			24	157	9	3 5	1		4	14	368	1	2	5	175	400	248	10	1
March			27	225	17	46	2		***	11	421	1	1	••	214	484	272	7	11
April			44	189	7	33	6	•	1	12	436	2	2	2	163	463	233	18	14
Мау			42	202	33	3 7	8		1	19	339	5	***	4	123	363	3 30	16	10
June		5	21	144	14	40	4	1	4	14	458		2	4	153	332	212	18	7
July			47	162	16	41	4			20	538		3	1	161	368	313	17	3
August			65	243	14	56	3	1	3	17	485	•••		1	202	412	1 :	11	6
September			54	502	7	42			6	19	378	1	2	7	204	399	451	40	
October			50	1	15	44	3		7	29	304	1	12	1		ł	l		
November			73	1	22	36	2		1				2	1	1	1	1		
December	·\	···	56			28	4		<u> </u>	22	-{	l	{	7		\ <u></u>	. ∤-		10
Total		5	528	3836	19 0	482	32	2	27	222	4960	14	28	51	2028	5030	4056	188	184

BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhosa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	of the orga	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total
36	1692	92	342	49	1190	12 0	73		53	7	114	137	440	1027	981	.,.	16	89	3	8270
56	1335	74	329	32	1075	113	78		44	55	97	134	403	916	1018		33	122	7	8725
87	1517	145	705	25	1240	123	81		45	4	123	153	447	1256	1 30 3	4	26	167	4	10176
85	1635	362	897	26	1384	135	110	<i>,</i>	44	3	119	160	607	1243	1140		18	159	4	10186
52	1674	213	913	36	1208	142	126		47	6	118	238	715	1394	1013		26	1 6 5	5	10094
83	712	218	694	37	1201	86	130		50	9	116	362	1363	1510	1155		24	165	อั	10027
32	925	389	722	29	1190	102	100	á	39		92	239	1695	2878	1506	,	35	226	9	12898
45	777	491	947	49	1368	140	135		54	1	62	192	154	3595	1715		39	176	10	13557
21	965	344	534	50	1324	149	103		41	9	70	232	1125	2753	1291		23	144	3	12769
28	1340	147	54 0	70	1292	160	78	***	63	3	71	166	713	1208	910	•••	13	143	2	10308
51	1456	174	525	57	1007	227	45	1	46	1	96	100	421	1130	765		16	108	2	8987
6 0	1812	175	418	62	951	251	70		37	3	98	114	413	1183	741		18	103	4	8726
5 86	 15240	2724	 7566	523	$\frac{-}{14430}$	1748	1129	2	563	101	1176	2227	-1- 849€	20723	13448		287	1767	58	124723
			[··				'			149	লয়			04 mo	DECE	3 T D O'T	180	g — . —		
	MALI		OSP		L AT					18					375	_	100			3642
2	628	23		1	474		16 23		16	3		6		108	259		2	10		3183
2	532					48 50		6 1	5	1	132			92	392			9		4337
3	561	39			573	60			5	3	128	22		98	352		2	14		4117
6	439	58	25	$\frac{2}{1}$:		22	2		22		78	428		1	8	100	2899
3	439	60				40 35			5	4	100			125		ļ	2			3340
•••	417	26	25		İ	40	1	1	l .	2		Ì		143	380	1	1	17		3855
8	426								9						416		,	24		42220
4	367		ļ		474				9									8		4494
2								Į	16		111			Į.		ļ	, ₂			4546
12	453 764		İ	Ì				İ	5		179		ĺ	İ			1			4629
4 3	1							39				191					-	5		4193
			l					ļ. -		l—	1444		1285			.	12	172		
44	10416	1 300	1 3,0	- TEO	1 7220	1 300	1 320	ı	1		1	1 -	1	I	1	1	1	1	i	l

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

															,	,		T/ 1 La	
Montus,		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January				196	13 3	•••	1	12	2	2	17	73	1	1	241	126	317	145	3
February				164	138	4	2	18		1	10	85		9	166	76	213	317	10
March				169	94	6	4	12	1	1	16	52	1	5	204	100	302	145	4
April	•			219	109	2	7	13	3	,	24	. 00			211	120	394	196	8
May			2	240	148	8	6	17			25	81			308	180	399	199	11
$\mathbf{J}\mathbf{une}$			1	257	117	6	7	14	45	2	27	10#		1	275	116	375	171	6
$\mathbf{J}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{l}\mathbf{y}$			•••	214	177	7	Á	14	1	5	19	126	2	3	180	152	422	165	3
August				272	366	1	7	17	1	3	11	121	2	2	209	135	462	214	6
September				292	542	3	10	17	3	7.4	26	126	1	4	268	102	398	230	11
October				249	579	8	13	10		4	11	120		5	245	108	374	195	14
November			•••	207	417	3	9	19	1	3	30	81		3	248	109	333	185	5
$\mathbf{Decembe}_{\mathcal{C}}$,	255	255	2	12	14		3	29	92	1	3	283	142	368	236	7
Total			3	2734	2075	5 0	85	177	12	24	245	1116	8	36	2838	1466	4357	2198	88
		((Ret	ETE	of P	ATIE:		REAT		ттн		NOD	ENSA		A T
January		11		56[605)	34	10351 71	UKN 84]	or 1. 11	6	54								AT 12
February		1	•••	6 0	595	43	80 80	92	27	3	32		$\frac{4}{2}$		29			312	
March		··· 1	•••	108	779	43	60 57	87		10	39		6						-
	•••		•••	114	804	28	73			1	3 5	250	2	6		199	1191	414	}
April May		•••		99	727	26	81	87		9	42		4	4			1048		
June	•••			89	597	33	77	101		12	46		5		64	205	806		10
July	•••		***	98	607	29	77	70		20	36		3	5	ŀ				•
August	***		•••	278	1014			83	1	12	28		7					1	
September		""	•••	305	1816					20			3		59	١,	1151		27
October	•••			175	1858	32	91	59	.,.	7	69			2					
November	•••			107	1215	29	83	54]	4	5t.	288		8		191	537		
December	•••	2	i	82		38	92	68		7	83		5	1	42			343	
Total	•••			 1571						111		3867	 48				10403		
10001	•••	1				- 77					- • -		- "						

AT KUMHER, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhoa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system.	Diseases of the organs of loco-motion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers,	Other diseases of the Skin,	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	otal.
•••	4	408	91	164	5	94	15	3		2		4	••.	46	378	86		3	11	1	2220
•••		297	26	173	6	58	10	7		2		3		29	339	118		ħ	8		1679
•••	7	268	28	185	4	126	6	8		6		8	•••	54	338	111		3	15	4	2256
•…	3	277	32	239	6	115	6	9		7		5		63	308	127	•••	1	7	1	2362
***	8	359	49	293	9	138	13	21	}	2	•••	9	•	94	416	98		2	21	1	2257
.1.	3	311	51	313	8	180	19	25	•••	6	CTAN	7		166	431	117		1	24]	2660
•••	12	342	99	332	8	232	14	23	5	11		10	3.	266	563	229		17	21	4	3324
1	4	312	163	1	5	229	9	18	0.	4	1	ā	37.	237	703	241		16	20	6	3809
1	6	228	73	1 1	7	191	12	27	-	6	1	4	3	154	4G7	310		8	8	6	3378
)	7	337	29	185	13		13	21	***	4	$\Pi_{i,j}$	12)	147	418	122		6	19	4	3134
•••	9	463	19	189	6	133	5	(- 10	3	•••	5	į	110	462	101		14	19	1	3838
		528	42		9	121	12 		•••	4	1	9 		96	l——	 		5	14		2899
3		413 0	602	2813	$-\frac{86}{-}$	1795 	134	178	16	57	4	81		1462 —	5265 ——	1819	<u></u>	81	187	29	34816
AT	DIQ,	FRO	м ті	HE YE	CAR]	890	ro la	399.		सन्धरं	व व	यने									
3	4	683	65	271	31	456	82	12		15	14	74	23	247	562	661	•••] 18	146) 5	4686
3	4	581	5)	320	24	401	58	10	1	14	4	50	6	237	472	618	4	12	111	4	4198
5	2	570	85	387	39	500	56	17		14	6	3 9	8	292	528	703		13	149	5	4808
2	3	43 0	117	477	19	672	50	33		3 0	10	48	8	331	478	567		3	177	7	5018
7	2	341	167	534	17	702	62	32	•••	21	11	4 6	13	483	579	603	3	10	191	5	5280
•••	•••	324	165	552	21	619	5 0	35		17	4	35	23	728	621	739	•••	16	180	9	3526
4	2	336	210	528	27	564	57	49	1	18	4	48	16	857	891	823	1	24	230	12	6221
9	***	305	229	618	24	609	64	35	•••	17	4	37	14	728	1261	865	6	13	219	17	6991
7	2	356			34	6 80	70	24	.;	20	5	52	32	592	1228	831	9	18	202	8	7108
4	1	383		363	36	591	90	23	•••	17	3	59	23	415	772	602	4	16	171	5	5639
1	5			297	34	514	70	19	2	40	1	47	26	317	501	512	9	8	110	18	4747
2	7			302		4 9 0	92	21	•••	23	3	70	24	287	537	592	1	17	142	5	4880
47	32	5433	1507	5235	349	6801	808	310	4	246	69	695	216	55 1 4	8430	8116	37	174	2028	100	63102

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF OUT-PATIENTS TREATED AT THE

														· 					
Months	Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysontery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Scurvy.	Wortus.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous discases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Norvous system.	Discases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.
January			401	2027	36	1	69	1	15	6	366		2		\mathbf{s}	137	80	7	
February			403	1749	30	5	52		14	9	294	{	4		13	176	23	7	***
March			432	1945	30	4	55	4	7	5	266		2		7	319	73	10	
April		4	411	2292	33	4	60	2	18	6	278		4		14	501	107	12	***
May		6 6	456	2431	43	• • •	50	2	7	2	315		1		7	627	104	6	
June		12	385	2027	41	5	63	3	15	- 8	295		4		11	475	112	B	
July	,,,	34	466	2100	39	4	49	3	20	6	310		1		8	370	110	10	
August		46	505	2503	31	1	60	2	11	9	342		5		18	490	127	11	.,,
September	•••	4	535	2957	34	6	5 8	3	8	4	281		3		16	398	104	14	•
October		 .	50±	31 62	22	• • •	50	1	14	5	317		3		8	292	103	7	
November		•••	574	2414	46	5	59	3	13	27	293		7	.,,	6	182	91	15	
December		••	408	2030	25	4	59		5	6	294]	·.,	9	130	66 ~~		
Total	•••	166	546 9	27637	410	39	674	24	147	_73 	3651		35	l	125	4 10:	1080	118	
			,	,	ļ		44:	Mon	THLY	Ав	' STRAC	T OF	Ovi	· ··PAT	ENTS	TRE	, САТЫГ	AT	THE
January	1		74)	480)	21	4	20			4		1	6)	40)	51	174	81	7	2
February			45	347	17	1	13	6	2	4	121	2	Б	97	7:3	229	49	3	- 1
March	2		49	405	7	5 i	22	6	6	7	99	3	2	136	<i>65</i>	287	81	1	2
April			58	367	18	4	22	2	2	9	131	1	2	106	78	315	69	1	2
May		24,	55	347	23	3	29	2	4	7	134	2	1	137	65	274	79	10	4
June			53	304	17	5	25		3	12	123	1	2	136	83	222	88	6	4
July			75	241	20	6	24		7	8	145	6	1	124	71	314	101	9	3
August			116	522	14	2	15	4	31	5	138	5	3	101	១	4 23	123	4	ļ ,
September		110	117	835	20	ŏ	16	8	19	4	147	9	2	76	43	333	112	4	. ••
October		28	88	801	20	6	18	6	12	13	149	7	••	80	44	239	79	1	3
November			87	506	18	3	25	Đ	6	13	143	4		40	38	210	75	2	1
December			71	405	12	1	17	4	8	2	445	6	1	39	59	220	74	4	1
Total	2	16.	883	5560	202	45	246	57	83	107	1922	47	25	1112	716	3240	1014	52	23
	1			1	-	-	,		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			· `				-	_	

DISPENSARY AT KAMAN, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

j	ję.	}		}	e k		ပ္		ġ.		ŧ	-io	e e							
Discusos of the Lungs.	Other diseases of 'the Respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Discases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the Urinary system	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generalive system.	Discases of the organs of loco- metion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcors,	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total
9	1115	61	23	1	1408	114	3	•••	2	2			323	<u> </u>	992	<u> </u>	!	34	8	7700
7	916	74	47	8	1197	91	4	***	4	7			309	428	953		3	40	5	6745
5	232	71	30	١	1360	88	អុ		1	6			336	447	1038		.,.	81	13	16427
10	895	102	42	5	1142	85	7		.,,	8			306	388	937		4	33	в	7626
9	766	107	95	4	1045	108	7	***	5	6			312	417	962		1	40	50	8051
5	8/1	99	98	3	1153	103	7		1	12			347	436	892	•••		29	9	7456
3	797	99	48	3	1085	100	2	(2)	4	11		33	188	563	1008		2	3 0	4	7081
4	700	90	56	ō	997	102	6		2	7			317	568	1018		2	31	9	8065
3	633	82	38	2	868	94	7	A	3	3	189		29 6	463	103	••	1	36	4	6549
3	807	56	25	1	894	95	3	***	2	2			283	452	851	٠٠,	.,,	28	5	8301
1.3	891	65	23	4	107 0	98	6	1	4	12	7		271	374	903	.,,	1	41	5	7400
5	1075	57	10	2	1537	78		42	7				188	378	997	 		31	2	742 3
69	954	963	530	39	13762	1159	61	1	34	76		***	3619	535 3	10554		14	404	120	91501
DIS	SPEN	SAB	V 4	(\T	PAHA	DI			सम	79	200	n 189	1	(
22	290					-			YEA					292	296	,	10	35	2	2748
25	204	75			250 250	21	5		3	3	8		114		250 275	l	10 3	24	1	2294
22	200	89	120		292	19	7		[;	13	1			312	***	4	35	3	2794
10	246		247	3	257	14	2		7	2			ļ		265		9	16	2	2781
7	165	i	177	5	354	30	16	•••	10	3			114		257	3	8	37	4	2786
8	190	99	222	6	343	20	5		4	1	6		191	312	256	ļ	7	45	8	2811
C	162	147	231	4	391	21	11	1	6	2		1	230		362		6	32	1	3158
5	164	16:	243		359		10	1	7	2	16			366	333		4	86	2	3484
p		120			336				8		1	-	ĺ	309				' f	2	3500
1:	177	114	: 05	18	351		1	2		2				276				38		3200
13		113			284	27	2		6	2	ĺ			242	226	,	3	28	3	2846
18	229	106	169	9	262	3 2	2		17	3	İ		115	280	241	2	2	33	1	2281
163	2380	1359	2301	90	3728	292	 76		 89	27	133	13	1716	34 31	3295	15	60	387		34820

Mosa	rus,		Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Scurey.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.
mary	•••	 .		•	42	3 85	Б	2	19	2	4	13	103	3	2	12	75	187
bruary	***	•••	2		22	288	9	8	8		1	9	65	8	4	8	68	250
rch	•••	•••	1		41	260	6	4	15	1	2	5	56	3	2	43	68	522
ril		•••		3	39	291	4	9	14		2	6	45	1	5	29	65	613
ıy	•••		1	11	62	232	4	9	15	1	6	5	72		5	53	5 9	418
ne		•••	1		57	254	10	11	16	3	6	6	82	3	2	84	62	300
y		•••		3	64	266	6	2	14	3	3 9	7	106	4	3	37	63	420
gust	• • • •	••			145	400	6	8	18		23	11	89	6	1	15	68	606
ember		•••			87	706	7	3			25	10	86	6	2	13	89	478
tober					71	817	2	ā	18	11	12	19	106	2	1	26	81	307
vember		•			81	550	13	6	29	P	3	10	83	3		21	77	288
ember		•••		•••	67	488	4	4	19		5	23	90	3	3	24	88	319
Tot	a1	• • •	5	17	778	1967	78	71	184	11	98	124	993	42	30	365	863	4708
			/		;	J	- 5	리મ	व ज	यत			,					ene:
			,	1	0.11	o=et	F-1			RN 0				EEAT1	_			SPEI
v	• · •	•••		•••	84	376	5	8	24	1	4	11[212	•••	1	98[- }	303
•	***	•••	2	•••	74	308	11	5	11]	15	154	***	***	72	61	293
rch	•••	•••	***		93	33c	6	8	22			4	119	•••	•••	122	95	511
ril	***	••	•••		99	345	4	ñ	17	٠	5	4	123	***		110	89	587
·y	•••	•		38	58	315	11	14	12	1	6	10	12:	•••	1	72	67	570
ne	••	** .		10	72	256	3	15	24	٠٠	14	10	163			25 50	83	399
y	•••	•…	••	1	95	299	5	8	15		19	7	142	• • •	1	79	67	495
gust	•••	•••		2	179	ì	6	3	14]	16 	1	154	•••		126	7 8	663
otember		***	•••	•••	146	908	4	10	14	1	7	11	189			135	31	632
		•			134			3	19		ħ.	8]	***	140		459
vember		•]	•	114	553	8	5	13]	1	15	191		1	113	94	426
cember 		•			117	519		2				11	191			101		379
Tot	al	• •	4	51	1265	5597	74	86	194	õ	71	[6]	1943	11	. 41	1293	8771	5717 1

BHARATPUR STATE.

AT UOHAIN, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhea,	Dyspeņsia.	Discases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lynaphatic system.	Goitre.	Discases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	liseases of the organs of loco- motion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	Genoral Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total
7	13	40 5	53	270	11	170	48	8		16	4	40	3	124	417	257		19	61	ŭ	5933
33	8	309	40	218	14	149	24	2		10	7	12	4	138	407	238		16	61	7	2770
4	23	305	40	232	4	182	34	1	1	7	3	18	1	106	405	226		12	77	10	2797
2	8	249	60	306	12	153	28	7		9	6	9	1	130	407	196		18	65	22	3044
5	5	200	77	35 3	12	147	3 2	6		11	1	8		145	442	197		11	62	14	3 352
5	อ	205	69	357	7	2 3 0	40	9		18	5	18		263	141	265		13	59	16	3238
4	3	211	80	441	16	236	25	10	4	8	11	20	3 2	367	515	814		12	90	37	4399
7	3	206	103	413	7	219	20	6		10	4	20	3	320	803	372		15	66	29	4455
3	3	214	63	838	13	259	48	9	16	4	6	21	5	211	635	371		1)	5 8	13	4818
6	6	219	28	268	17	191	63	7		10	ā	19	6	162	488	245	•••	8	61	17	3737
2	1	39+	56	313	14	152	4]	6	**257	3		21		149	457	229		13	63	8	4272
1	16	479	53	317	19	160	45	6	6	5		29	3	153	530	230		12	57	2	3817
79	94	3396	722	432	146	${2248}$	448	77	T	111	53	230	25	2268	5947	3640		160	780	170	46632
			— —)		·)	7.0				स्यम	वि ज	यने	J	J··))]	
		18, 1										,	,				,	1 .			4105
1	50			416	6				•••	1				80	ļ	}		4			
	40	398	28	336	8		17	16	•••	6	5	2	•,,.	70		211	•••	$\frac{2}{1}$		2	3972
1	35	346	35	396	12		15	13	•••	8		ļ ૣ	•••	85		271	•••	1	31	3	4778
•••	31	250	60	422	9		20			2		3	}	93	48,	255	••	2	36] [5130
•••	30	283	72 72	457	6	138	22	15	•••	. 3		3	ĺ	109		258	•••	2	49	9	4890
2	44	251	73	502	15		20		•••	7	2	2		191	452	365	•••	5	54	9	5038
***	82	202	91	447	3			1	l	1	1	8		219	567	371		2	60	7	5383
	40	160		505	6			13		1]	1		164	714			1	42	6	6978
1	16		74	392	8					9		46		123				4			6933
•••	22	316	47	331	16			5	• • •	3		1		128				9.			5826
•••	41	395	49		13			11		4	4	1		121		222		4	15	2	4688
<u> </u>	50	603	44	354	6			3			3	•••·		90		261 			21 	1	3969
6	431	3726	722	4925	108	1471	308	184		53	24	65	1	1473	ช337	3307	••.	28	423	68	61082

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

Months,		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumstic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general discoses.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January		2		54	359	16	25	24	}	3	16	205	5	4	338	168	403	171	16
February		4	}	49	299	11	23	30	7	2	14	165	3	4	273	167	440	211	32
March				59	422	20	21	25	3	2	11	233	2	8	377	189	1033	197	23
April	•••		· ·••	85	361	28	20	18	1	4	3	210	4	2	285	191	1542	269	28
May		2	2	88	343	12	31	33	3	6	13	246	3	s	26 6	147	1089	279	32
June		a.	1	77	225	9	25	31	17	9	14	182	5	7	291	127	796	316	25
July			25	118	266	7	12	26	1	16	10	226	3	1	307	151	1142	357	21
August			10	273	426	8	30	27	7	20	11	199	4	4	344	167	1623	425	29
September	4		41.7	158	910	7	27	25	7	18	9	218	2	6	503	174	1137	387	20
October	•			135	874	6	23	12	1	11	15	232	4	3	815	127	794	261	2 0
November	•2•			109	631	7	36	18	LE	7	14	241	1	2	565	148	694	262	24
Decembor				94	490	2 2	25	22	3	1	29	224	1	2	296	186	521	273	24
Total		8	38	1299	5606	1 5 3	298	291	50	99	159	$\frac{-}{2581}$	37	51	4658	2942	11234	3108	294
			\ -			ı — — ı	>	DN O	DA	TIEN			. — 			ISDI	ENSA	RY	AT
Toronomy			1	62	509			RN 0	F FA 	71E.S.	15 TF			4		1111	383		
January February	***	•••		52	436	2		23	1	15	1	313	•••	1	. 11	97	406	114	
	•••	••		53		ļ	6		1	3	4	329	··· 4	2		116	937	1	<u> </u>
A	•••	•••	 ₁₇	70	ĺ	10	1			14	4	242	1	4	21	110	1232		
34	•••	***	35							18	4	247	1	3		121	1032		ĺ
May June				64		4				18	4	240	1	4	1		659	}	13
July	•••			82	1	1		1		12	1	240	Ì	2		94	868		7
August	•••		***	128		1				ļ		225					ļ		ļ
September				108	1	}		1	1	54	1	}	1	,	1	1	İ	1	1
October	•••			111	1] `												
November	•			71	l				ļ	19		ļ	1	2	į	ļ	 	<u> </u>	
December	•••			58				1	İ	19		-	ĺ		ì)	Ì	Ì
Total			52		5778	!	٠			·		3332				1279		1699	
2.0001							('	-		1									

BIANA, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.		Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Біатһœз.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco- motion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues,	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
3	20	517	56	369	13	413	33	22	2	20	1	81	1	233	621	528		19	93	8	3053
1	37	495	151	341	15	33 9	43	27	4	20	8	20	1	228	725	507	•••	16	83	10	3061
2	25	462	72	343	16	468	22	30	3	10	2	14	1	238	545	532		17	118	14	2934
1	38	371	92	508	21	560	26	14	3	9		15	45	318	617	524		18	86	24	3295
я	18	274	109	565	13	530	39	30	4	9	4	11	3	417	644	518		7	107	15	3320
1	14	209	86	532	31	467	28	44	4	14	. 12	22	5	692	750	530		9	75	24	3549
4	34	20:	97	553	12	503	34	66	13	10	6	13	3 4	690	1265	572		17	115	19	4231
1	13	277	118	516	12	606	24	22	3	11	11	10	2	599	1402	759		15	105	22	4528
3	18	839	83	387	24	551	41	38	5	12	11	10	2	425	1216	538		12	87	13	4315
6	26	295	62	310	23	476	45	47	2	14	14	5	1 1	358	887	333		3	83	13	3910
} 	17	491	70	382	29	458	58	40	3	8	14	8	13	308	780	3 95		13	64	5	3159
7		615		364	2 0	454	_ 4 8	27	1	20		9	1	265	763	483	 		61		3251
35	292	5054	962	5170	239	5825 ——	441 — -	407	47	157	90	148	39	4719	10215	6219		161	1077	171	41709
WE	IR,	FROM	a TH	E YE	AR 1	r 098	o 18	99.	÷	RUH	여 여	식성									
2	(507	60	317	3	379	23	17		7	20	13	4	301	856	417	1	19	28	***	3004
1	1	391	41	338	6	308	14	20		3	16	9	3	225	788	374	•	19	29		2586
1	7	465	58	373	7	396	21	23		8	23	13	1	261	765	393		15	47		2877
3	2	46 9	92	316	7	400	9	18	•	6	16	10		240	765	384		10	44	10	2799
3	3	382	117	456	8	439	16	13	,	9	14	5	1	301	691	3 39		5	53	16	2871
1	1	26 2	115	492	9	435	13	19		6	13	. 5	2	485	748	415	1	12	51	7	2012
•••	1	231	446	519	6	410	11	17		6	13	11	1	422	1012	478		12	5	8	3609
•••	4	191	121	1		414	9		1	5	16	5	2	322			1 1	8	64	11	3427
3	1	1		414	}	1		1		4	1	j		245						5	
•••	1		•	874		405		Ì	1	6		l		252		310		6	1	1	2605
3	1		}	356]	325	1			4				170	,	305		12		-	2626
2		468		318		329	 	 -		9	Ì		I	264		341		17			2894
15	26	4211	1326	4702	78	4624	180	238		73	187	91	14	3438	9600	4631	3	148	494	71	36560

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

February	Months.		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Sypbilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Ansenia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
March	January				90	611	4	37	19	1	10	5	125	2	5	21	318	579	198	10
April 6 68 671 5 15 17 17 3 108 4 2 17 273 1607 181 2 May 9 66 557 7 25 22 14 1 100 4 32 272 1301 180 2 June 69 407 6 19 23 15 3 141 1 4 17 236 947 218 1 July 129 428 4 13 22 10 9 104 2 45 296 1163 285 1 August 237 446 6 11 25 49 2 75 2 77 529 1500 396 September 152 885 3 11 24 65 7 125 2 3 56 279 1287 350 2 October 21 1162 5 15 13 47 9 116 1 66 312 788 218 2 November 196 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 385 685 208 Total 15 118 7766 72 241 239 2 271 82 1437 21 26 827 3845 12421 2821 16 Return of Patients treated at the Dispensary at 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	February		•••	***	69	499	16	22	28	1	6	12	128	6	1	21	405	665	235	9
May 9 66 557 7 25 22 14 1 100 4 32 272 1301 180 2 June 69 407 6 19 23 15 3 141 1 4 17 236 947 218 1 July 129 428 4 13 22 10 9 104 2 45 296 1163 285 1 August 237 446 6 11 25 40 2 75 2 77 529 1500 396 September 152 885 3 11 24 65 7 125 2 3 56 279 1287 350 2 October 21 1162 5 15 13 47 9 116 1 66 312 798 218 2 November 99 784 5 14 11 21 11 136 2 1 68 336 612 166 2 December 156 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 385 685 208 Total 15 1118 7766 72 241 239 2 271 82 1437 24 26 527 845 12421 2821 16 RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT January 47 257 15 8 27 10 186 1 34 26 192 108 February 31 233 10 2 20 1 3 1 137 1 40 23 200 78 March 2 49 355 22 10 26 3 2 196 2 53 25 346 117 April 86 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 June 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 171 3 54 29 298 114 July 130 320 14 17 36 2 1 168 1 53 54 386 49 August 179 442 15 15 39 16 4 2 172 1 42 51 479 196 September 179 717 12 17 38 2 13 15 147 1 53 58 431 187 October 174 667 16 19 22 3 32 192 200 37 388 132	March	•••			60	657	5	24	17		18	٤	147	2	5	26	301	1277	186	17
June 63 407 6 19 23 15 3 141 1 4 17 236 947 218 1 July 129 428 4 13 22 10 9 104 2 45 296 1163 285 1 August 237 446 6 11 25 40 2 75 2 77 529 1500 396 September 152 885 3 11 24 65 7 125 2 3 56 279 1287 350 2 October 91 784 5 14 41 21 11 136 2 1 68 336 612 166 2 December 15 118 766 <td>April</td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>58</td> <td>671</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> <td>17</td> <td>,</td> <td>17</td> <td>3</td> <td>108</td> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>17</td> <td>273</td> <td>1607</td> <td>181</td> <td>20</td>	April	•••		6	58	671	5	15	17	,	17	3	108	4	2	17	273	1607	181	20
July 129 428 4 13 22 10 9 104 2 45 296 1163 285 1 August 237 446 6 11 25 40 2 75 2 77 529 1500 396 September 152 885 3 11 24 65 7 125 2 3 56 279 1287 350 2 October 91 784 5 14 41 21 11 136 2 1 68 336 612 166 2 December 196 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 385 685 208 Total 15 118 776 7 241	Мау	•••		9	66	557	7	25	22		14	1	100		4	32	272	1301	180	29
August	June				69	407	6	19	23	53	15	3	141	1	4	17	236	947	218	14
Septembor 152 885 3 11 24 65 7 125 2 3 56 279 1287 350 2 October 21 1162 5 15 13 47 9 116 1 66 312 798 218 2 November 91 784 5 14 11 21 11 136 2 1 68 336 612 166 2 December 196 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 885 685 208 Total 15 1118 7766 72 241 230 2 271 82 1337 21 26 527 3945 1242 2821 116 Return of Patients Treated At the Dispensary January	July	•••	•••	•••	129	428	4	13	22		10	9	104	2	•	45	296	1163	285	10
October 21 1162 5 15 13 47 9 116 1 66 312 798 218 2 November 91 784 5 14 11 21 168 336 612 166 2 December 196 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 385 685 208 Total 15 1118 7766 72 241 230 2 271 82 1437 24 26 527 3945 12421 2821 16 Return of Patients Treated At the DISPENSARY AT January 47 257 15 8 27 10 186 1 34 26 192 108 February <td>August</td> <td>•••</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>237</td> <td>446</td> <td>6</td> <td>11</td> <td>25</td> <td></td> <td>40</td> <td>2</td> <td>75</td> <td>2</td> <td> •••</td> <td>77</td> <td>529</td> <td>1500</td> <td>396</td> <td>9</td>	August	•••		•	237	446	6	11	25		40	2	75	2	 •••	77	529	1500	396	9
November 91 784 5 14 11 21 11 136 2 1 68 336 612 166 2 December 196 659 6 35 18 9 11 132 1 81 385 685 208 Total 15 1118 7766 72 241 239 2 271 82 1437 24 26 527 3945 12421 2821 16 RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT January 47 257 15 8 27 10 186 1 34 26 192 108 February 31 233 10 2 20 1 3 1 137 1 40 23 200 78 March 2 49 355 22 10 26 3 2 196 2 53 25 340 117 April 85 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 June 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 171 3 54 29 298 114 July 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 171 3 54 29 298 114 July 179 442 15 15 39 16 4 2 172 1 42 51 479 196 September 179 717 12 16 38 2 13 15 147 1 53 58 491 187 October 179 717 12 16 38 2 13 15 147 1 53 58 491 187	September	•••	٠		152	885	3	11	24		65	7	125	2	3	56	279	1287	35 0	21
December	October	•••			21	1162	5	15	13		47	9	116	3		66	312	798	218	21
Total	November .	•••			91	784	5	14	11		21	11	136	2	1	68	336	612	166	26
Tanuary Tanu	December				196	659	6	35	18		9	11	132		1	81	385	685	208	8
January 47 257 15 8 27 10 186 1 34 26 192 108 February 31 233 10 2 20 1 3 1 137 1 40 23 200 78 March 2 49 355 22 10 26 3 2 196 2 53 25 340 117 April 85 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 July 104 246 8 19 31 <	Total	•••		15	1118	7766	72	241	239	2	271	82	1437	21	26	527	3945	12421	2821	194
January 47 257 15 8 27 10 186 1 34 26 192 108 February 31 233 10 2 20 1 3 1 137 1 40 23 200 78 March 2 49 355 22 10 26 3 2 196 2 53 25 340 117 April 85 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 July 104 246 8 19 31 <				,	,——	,		D terr	TON.	OBI	A marae	sime i	T To To A		, m	,	ISD	ENGA	Dv.	
February 31 283 10 2 20 1 3 1 137 1 40 23 200 78 March 2 49 355 22 10 26 3 2 196 2 53 25 340 117 April 85 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 June 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 168 1 53 54 386 149 August 179 442 15 15 39 16<	January			ſ	[47	(957	1.5			,									,	
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April 85 407 14 18 26 5 2 179 1 39 34 466 129 May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 June 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 171 3 54 29 298 114 July 130 32c 14 17 36 2 1 168 1 53 54 386 149 August 179 442 15 15 39 16 4 2 172 1 42 51 479 196 September 170 717 12 16	34 .)		1	1						1					}	1		}	1	
May 92 349 7 14 37 4 2 163 1 53 45 348 150 1 June 104 246 8 19 31 2 1 171 3 54 29 298 114 1 July 130 320 14 17 36 2 1 168 1 53 54 386 49 August 179 442 15 15 39 16 4 2 172 1 42 51 479 196 September 170 717 12 16 38 2 13 15 147 1 53 58 491 187 October 134 667 16 19 22 3 32 192 200 37 388 132			Ì	t	1								ŀ	ĺ	ļ	1 .		ļ		
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December																1			ĺ	8
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BHUSAWAR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhea.	Dyspepsia,	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Discases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Gener tive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues,	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons,	Total.
10	4	947	125	657	30	325	31	7		21	3	2 3	2	192	717	592		7	61	5	4356
12	6	729	119	637	14	307	45	8		9	•••	28	5	128	560	596	•••	6	55	4	3756
10	3	658	104	654	17	310	32	12		16		23	8	167	721	576	•••	10	96	8	4154
7	11	429	144	554	14	b25	23	16		15	1	15	5	161	570	473		8	71	5	2847
7	12	448	180	585	11	456	37	18	***	16	2	21	2	264	601	484	•••	3	102	7	3256
16	6	326	151	579	11	442	21	23	150	23	2	21	5	382	724	546		4	96	11	3389
18	1	338	232	622	22	395	38	32	(i	11	-1	21	3	339	1164	707		2	71	6	4024
9	4	354	242	708	6	332	14	2 8	- 63	20	- 1	22	6	338	1404	632		6	67	7	4400
8	1	837	149	550	26	418	21	20		18	1	13	7	272	1018	54 5.		4	61	8	3475
8	1	593	142	644	28	351	23	13		16	1 3	10		236	801	460	1	ħ	76	3	3411
4	4	745	108	629	19	219	34	22	A.	15	2	16	7	144	719	481		11	53	2	3235
4	<u></u>	905	129	561	_18 	258	38		16	19	3 	8 	<u></u>	165	804	501	···	11	73 ——	4	3523
113	53	6809	1826	7380	216	4138	357 ——	221 	1	199	14 ——	221		2888	9803	65 93 	1	77	882	70	43826
AKI	HAY	'GAI	RH,	FROM	ı THI	9 YEA	AR 18	390 т	o 189	99,	1-1 -	1-4-1									
1(16	260(37	259	11	292	26			16	1	1	•••	93	452	333		8	40	1	1837
	15	245	29	252	2	272	14			12	3	3		16	351	282		2	29	1	1603
	18	242	60	302	3	378	22		•••	8	• • • •	3	• • •	134	422	315		6	58	3	2174
	29	229	93	304	2	355	15			9		3		151	348	321		2	38	3	1902
	24	197	133	424	10	384	18			7	1			162	391	319		8	39	7	2027
	26	137	89	446	3	449	22	1		9	4	5		238	426	334		5	39	8	2241
	10	155	125	359	4	465	19	11		14		1		264	552	376		5	38	4	2402
	14	126	202	317		375	24	7	***	11			•	229	640	363		3	48	3	2362
5	12	171	154	302	2	371	23	9	•••	15		17	1	192	589	29.		6	48	6	2014
	19	232	89	294	4	408	35	2		7		5	***	176	500	333		2	26	1	2131
1	29	245	80	253	2	379	19	4		12	•••	14	1	162	500	257		3	. 34	1	1996
	15	33 5	64	283	4	321	21		.,,	9	2	12	···	127	527	299			9g	2	2120
7	227	2574	1155	3795	37	4449	258	34		129	11	64	2	2019	5701	3824		50	465	40	24809

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY AT

			T.				·				1				,				
Montas.		Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosty.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nosc.
January		1		60	566	20	6	32		6	12	119	2	3	117	72	264	103	***
February		3		27	513	21	13	27		2	12	97	1	***	134	59	231	88	4
March		1		45	530	19	13	27	•••	4	26	79	2		126	60	468	114	3
April	•••			84	545	20	6	29		2	26	84	5	2	72	80	615	92	6
May			7	82	445	28	13	39		4	8	108	ı	2	95	85	475	124	16
June			21	56	337	12	$\gamma 1 \tilde{l}$	27	à.	2	4	96	3	1	60	78	340	62	5
July	***	٠		69	363	16	8	31	6	6	0	83	1	3	50	81	314	₽5	10
August	•		3	158	371	25	5	16	2	18	6	103	4	3	154	62	464	111	8
September	•••			139	741	18	8	20	1	16	16	93	4	1	383	72	409	118	10
October	***			1347	796	34	6	72)	8	8	99	1		3 34	76	294	93	ខ
November				109	561	22	6	31	1	2	24	128	1		287	60	377	93	4
December				1 2 0	512	29	7	24		\mathfrak{H}_1	20	114	3	2	251	74	362	98	7
Total	***		31	22 96	6280	259	102	375	11	71	162	1203	28	15	2063	859	4613	1191	81
				·			सद्य	मन	न्यन			ı——ı							
*									F PA	TIEN				THI	DI				AT
January	•••	•••	•••	13				•••		•••	11	9	•·a	•••	6			1	•••
February	•••	***	•••	2	42		i	•••	***		3	3	***	4	1	1			***
March	***	""		7		•••	2	i	•••	1	2		•••	***	2	1	1	•••	***
April	•••		•	11	74	3	l		•••	1	1	5	•••	•••	•••	2		3	*. •
May	• • •		•••	15		2				•••	5		***	•••	•••	3		···	***
June	•••	"		12		***	1		•••	•••	1	4	•••	•••	1		3	1	•••
July August	•••			33		···.	1]		•••	3	2	•••	•••	1	1	5	1	•••
•	***		15	1				***	***	•••	2			•••	•••	••••	7	•••	41.0
September	•••		···	35	ĺ		1		1		2		•••		3	3	4	1	•••
October	•••			41			1	1	•••	•••	4	5	,]		3	4	1	-44
November	•••		 -	45				2			4	7	•				1		-#-4
December	•••			55			 	3 				 	-:	<u></u>			1		<u></u>
Total	•••		15	325	1076	10	11	10	1	2	39	55		1	16	17	37	8	•••

QOPALGARH, AT NAGAR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Discases of the Lungs.	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	255 76		e of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive 203 157.	A the Spleon.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Disease of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system.	Diseases of the organs of loco- motion.	G G C Tissues.	332 273 317	Other diseases of the Skin.	: : All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Se 22 43	Poisons.	3047 2672 3228
	8	282	109	359	19	219	29	2		2		5	2	108	295	176	•••	ا	37	5	332 5
	2	261	138	380	10	312	41	3	•••	2	•••	5	3	103	285	162	1	2	26	19	3287
	4	211	189	416	4	371	24	2	C 3	6	Ð1	2		137	243	162	1	3	27	4	2927
	4	185	132	399	3	324	27	-6	**	5		2	1	151	331	237	3		40	7	2979
	5	157	147	374	14	322	18	6		4	2	769	4	14	379	242	2		32	6	3256
•••	6	149	126	265	27	312	61	10	100	18		1 3		122	313	209	***	3	30	4	3710
2	14	279	126	194	23	338	54	.5		3	5	II.	ļ	91	305	221	9	2	29	1	4696
	11	430	36	237	21	259	49		•••	8		15	Ι.	92	310	223	1	2	28	3	3434
	- 6	398	— 97 — -	191		285	49		1	6		_11	4	103	364	327		2		2	3526
3	105	3432	1 3 03	3574	194	3331 ~	494	_53 		64	9	94	22	1207	37±7	2478 — —	17	21	371	76 —	40087
TH	E Q	ENT	ΓRΑ	L JA	λIL,	вн	AR/	TP	JR,	FRON	(TH)	E YEA	r 18	90 r	189	9.					
{	15	18	6	1	2	3		3				4		9	14	5			5	···	201
•••	8	3	6	2	2	4						1		12	12	6	} 		1	••	109
•	5		6	3	1	2	4			,]	1		13	16	9			3	2	145
•••	7	3	9	1	2	3	2							9	17	1			2		159
	1	3	19	2	5	5	1	2						16	14	2		•••	5	•••	156
***	4	1	29	4	4	3						2		20	20	•••		1.	4	2	176
•••	16	3	14	3		6	1			3				28	2	5			2	***	180
•••	8	2	55	2		4		•…					•	16	7	3		•••	3		298
***	4	2	33	3	1	5	1	 		***		1	•••	14	6	3]		323
•••	3	2	20	1	2	3	3			1		•		8	}		•••	1	1	}	307
	9	2	22	8	3	3	1	3					444	8	1			•••	2		239
	12		17	\ <i>-</i> -	!		 	 	1				<u>-:-</u>	7	l				5		199
•••	92	48	236	27	25	43	14	9	1	4		9	•••	160	131	39		2	34	5	2442

MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF IN AND OUT PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY OF

Months		Small-pox	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrinea.	Scurvy.	Worms	Debility and Amernia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January				25	386	5	13	10	1		7	36			6	60	40	10	
February		1		10	357	4	9	9	8		5	29	J	•••	77	42	48	17	1
March	•••	1		12	398	7	16	19	1		3	55			69	37	96	13	2
April	***]	26	390	7	. 8	3	3		8	28	1	2	13	39	124	11	7
May	•••			26	232	8	12	5	2		8	24		2	71	44	119	16	2
June	,			27	171	9	9	5	A.	0	6	22		2	18	38	66	16	1
July	•••		,	40	221	6	61	8	3		9	28			15	57	92	21	140
August	•••			69	479	12	12	11	1	3	6	25		1	14	26	128	45	
September			·	7 0	996	12	10	8	2	<i>99</i> .	5	33	2	\	77	87	146	40	4
October				5 0	1798	13	12	11	7	1	14	36		1	17	33	120	32	5
November				79	1145	9	14	7	5	7	23	32		1	11	37	72	9	2
December	•••			36	685	7	22	10	3		10	44			13	34	5 0	14	
Total		2	1	470	7258	99	198	106	36	5	104	392	4	9	335	484	1101	244	24
		, <u> </u>		Mon'		Δps	TO AC	TOF	Ост	Рат	ient.	. met	.— , :		THE	DIS	PER	' Vsa	RY
January		,		23			6		1	,	9	29		k	1	12		2	
- 1	***	2		12	228	6		9	•••		9	20	[[5	28	21		
36 1	***	1	•	17	228	5		5			17	16		1	7	14	28	5	ĺ
	•••	}		21	177	6		9			12	17			10	1	84		
April	•••			7	116	5	'	3	•••		11				3	9	29		
T		•••		20	96	3					8	7		. 1	3	7	25		
T.7	•••			25	113			8			9	16				13	24	3	
August	•••		•••	27	157	}		7	•		3		1		3		30		
September				17				в		1			·		1		41	. 7	
October	•••				896				ĺ		21	26				9		ľ i	l
November	•••			52		ĺ	ļ	3	ĺ		23				8	13			
December	•••			30	1	1		ł			26		***		3			ł	
Total	•••	3	·	 	 3694					}		207	*	2	 42	140	326	44	<u>-</u> I
		,	<u> </u>					L	1	[L					L		<u> </u>

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, BHARATPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.		Other diseases of the Respira- tory system.	Diarrhea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of the Diges- tive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre,	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco-motion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
7	6	168	21	51	6	667	5	7	•••,	1	4	8	٠,.	59	187	65			5 0	***	3347
1	12	160	25	53	5	83	2	5		4	3	13	1	57	150	80			42		2819
6	14	133	30	120	7	106	6	2		£	3	5	9	44	177	120	***	1	79		3621
3	9	85	el	99	7	90	4	7		3	. 4	7	1	50	137	72		2	40		3624
2	6	98	58	113	5	82	16	9		1	2	8	4	63	119	112	***	•••	42		3359
8		55	53	97	4	94	3	1	1	4	3	7		19	144	131		2	70	3	2888
3	5	33	37	97	6	102	3	3		4	4	7	2	173	188	205		•••	45		3487
2	3	77	59	103	2	92	4	7		2		10	2	105	301	205		4	45	1	4388
6	3	91	28	104	3	143	14	3	10	1	1	19	2	48	270	217			39	8	4279
.8	15	162	23	136	13	176	16	•…		4	į į	10	5	56	304	141		•••	43		3817
7	9	156	25	108	11	121	9	•••	بأور	5		10		39	215	79	•••	1	35	1	3116
18	20	222	27	76	12	82	12	2		4	2	3	3	43	231	102		1	48	•••	5252
69	102	1490	437	1157	81	1838	94	46		38	28	107	29	828	2423	1529		11	578	13	42988
OF	IM	PER	HAL	SE	RVI	CE T	TRA	NSI	or	ТС	ORI	s.*	FROI	vi TH	E YE	AR 18	390 1	' 10 18	99.		
4.4	6	32	29	18	3	32	2	_[3		-4	•••	3		79	145	26		_[3		1	1457
444	9	58.	25	9	1	22	1	7		2	•••	1		81	123	26	·	4	72		1203
***	4	66	25	7	•••	31	1			2	•••	1	.	65	88	18			108	3	1649
1	1	50	49	4	1	31		2	.,.			3	2	65	102	18]	82	4	18281
•••	1	9	35	2		15	1			1		1		62	75	5		3	73	5	1668
•••	3	4	60	5		17	'					•.	1	94	117	19	•••	•••	72	3	1485
•••	18	53	7	••		29				3				89	142	26		1	77	3	1767
•••	1	11	29	3	1	12				J			***	114	121	21		2	64	2	2036
**		14	13	1	1	21		3			,	1	•••	60	114	22	•••	1	53	5	2177
***	8	15	16	7	4	14	1	4		2		Ŷ	•••	78	168	25		1	95	,,,	2319
•••	4	28	27	6	5	23	1	6		1	•••	1	2	66	112	13		1	114	1	1846
.,.	12	18	17	8	_1	25	2	2		1	•••	2	•••	_73	90	22	••	3	101	8	1530
]	6;	358	332	70	17	302	9	27		17		15	5	926	1397	241	***	20	1060	35	37412

a regiment of I. S. Lancers,



सद्यमेव जयते

DHOLPUR STATE



सद्यमेव जयते

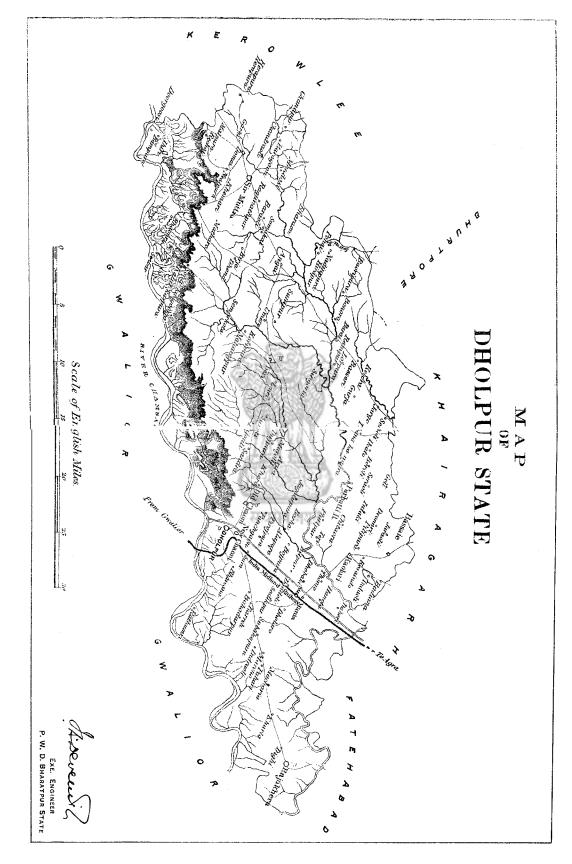
DHOLPUR STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. The Dholpur State is an irregular wedge-shaped territory, situated between 26° 22′ and 26° 57′ North Latitude and 77° 26′ and 78° 19 East Longitude; it is bounded on the north by the British District of Agra, on the east and south by Gwalior, on the west by Karauli, Bharatpur and the outlying Pergunnah Kheragarh of Agra. The Chambal River forms the southern boundary along its whole length. The greatest length of the State is 76 miles from east to west, i.e., from the Agra to the Karauli borders; its greatest breadth is 30 miles from north to south, or from the Agra boundary to the Chambal. Its superficial area is 1,193 square miles.
- 2. Physical Features.—Rising from the alluvial plain near the town of Dholpur, which is about 600 feet above mean sea level, a range of hills runs westward parallel to, and from 3 to 5 miles distant from the River Chambal, meeting another range which passes along the western border; between these ranges there are many spurs and isolated groups of hills.

The formation of the rock, which dates from the pre-Cambrian Geological Era, is sedimentary red and white sandstone, in some places hard and crystalline, in others soft and laminated (these latter make an excellent stone for building and decorative purposes), overlying and interspersed with shales of the same period. The highest point of the range, within the borders of the State, is 1,075 feet above mean sea level.

Another feature of the State is the vast number of ravines due to the friable nature of the alluvial portion of the soil, the depth of the river beds below the natural surface of the ground, the quick drainage caused by the heavy slope of the drainage area and the arid character of the hills, which are practically devoid of vegetation. These ravines are especially developed on the banks of the Chambal, whose low summer level is 150 feet below surface level and



liable to very heavy and violent floods; the record flood is said to have been 112 feet in the year 1857, but the highest of late years was 88 feet in the year 1900. These ravines, except where prevented from cutting further by the range of hills, extend for some miles inland and are yearly extending. Ravines also border the Parbati River, which rises in the Sir Muttra Talooka and flows through the Bari, Baseri, and Kolari Pergunnahs into Agra, where it is called the Banganga; these are nothing like so extensive as those of the Chambal.

3. Communications.—The Indian Midland Railway portion of the G. I. P. System runs across the State from north to south, parallel to the Grand Trunk Road from Agra to Bombay. A siding runs up to the quarries at Chandpur, a distance of five miles. There is a proposal before the Durbar to extend this siding to the Tehsil town of Bari.

With the exception of a short length of metalled road connecting the Munia Station with the Grand Trunk Road, and the Grand Trunk Road which runs across the State, the only other pucca roads are in the immediate vicinity of Dholpur. Good "fair-weather" cutcha roads connect all the Tehsils; these roads are more or less impassable after heavy rain, owing to floods in the numerous nullahs crossing them. In the hill tracts mule, and in a few cases, cart tracks are the only means of communication.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

The administration of the State has been usually carried out by a Council composed of men of influence in the State, under the guidance of the Ruling Chief, which for the last fifty years has been shared, in the first instance, by His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bhugwant Singh, and from the year 1873 by the present ruler, Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, the grandson of the former. During the minority, however, of the late Chief the administration of the State was carried on from the years 1874 to 1883 by Colonel Dennehy, on whose departure a Council was superceded by the appointment of a Dewan, who until recently carried on the administration under the guidance of the late Maharaj Rana. Owing, however, to the death in July 1901 of His Highness, the late Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh, changes in the administration are likely to ensue until such time as his son is considered fit by the Government of India to be entrusted with executive authority.

The State is divided into six Pergunnahs or Tehsils: (i) Gird or the home Pergunnah in which Dholpur is situated, (ii) Munia, (iii) Kolari, (iv) Bari, (v) Baseri, and (vi) Rajakhera. Rajakhera lies due east; more west come Munia, and, south of this, Gird. West of Munia is Kolari, still further west and south-west are Baseri and Bari. Beyond this to the south-west are the Talookas of Sir Muttra and Rajhauni, which pay a quit-rent to the State, but are independent of the State as far as administration is concerned. Each Tehsil has a Tehsildar in charge, with the exception of Munia, which has only a Naib working under the Tehsildar of Gird.

APPROXIMATE	INCOME	AND	EXPENDITURE	OF	DHOLPUR	STATE	вч	AVERAGE
	OF	FIVE	YEARS FROM	SA	мват 1952	_		

Income.		Expenditure.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
1 Land Revenue 2 Salt 3 Customs 4 Administration 5 P. W. D 6 Mint 7 Miscellaneous 8 Deorhi 9 Arrears of Revenue 10 Sanitary Board	33,391 15 11 	2 Deorhi or household expenses 3 Civil Administration 4 Army and Police 5 Establishments, Stable, Elephants, &c. 6 P. W. D. 7 State Buildings 8 Educational Department	1,87,200 0 0 0 92,203 7 6 2.69,141 8 9 1,31,025 9 0 43,931 0 6

- 5. Revenue.—The total revenue from all sources is approximately Rs. 10,00,000, of which about Rs. 8,00,000 are derived from land revenue and Rs. 60,000 from the Salt compensation paid by the Government of India. The rest is derived from miscellaneous sources.
 - 6. Chief Towns and population:—
 - Dholpur, the capital of the State, is situated on (i). the Indian Midland Railway, about 34 miles from Agra and Gwalior. The Grand Trunk Road also runs close to the town. It consists of four detached portions: (a) Shergarh and Sagapara or old Dholpur, of which very little now remains except the old fortified Serai, the rest having disappeared into the Chambal ravines; (b) The Shere or city, which is now being encroached on; (c) the Kothi or present Civil station, which contains the Cutcherry Hospital, the Agency, and the old Palace, and (d) Purana Chhowni, four miles distant, which contains a large Palace, part of which has hitherto been utilized as the Jail. Kesar Bagh, the residence built by the late Maharana, is situated on the crest of the hills, is about seven miles from Dholpur and three from Purani Chhowni.

Three miles from Dholpur is the sacred tank of Much Kund, said to have been made by the god Krishna. The tank, which is surrounded by temples, lies in a valley sur rounded by hills. The population of Dholpur is 19,230.

(ii) Munia is a village with a population of 1,796, and is situated on the Grand Trunk Road to-

wards Agra, 10 miles from Dholpur.

(iii) Kolari is 13 miles from Dholpur: its population is 907.

- (iv) Bari. Next in importance to Dholpur, and situated about 18 miles to the west, is the town of Bari. Built in the time of the Moghuls, it is composed mostly of large and pucca houses, which gives it the appearance of a large and flourishing town. On the western boundary of the town is a large pucca-built Fort, which contains a fine Palace in a good state of preservation, in which the Tehsil is at present situated. The population is 11,603. Three miles to the south-east is the Khanpur tank. the largest lake in the State, which was built by order of Akbar; three large Palaces stand on the edge of it, which are all more or less in a ruined state, with the exception of one lately repaired. It contains the usual State departmental offices and a branch dispensary.
- (v) Baseri is a town of 2,735 inhabitants, situated 29 miles from Dholpur; it contains a mud Fort or Ghari, inside of which is the Tehsil and

Cutcherry.

(vi) Rajakhera is the third largest town in the State, with a population of 6,609: it has a mud Fort the same as Baseri. It is the head-quarters of a Tehsil, and contains a branch dispensary.

Sir Muttra, as has been before mentioned, is administratively independent of the State. The principal town of the same name has a population of 4,819. I hope that a branch dispensary may be started here shortly, financial reasons having hitherto precluded the realization of such; but times have changed, and it is to be hoped that the interest of the local Thakur will be enlisted in the matter and his active sympathy and accord obtained to the scheme, as at present his subjects are far removed from any chance of obtaining medical and surgical relief within his territory.

CENSUS OF DHOLPUR STATE IN 1901 AS COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1891.

Total	Decrease in 1901.	8,947	234	3,134	::	:	;	12,315
Total	Increase in 1901.		:	•	2,093	435	1,393	3,921
N 1901.	Female.	31,110	15,328	20,236	23,129	24,978	8,835	1,23,616
TOTAL POPULATION IN 1901.	Male.	36,716	18,970	23,461	27,696	30,021	11,016	1,47,880
TOTAL	Total	67,826	34,298	43,697	50,825	54,999	19,851	2,71,496
и 1891.	Female.	31,142	15,166	21,876	21,830	24,575	8,178	1,29,707
TOTAL POPULATION IN 1891.	Male.	45,631	19,366	24,955	26,902	29,989	10,280	1,57,123
TOTAL	Total.	76,773	34,532	46,831	48,732	54,564	18,458	2,79,890
		į	i	;	:	÷	i	:
	!	÷	:	÷	:	÷	÷	Total
	·	ıia	÷	፥	ŧ	፥	:	5
		Gird and Munia	Rajakhera	Kolari	Baseri	Bari	Sir Muttra	

Nett Decrease ... 8,394.

SQUARE MILE DENSITIES OF 1881 AND 1891 COMPARED.

	REMARKS.	
DIFFERENCE.	Decrease.	i.
DIFFE	Increase.	56-2
SQUARE MILE DENSITY.	1891.	242.5
SQUAR DEN	1881.	216-3
Population.	1891.	279,890
	1881.	249,657
Area	ın square miles.	1,154
	Unit.	Dholpur
Serial	No.	1

Table showing Population of the different Tehsils in the Dholpur State, as recorded in the Census of the Year 1901.

1	Christian.	17	:	:	I	÷	Ì		12
				4					1 30
ż	.nist	638	1,687			15	I		2,345
RELIGEON.	Musalman.	8,311	1,135	2,055	1,752	4,555	1,101		18,909
	.ubaiH	58,739	31,476	¥1,638	4,972	50,429	18,750		2,50,104
	Total Population	67,826	34,298	43,697	50,825	54,999	19,851		2,71,496
ES.	Females.	31,110	15,328	20,236	23,129	24,978	8,835		1,23,616
Sexes.	Males.	36,716	18,970	23,461	27,696	3,021	11,016	·	1,47,880
·s:	Number of house	14,945	6,836	8,778	10,656	11,649	4,693		57,557
iles.	т эчырг ні вечА	240	156	165	193	288	198		1,197
rsəñ	JalliV to redninN	153	85	26	88	116	33		544
		:	:	:	:	:	:	- , 1	:
	Teusils.	rd	Rajakhera	Kolari	Baseri	i.	r Muttra		Total
	·	. Gird	æ	Ā	Å	Bari	ž		
	CT.	:							
	District.	Dholpur							

NAME OF TEHSIL.	Tansil.		Brahman.	Rajput.	Mahajan.	Chamar.	Bhil.	Gujar	Mins.	Jat.	.sidgoM	Bagri.	Оракап.	REMARES
Gird Tehsil	1	:	10,391	1,981	2,105	7,617		12,092	20	1,106	•	:	:	
Baseri	i	:	7,978	7,768	1,950	860'6	:	4,330	3,432	538	i	:	:	
Kolari	:	:	5,450	4,097	2,714	7,000		1,134	31	749	:	÷	:	
Rajak hera	i	:	6,780	6,980	418	4,182	M:	1,519		149	:		:	
Sir Muttra	;	:	2,329	1,087	1,066	2,480	:	2,254	4,794	9	:	:	•	
Bari	:	:	5,166	4,943	2,545	9,266	:	7,514	4,316	581	i	;	•	
E	Total .	:	38,094	26,856	10,798	39,643	:	28,873	12,593	2,825	:	:	;	

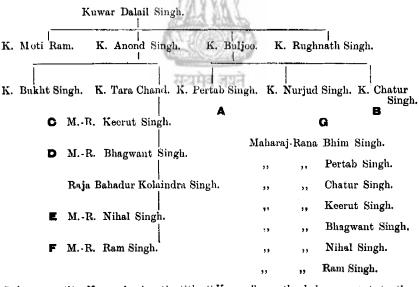
HISTORY OF FAMILY OF THE REIGNING CHIEF, WITH TITLES.

The Ruling Chief of the State belongs to the section of the Jat caste by name Bamroliya Rana. He is also related to the Bharatpur and Patiala Chiefs.

LIST OF THE REIGNING PRINCES OF DHOLPUR, WITH DATES OF ACCESSION AND DEATH.

X	DATE OF			REMARKS.
Names.	Accession.	Birth.	Death.	NAMARKS.
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Keerut Singh.	Chait Sudi Chodas, Sambat 1845.	Sambat 1820.	Sambat 1892.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Bhugwant Singh.	Aghain Badi Athain, (8) Sambat 1892.	Sambat 1880.	Sambat 1929.	
H. H. the Maharaj-Rana Nihal Singh,	Magh Sudi Ekadashi (11) Sambat 1929.	Sambat 1920.		

GENEOLOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF DHOLPUR.



- References. -(1) Names having the title "Kuwar" are the heirs-apparent to the Dholpur Guddi.
 - (2) Names marked with letters A, B, C, D, E and F are those who have sat upon the Dholpur Guddi.
 (3) Names marked with G. are those who ascended the Dholpur Guddi.

HISTORY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

From information I have been able to obtain, it seems that in the year 1867 the late Maharaj-Rana Bhagwant Singh by the advice of a Mr. Martin, who appeared to have acted in the capacity of his Private Secretary, wrote to a firm at Agra for a compounder. The compounder came, bringing with him a supply of medicines. He was at first located in the Travellers' Bungalow at Dholpur, where medicines were dispensed and provided for the benefit of European travellers, but were not, it appears, given to residents of the place. This arrangement seems to have lasted for a year and a half.

In July 1867 a latter was addressed by Colonel Eden, the Agent Governor-General in Rajputana at the time, to Major Walter, the Political Agent, advising the establishment of dispensaries in the State, to which suggestion the Chief willingly agreed; accordingly in the year 1869 a hospital was opened on proper lines, and establishment, &c., sanctioned in the time of Dr. Harvey, the Agency Surgeon. The original scheme provided for the institution of dispensaries at Dholpur, Bari, Rajakhera, and Sir Muttra. These were all eventually opened with the exception of that at Sir Muttra, where it was deemed inadvisable to do so, owing to the pecuniary difficulties of the local Thakur.

I will briefly describe the present institutions in order of their origin as far as possible.

Sadar Dispensary Dholpur.—The old dispensary building was situated on the city road, just opposite the Gird Tehsil Court, and which, as before stated, was opened in the year 1869. The present building is comparatively modern in structure, and was erected in the year 1894, in the time of Colonel N. C. Martelli, Political Agent. It appears to have been only partly completed then, in that no subordinate quarters or even compound wall were erected at the time, and the whole building seems to have been allowed to get into a state of disrepair, for want of completion and the entertainment of a staff sufficient for its upkeep. On my advent as Agency Surgeon I represented this state of

affairs to the Durbar, showing what a false policy it was to have a building unoccupied and drifting into disrepair, simply for want of a little expenditure in the way of establishment, fixtures, or appliances necessary for the efficient treatment of the sick. My suggestions were at once taken up seriously, and upon them extensive alterations and additions for this purpose were sanctioned and have now been completed. They consisted of the following:—

(1.) Erection of a compound wall. (2.) Completion of quarters for medical subordinates and menial staff. (3.) A mortuary and ward for infectious cases. (5.) A latrine for in-patients. (6.) An operating room. (7.) The supply of beds and bedding for accommodation of 12 in-patients, with the entertainment of an extra establishment, such as cook, kahar, &c., necessary for such, and the supply of some much-needed surgical appliances, such as operating table, and a few urgently-required instruments.

These latter have now not only all been sanctioned, but supplied, and I have the gratification of being able to perform a few operations at my visits, which I trust will open up a new era of usefulness for this institution. A more highly qualified medical subordinate was much required for the charge of this institution, which has since been provided and will, I feel sure, materially enhance its popularity with the residents, and be also of great help to the Agency Surgeon in the work of popularizing European medical skill and treatment in this State, which, I fear, has dwindled to a low ebb, owing to the inferior class of subordinates hitherto employed, who, for want of inspection for years, had lapsed into a very retrograde condition. A few words about the present hospital building will not be out of place here, for exact details of which I must, however, refer the reader to the excellent plan attached.

The Sadar Dispensary is situated on a metalled road midway between the old city and the Nai Chhaoni, on a piece of ground at the junction of two roads, the main building being to the west and the subordinates' quarters, &c., on the opposite side of the road to the east, but facing the main building.

DHOLPUR SUDDER DISPENSARY Ground Plan Scale 50 Feet = 1 inch. To Authray Godown REFERENCE TABLE. REFERENCE TABLE. 1 Dispensary 2 Walting Room 3, Ward (4 Patients) 5 Dark Examination Room. 6 Godown Store Room. 7 Office. 8 Medical Store. 8 Medical Store. 8 Medical Instrument Room. 10 Decasers Room. 12 Surgical Instrument Room. 13 Eye Ward. 14 Staff Quarters. 15 Mortuary. 15 Mortuary. 16 Contagions Diseases Ward. 17 Menial Servants Quarters. 18 Sueepers Hut. 19 Latrine. 20 Cook houses. 9 well O 18 6/ From Kotwali and Dholpur City.

The hospital building consists of a central dispensary with two wards on the south aspect allotted to male patients, and those on the north to female patients, the verandahs of which are all protected from public view by erection of wire gauze screens. Accommodation is at present provided for 8 males and 4 females, but this is capable of extension, if necessity arises. At the extreme north, by itself, is the operating room, lately adapted and done up and provided with a supply of both hot and cold water from outside, thereby doing away with the necessity for the ingress of any insanitary menials, such as sweepers and bhishties! Attached to it is a small room provided with cupboards for storage of surgical instruments, the verandahs surrounding the operating room being provided with wire gauze screens to ensure privacy, as well as at the same time to provide for a free supply of fresh air during the performance of surgical operations.

The main building also contains, besides those abovementioned, a medical store room, a dark room for ophthalmic examination purposes, &c., and a consulting room, as well as an office, the two latter communicating with the main building, many alterations having made it suitable for the purpose of a dispensary, that one would hardly know it to be the same building as originally arranged!

Rajakhera is situated about 28 miles to the north-west of Dholpur, and is connected therewith by a kutcha road. It is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains a police thana as well as a dispensary. This latter is a kutcha-pucca building, and has a ward or shed for in-patients and was opened in June 1871. It is unsuited to its purpose, and I have recommended, when funds permit, to have an entirely new building erected for a dispensary, with accommodation for in-patients, which is necessary owing to its long distance from the Sadar and the difficulty and at times even impossibility of transit of the connecting roads at certain seasons of the year.

Bari—A dispensary was opened here in June 1872, the delay occasioned being due to the fact that the services of a native doctor could not be obtained before. The town is situated adout 19 miles due west of Dholpur. The dis-

pensary is located in a pucca building, formerly a private dwelling, with the usual courtyard, which renders it so dark as to be unsuitable for this purpose, I hope here, too, that later on a more suitable building, for the purposes of a dispensary may either be built or another one allotted.

Purani Chhaoni.—Owing to the distance of this place from Dholpur and for the convenience of the inhabitants, it was decided to open a small out-door relief dispensary here in the year 1899. The State Jail being located here, the Medical Subordinate in charge of it was also in charge of the dispensary, as owing to the light nature of his work he was capable of the discharging the dual duties. Since, however, the erection of the new State Prison in 1903 near the city of Dholpur, it was decided to close this dispensary.



CABES OF POISONING TREATED IN THE DHOLPUR STATE FROM 1890 TO 1899

Name of I	Poison.	Total No. of cases cured.	Total No. of cases proved fatal.	Total No. of cases treated.
Arsenie Poison Opium ,, Dhatura ,, Aconite Strychinia	Total	 1 18 12 1 1 1 33	5 11 2 3 2 	6 29 14 4 3

TABLE SHOWING WHEN EACH HOSPITAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Name of Hospital.	When opened.	Name of Chief.	Name of A. GG.	Name of Political Agent.	Name of Doctor.
Dholpur	1869	Bhagwat	Col. Kentinge	Major Walter	Surg. Harvey.
Rajakhera	1871	Singh. Do.	Col. Brooke.	Do.	Do.
Bari	1872	Do.	Do.	Do.	Surg. Spencer.
Purani Chhaoni	August 1899	Nihal Siugh.	Mr. Martindale		Cpt. V. G. Drake-Brock- man, I.M.S.
Jail Hospital	existed in 1872	Bhagwat Singh,	Col. Brooke	Major Walter	Surg. Spencer.
Kesar Bagh		••	•••••	,.,.,	,

TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE AT THE DISOLPUR DISPENSARIES FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Name of Dispensary.	Number of years.	In and Outpatients, i.e., new cases.	Remarks.
Dholpur Sadar Dispensary Bari Dispensary Rajakhera Dispensary Dholpur Jail ,, Purani Chhaoni Dispensary	10 years 10 ,, 10 ,, 10 ,, 4 months and 19 days	1,04,480 72,171 69,331 2,394 1,332	This dispensary was opened in Aug. 1899.
	Total	2,49,708	

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

सन्धमेव जयते

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE SADAR DISPENSARY AT

Months.	Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Seurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases,	Loprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eyc.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system
January		,.,	44	842	57	81	75	1	32	103	288	4	3	62	77	380	289		
February			37	718	46	60	59		20	77	261	3	4	67	82	295	213	6	2
March			49	774	46	77	69		36	87	258		7	48	86	483	287	19	1
April	٠.		41	936	49	78	60	•	38	93	206	6	3	75	79	701	349	14	
May			75	959	61	80	96		30	151	230	10	4	72	69	639	343	9	
June			46	844	54	66	78		37	122	318	5	4	94	94	491	308	20	3
July		3	114	964	63	75	104	2	57	145	381	2	8	100	106	739	444	23	1
August		50	90	1369	63	88	77	1	55	153	357	1	5	102	89	1055	522	18	1
September	•••	1	64	1617	49	59	72		44	134	374		7	97	85	915	440	22	5
October			57	1555	39	3 8	44	7.4	31	122	378	1	1	64	69	496	402	25	1
November			61	1126	41	5 6	79	1	39	171	438	3	2	49	79	461	457	30	3
December			42	766	31	54	77	2	36	112	415	4	4	49	59	430	317	26	2
Total		54	720	12470	599	812	890	7	455	1464	3906	39	52	879	984	7085	4371	218	19
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January	ı		60)	926)	22	30	37		71	32	301	111	16	108		166	70		
February	2		49	836	16	20	27		6	17	238	6	7	119	115	168	39	7	•••
March	12		. 53	1080	18	30	37		15	29	244	8	16	121	110	271	37	7	
April	7	,,,	86	1309	23	41	29	1-#	5	21	173	10	16	164	122	541	51	6	***
Мау	23		113	1335	16	32	29		8	24	167	11	11	147	125	403	74	10	•••
June	14		90	926	18	28	25		10	31	188	5	13	151	115	276	77	5	
July	3		176	821	14	36	44	1	9	21	195	8	11	109	114	379	105	9	1
August	2		333	1129	16	26	24		14	19	196	8	11	98	115	616	82	13	
September	1		274	2241	20	24	25	1	20	17	215	10	11	108	105	429	79	12	***
October	2		163	1895	16	29	26	1	16	29	220	9	14	119	102	262	65	16	1
Novem eer			99	964	19	32	21		15	17	242	9	10	114	110	200	38	4	
December	•••		76	895	14	33	29	2	9	23	317	7	13	88	125	205	43	10	•••
Total	66		1572	 14357	212	361	353	5	134	280	2694	102	149	1446	1415	3916	760	110	2

DHOLPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Discases of the connective Tissue.	Ulcers	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
40	622	103	214	45	142	50	77		40	10	10		302	486	207	8		100	2	4800
18	516	56	195	32	103	30	36	,,,	36	15	4	•,.	279	425	259	11		94	4	4063
19	502	101	284	54	161	43	70		23	19	6		402	576	349	10	1	123		5070
19	551	155	270	58	185	48	74		33	17	5	,	506	570	457	11		140	2	5827
9	605	189	242	67	241	64	68		53	7	11	1	624	586	563	10		128	2	629 8
13	410	218	243	30	196	46	97		32	10	24	J	735	748	750	6	2	142	6	6293
17	463	325	286	47	254	74	70	•••	22	37	13	4	793	1329	869	3 0	•••	145	2	8111
15	492	470	286	62	283	65	90		37	27	21		703	15 59	75 3	14		110	2	9085
8	488	178	253	42	431	72	79	1	26	20	25	J	605	1297	494	20		125	2	8152
14	60 8	103	23 0	42	218	81	70		25	18	5		467	673	509	22		121	4	6533
3 6	702	149	165	44	234	75	96		25	9	5	6	386	364	314	28		80	1	581 5
41	723	109	164	53	267	61	159		25	11	10	27	300	512	246	22		109		5238
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29	541	84	183	6	93	24		•••	17	2			107	372	162	20		29		375 7
22	365	119	168	10	105	29	 		22		3		157	365	147	13		23		4153
24	338	148	192	8	147	37	5	***	25	1	1		177	408	143	22		34		4238
24	257	109	245	7	122	22		ļ •••	21			.	27 0	521	141	15		40		3766
24	261	201	304	8	105	17	ļ		17		3		321	567	206	16		34		4140
15	248	280	327	9	116	18	4		17		3		329	581	171	2		34	1	4857
13	255	178	226	15	101	21	1		16		4		219	592	129	7		22	1	5392
21	1 00	69	188	3	111	14	1	,	18	1	1		162	391	106	10		30		4511
17	459	71	149	13	90	23			19		1		159	347	115	7		22		3386
29	474	89	161	5	101	27	1		15	1	6		114	492	119	19		30		3572
287	4695	1494	2455	99	1241	275	14	·	218	1 5	25	···	2252	5327	1702	168		351	2	48544

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE BAREE

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Months,		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fovers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Bye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Discases of the Nose
January		.,		60	591	11	3	19			4	153	8	l	47	84	522	80	4
February	}			29	529	8	3	14		2		126	10.	1	60	59	543	78	1
March	•••			39	755	11	4	12		1		156	20	1	61	47	726	98	1
April				80	793	7		11				139	14		71	71	2150	113	2
May				56	773	18	21	21		2	1	144	34	4	103	86	2365	93	4
June	•••		·	48	586	13	19	22	30	2	. 8	154	19	. 7	112	84	735	107	4
July				97	6 10	11	16	20		4	33	140	11	20	91	86	1512	161	9
August			22	134	1084	14	29	15		3	8	158	5	່ 2	92	80	2633	172	4
September	•••			176	1626	10	12	15		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	9	146	12	1	90	77	1890	159	6
October				153	1906	14	9	15	Π.		2	363	21		71	85	1041	106	7
November				208	1071	13	30	15	1.6	1	1	115	10		65	66	282	58	4
December	•••			70	563	6	2	15			8	177	10	2	53	54	810	198	2
Total	•••		22	1150	10887	136	138	194		17	44	1831	174	21	904	879	15969	1323	48
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July	•••			•••	8							1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		•••]]		***
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DISPENSARY, FROM THE YEAR 1893 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory system.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhosa.	Dyspepsia.	Discases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre,	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Genera- tive system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
,	3	54 3	53	87	3	11	27			5				79	388	175		24	17	3	3010
	2	381	29	54	6	17	9			4	• • • •			77	367	96			13	.,,	2578
	2	450	47	70	ñ	4	14		<u>.</u> .	1	,,,,			96	449	123			2	, 	3191
	1	392	65	84	3	11	22					1		120	418	273			4		4946
	5	216	74	94	5	21	23			8				174	413	138		3	9		5118
***	2	215	92	97	8	51	29		5	4	9	1		349	633	158		11	9		2629
	7	308	143	132	17	45	21	6		13		Ş.		317	895	185		16	15	4	4794
	5	388	180	146	4	46	17	10		21		V ₁		239	846	212		38	9		6483
	9	476	89	154	5	43	21			2		2		199	643	1245		18	4	·	5982
	2	333	75	99	7	18	24			6				145	515	113		5	4		5151
***	7	495	66	93	2	19	20		14	4	10.3		 .	99	376	102		6	7		3710
•.	4	362	84	94	1	22	25		111	13		1		134	353	98		1	9		3206
•••	49	4559	999	1224	59	309	252	\		78		6		2066	6260	1968		122	92	7	51838
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		3		3										4	6	נ					28
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	3	70	12	23		3				1				28	51	17			6		356
	1	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	!	1		1	ļ	<u>!</u>	<u> </u>]	1	1	<u> </u>	Į	1	J	1) 	1

METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

There is no Meteorological Observatory in this State, and no observations are consequently recorded, with the

exception of rainfall.

Raingauges exist at the towns of Dholpur, Rajakhera, Bari, Baseri, and Kolari, the three former of which are under the superintendence of the Medical Subordinates stationed there, who record all observations and forward the same to the Agency Surgeon's Office monthly, and by which officer the instruments are yearly inspected. The average annual rainfall in this State is about 30 inches, but of late years this average has not been maintained, resulting in the recent famines of 1897 and 1900.

Appended are tables showing the amounts registered at the recording stations of Dholpur, Rajakhera, and Bari, the gauges at the other stations named not being under the Medical department but under that of Revenue, the records of which are not available.

सन्धमेव जयते

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT THE SADAR DISPENSARY, DHOLPUR, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

		<u> </u>	1890.	1891.	91.	1892.	छं	1893.		1894.	4.	1895.	 	1896.	-	1897.	 	1898.		.6681		Total.		
Months.		Inches.	Cents.	Inches,	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Conts.	Inches.	Cents.	Inchos.	Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches,	Cents.		Аметара
January	:	-		:	:	:	:	:	24	:	14	:	:	:	<u> </u>	•	54	5.	 		34	3 81	Ö	0.38
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April	:	:	•	;	:	:	4*49								30	:	<u>:</u> ;	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	:	90		0.3
May	:	:	:	_ :	43	_	필	•		:	u	i		81:	1231	-		- ₹	-:-		74	2 78		0.28
June	:	١~	-13	П	5.	;	833	ಉ	26	4	39	9	Ħ	2	63	23	#		75 14		92 14			4.43
July	: :	4	49	ଦେ	42	-1	50	14	56	4	66	ū	86	1~	30.		59 1	38	89 11		18	85 39		8.54
August	:	01	1 67	2	96	16	88	1-	28	15	32	•	86	41	71	14	61		97		11 98	-34	6.63	80
September	:	<u>್</u>	15	50	49	70	70	11	6	ಣ	42	63	90	:	86	ಣ	65	1- 60	: ee		54 55	52		5.55
October	:	<u>:</u>	:	;	7	: :	:	Н	48	:	;	:	:	:	<u>:</u>] ž	·	_ : 		;	~ ~	0.54	24
November	:	:	:	;	÷	:	:	:	85	i	÷	:	;		30	· :	;	:	:		:	1 12	0-11	11
December :	:	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	į	4	986	_	73	:	:			<u>:</u>	:	:	70	<u>:</u> - :		- 2	ò	0.72
Total	ial	26	8	38	67	31	52	14	8	8	=	12	57	121	6	- 65 - 65 - 65	99 31	 -	99 27		83 271	1.1	<u> </u>	27.18

RAINFALL AS RECORDED AT BAREE DISPENSARY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

The content of the	1890.*
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5 36 2 1 76 1 75 1 71 13 47 26 8 1.7 60 9 67 5 83 10 64 10 14 7 2 50 90 1.2 4 50 5 66 9 9 4 25 36 40 4 44 2 38 22 2 99 4 25 36 40 <	:
7 60 9 67 5 83 10 64 10 14 7 2 50 90 4 4 50 5 66 9 4 25 36 40 4 44 2 38 22 2 99 66 10 70 <	
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1 92 4 28 2 24 31 32 20 22 14 47 25 40 18 96 21 80 132 17	
31 32 20 22 14 47 25 40 18 96 21 80 132 17	:

* No record is available for these years.

RAINFAIL AS RECORDED AT RAJAKHERA DINFENSARY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

	74	1890.*		1891.*	1892.	22.*	1893.	*.	1894.	Ā.	1895.	16	1896.		1897.	<u>~</u>	1898.	8	1899.	Total.	a].	
Моктив.	Inches.	Cents,	Inches.	Centa.	Inches.	Conts.	Inches.	Cents,	Inohea.	Cents,	Ілсрев.	Cents.	Inches. Cents.	Інсрев.	Cents.	Inches,	Cents.	Inches,	Cents,	Inches,	Cente.	Average.
:	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	67	7.1	P-4	5.	83	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	4	19	14.
:	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	1	:	C3	54	i	:	61	54	42
:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:		6	08	•	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	;	;	£	.13
:	: :	:	:	:	_ <u>:</u>	संय			1:				~ E	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:		:
:	:	: 	_ <u>:</u>	:	:	मेव		đ	W)	W				<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	50	:	÷	:	50	œ E
:	<u>;</u> ;	:	<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	ज्ञय		Y P	C3	16	ŧ0	91	1 60	62	55	:	40	~	52	8	14	3.33
:	:	<u>:</u>	- :	:	:	ते :	W	A	œ	20	4	82	5 26	13	81	9	57	-	43	48	59	8.10
:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:		:	;	13	67	8	14	4	8 10	- C	15	65	:	Ξ	<u> </u>	97	10.33
September	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	÷	,	72	` :	01	<u>8</u>		37.	C3	90	;	54	6	53	1.59
:	:		<u>:</u>	:	:	:	2	;	:	22	<u>:</u>	_ <u>:</u> :	<u>:</u> :	•	<u>:</u>	:	:	;	÷		25	0.45
:	<u>:</u> :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	;	<u></u>	:	<u>:</u>	:	;	:	:	÷	:	;	;
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷		3	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u> :	.		:	:	:	:	7	09	-57
:	:	<u>i</u>	<u> </u>	1:] :	;	;	8	8	31	#	12 4	83	78	28	56	17	8	50	53	26.19

* No record is available for these years.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination operations were introduced into this State by Assistant Surgeon Harvey in 1869, the year in which he took over charge of the appointment of the Agency Surgeoncy of the Eastern Rajputana States. At the commencement the operations of the department seem to have met with a great deal of obstruction and resistance on the part of, not only the people generally, but from all accounts by the late reigning Chief's father. To accentuate this I may quote a few lines from reports made by Assistant Surgeon Harvey (Indian Medical Service) at the time, in which he says, "great difficulty has been experienced in attempting to introduce vaccination, which has never been tried until this year. Their supplies of lymph failed in consequence of the Native doctor being unable, as he says, to use it for ten days after it reached him, and the result to the end of the year is as nil." In the year 1874, during the time of Assistant Surgeon Spencer, Indian Medical Service, who vaccinated the late Chief (Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh) when a child, vaccination seems to have begun to make progress in the State, as four Vaccinators, as well as a Native Superintendent of Vaccination for the whole State, were appointed to the department. Since then their number has been increased to six, which is a very fair percentage to the population existing, and the work should now improve. Vaccination is still very backward in this State, not due to lack of establishment, but of efficient supervision. It is hoped that with the recent appointment of an Agency Surgeon greater stimulus will be given to the work, with resulting increased popularity and credit, so as to be more on a par with the other two States in this Agency, whose records, especially those of the Bharatpur State, are far more creditable in this respect,

Season.	Success- ful.	Unsuc- cessful.	Un- known.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases excluding unknown.	suq	vera cost of cess ases	ful
1870	•••	•••		20	55			
1871		***		26	76			
1872				486	85.8			
1873	974	140	119	1,233	87.4			
1874	2,863	514	376	3,753	87.4	0	5	5
1875	No	figures	available	for this	year.			
1876	5,883	782		6,665	88.27	0	3	4

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT (AGENCY SURGEON) FROM 1890 TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH).

		of s ins-		Successf	ul Case	s.	sful een.	ď	
Yea	r,	Number o villages pected.	3 good Marks.	2 good Marks.	l good Mark.	Total.	Unsuccessful Cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks,
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899		37 18 9 5 6 5 8 7	35 44 44 37 18 14 45 7 29	79 121 33 51 21 68 99 152 54 31	67 22 5 9 15 8 5 9 8	181 187 82 97 54 90 149 168 91 83	7 31 5 8 7 2 2 4	188 218 87 105 61 92 151 172 91	There was no Agency Surgeon author these years, the Inspection for Superintendent therefore was done by the 1st Class Hospital Assistant, Sadar Disponsary, Dholpur.
Total	•••	112	284	709	189	1,182	76	1,258	DA 440

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT FROM 1890 TO MARCH 31st 1899.

	1		Successful	CASES.			
Years.	Number of villages inspected.	3 good Marks.	good Marks.	l good Mark.	Total.	Unsuccess- ful cases seen.	Total seen.
1890	35	162	522	113	797	40	837
1891	50	243	178	155	576	25	601
1892	27	200	264	46	510	38	548
1893	38	158	295	24	477	20	497
1894	21	86	225	42	353	38	391
1895	39	98	515	82	695	20	715
1896	30	69	448	49	566	11	577
1897	40	46	614	121	781	40	821
1898	35	247	339	81	667	5	672
1899	33	51	305	345	701	42	743
Total	348	1,360	3,705	1,058	6,123	279	6,402

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899.

	Years.		Males.	Females.	Total.	REMARKS.		
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899			3,723 3,674 3,315 3,790 3,816 3,830 3,978 3,294 2,879 2,975	3,125 3,231 2,877 3,081 3,248 3,135 3,114 2,979 2,303 2,348	6,848 6,905 6,192 6,871 7,064 6,965 7,092 6,273 5,182 5,323	These results were all previous to the date of appointment of an Agency Surgeon, since which the work both in quantity and quality has greatly increased.		
	Total		35,274	29,441	64,715			

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, DHOLPUR STATE.

Tahsil Gird.—Contains 159 Villages, etc.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	Aidalpura	201 179 88! 641 92 502 205 52 125 501 317 310 489 1 1 257 428 1,017 89 159 703	Chowki	Obs.	Seh	. Dis	
23 24	Bothpura Bhondia Barawat	879 94 164					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51	Biperpur Bilpur Bhojpur Bhagirathpura Basai Sawantha Bhilgawan Bishnodha Bichhia Baripura Birpur Chaprauli Chaprauli Chandpur Dongarpur (Mania) Dulara Dahairi Darupura Damapur Darupura Damapur (Gird) Doobra Dariapur Doimri Dhimri	879 400 86	Chowki		पति ।		

52 Dholpur City 19,230 Kotwali Thana Four chowkis One Jean Computation High School. Sadar Hospital. 54 Firozpura 178 Image: Chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis chowkis Image: Chowkis chow	Railway Station G. I. P. Ry.
53 Farakpur 142 Four chowkis 54 Firozpura 178 55 Fatchabad 1 56 Ghair 116 57 Garaich (Roundh) 51 Garaich Village 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	G. 1. P. Ry.
55 Fatehabad 1 56 Ghair 116 57 Garaich (Roundh) 51 Garaich Village } 172 59 Garbapura 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
56 Ghair 116 57 Garaich (Roundh) 51 Garaich Village 132 59 Garbapura 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
57 Garaich (Roundh) 51 Garaich Village } 172 59 Garbapura 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
51 Garaich Village } 172 59 Garbapura 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
51 Garaich Village) 59 Garbapura 132 Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
Hinota Gujar 802 61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
61 Hirnoda 2 62 Inchhapura 321	
62 Inchhapura 321	
95742539439	
W 1760F 150F	
63 Jalalpur (Gird) 1	
64 Jatoli 501	
65 Jehanpur 48	
66 Jarehra 287	
67 Jalalpur (Mania) 325	
68 Jagariapura 283	
69 Jerowli 117	
70 Jhor 91	
71 Jasupura 874 Chowki	
72 Kasimpur 428	
73 Kailaspura 261	
74 Khurd 229	
75 Kotal Mafi Hamlet.	
76 Kherle 1,146	
77 Khubipura . 74	
78 Khursainda 815	
79 Kotpura 540	1

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105	Kazipura Kharagpur Khairah Khunpura Kukpur Kotra Ladampur Lohari Malipura Malipura Madha Bhau Madha Bhau Morendha Mirzapur I, Mafi (Gird) Mirzapur II, (Mania) Mania Mania Maharee Mangrol Mugarwara Mugarwara Mustafabad Masudpura Mojgowan Moroli Mahabat Nagar Mahabat Nagar	46 80 387 42 146 231 63 560 696 136 309 146 250 84 241 1,837 244 1,603 44 111 82 246 23 1,025 1	Chowki	One	पत	••••	Railway Station

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
106	Nibi I	236 273					
107	Naikpur	123					
108	Narpura	5		i			
109	Nagla Bhagat	191					
110	Nagla Moroli	6					
111	Nagar	715				-	
112	Nibrol	523	~ 5	E E			
118	Odey	213					
114	Ondela	79			20 SV		
115	Phulpur	290	P. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.				
116	Pathrora Khurd	57	V/		T		
117	Pathrora Kalan	163	1	1 20	de		
118	Pilua	101	3,5		7		
119	Pathi Mati	Hamlet.	(Colerate	92/4			
120	Parsonda	227	सन्य	मेव ज	मते ।		
121	Purani Chaoni	Hamlet.					
122	Pachgaon	892	}				
123	Pataivri	41					
124	Ratanpur	84					
125	Railway Station	80		1			
126	Radhaypura	170					
127	Randoli	543					
128	Rajora	378		ĺ			
129	Rajai Kalan	88	ļ				
130	Rajai Khurd						
131	Sheikhupur	548					
132	Sunderpur	223	1		ĺ		ļ

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chow i.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
133	Siugavli	163					
134	Shipura Mafi	Hamlet.					
135	Salempur	63					
136	Samola	118					
137	Sadiqpur	574					
13 8	Sahejpur	231					
139	Shahpur I, (Gird)	671	:				
140	Sarkoli	115	~ 5	TA			
141	Sakatpur	185			10 m		
142	Sajroli	235			200		
143	Sarkan Khaira	150	POST.				
144	Surajpura	48	V)	TU	T		
145	Sarani	332	12	4 11	17		
146	Shahpur II, (Mania)	72			77		
147	Sunipura	399	(Island)	S			
148	Sandra	33 9	Chowki	मेव ज	यते		
149	Sanda	277					
150	Saihron	58 .		į			
151	Sahanpur	130					
152	Tigharra	329					
153	Tagoldi	424					
154	Tordanial	312					
155	Tetka	6					
156	Torshankra Mafi	15					
157	Tihaiyapura	134) 				
158	Tanda	274					
159	Udhannapur	287					
	Total	60,030					

			J.		7	હં	
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	ion.	Police, Thana or Chowkd.	Customs post.		Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
rial N		Population.	olice, Chow	ustom	School.	ispens	
<i>#</i>		<u> </u>	<u>~</u>	5	<i>3</i> 5	Δ	<u> </u>
27	Gutakhur	5		-			
28	Garhi Khairana	633					
29	Gaonri	319		}			
30	Garhi Sukkha	1,067		1			
31	Garhi Jakhoda	265			}		
32	Hansai	321					
3 3	Hussainipur	243		CTIFE OF		{	
34	Jannura	54	SI	38	2		
35	Jarari Ghainsua	431				1	
36	Japaavli	1,601					
37	Jamalpur	159	1	1.1	4		
3 8	Janpura	96	14	3 34	3		
39	Jahanpur	124			A.		
40	Khaupur Maina	838			57		
41	Khanpur Gujar	101	715-7	भव ज	13		
42	Karrua	20	44.0	idd d	4521		
43	Khiarati	31					1
44	Kharagpur	590			}		
45	Kuddanna	507					
46	Kansoti Khaira	510					
47	Koila	303					
48	Kankrai	223					
49	Kohavni	358					
5 0	Khabeelpur aliaa Ikbalpur	94					
51	Kanchanpur	1,009		{			
52	Khori Ebrahimpu	240			1		
53	Khairari	3			ļ		

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
54	Koronda	•••	358				:	
55	Khera		146					
56	Kolua		367					
57	Kutabpur		215					
58	Karairua		356					
59	Khairli		791					
6 0	Lalonni		296			}		
61	Lakhipura	•••	243	and	50	_		
62	Maharajpur		273			343		
68	Marha Guja	}	34 8					
81	Mahua Khaira	•••	913	100		89		
65	Majhaua		274	9)	iT.	V		}
6 6	Marholi	•••	381	de	4 2	199		
67	Manhari	•••	4 6			77)		
6 8	Muravli	•••	Hamlet.	(ISSE)		120		
69	Mori	•••	174	सह	मेव ज	पते -		
70	Mastura	•••	416		}			
71	Marona	•••	43					
72	Nizampur	•••	347	1			}	
73	Nib Khaira	٠.,	307					
74	Niyaiti	•••	2	1				
75	Nyapura		61	}	1		}	
76	Norha	•••	Hamlet.					
77	Narsinghpur	•••	5	}			}	
78	Nadroli	٠.,	171		Ì			
79	Naksonda	•.	195					
80	Nidara	•••	307		1			
81	Nagla Bidhora	n	525					

					,		
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki,	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
82	 Nagla Doolahkha	558					
83	Olaoti	241	{				
84	Oomri	85					
85	Pohap Nagar	104	{				
86	Pura Madari	595				:	
87	Pura Bakhtu	317					
88	Paglee	115					
89	Pidavli	5 99	~5	RE	_		
90	Rodhera	978	KSE.	3	狼		
91	Rampur	90			300		
92	Rahall	6 07	ONE		29		
93	Raivai	297	1/4	TU	Ţ		
94	Ranti	170	1	1 20	199		
95	Razapur	52	3		77)		
96	Roopaspur .	97	(cites)		120		
97	Richhai	106	सय	मेव ज	पते		
98	Sewar Rali	806				!	
99	Saheri	1,400					
100	Singhaurai	666					
101	Sagor	118					
102	Salemabad	•••]		
103	Sehroni	493					
104	Shahpur	390			 		
105	Sunipur	508					
106	Sanaura	637			}		
107	Sikarra	1,013					
108	Slemanpur	51					
109	Sohan	707					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121	Sohans Sikroda Sirothi Talab Shahi Tor Tootpura Tamoti Takipur Tauntri Toora Tauntri Behar Umreh	80 340 4 31 180 80 195 1,050 244 1,896		Customs	School.	Dispensa	
	Total	 55,081					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehall Basair	ei. –	-Contains	96 Vil	lages.			
1	Atarsoom.	***	657	Ì				
2	Alinagar	•••	Hamlet					
3	Arodia Pasi	•••	2,419					
4	Angai		704	Thana				
5	Amanpura		34					
6	Basairi	•••	2,785					Head-quarter of tabsil
7	Bagthur	•••	1,992	05	SE S	_		
8	Porailce		1,786	188	≾!			
9	Bharti	•••	539					
10	Barhpura		322	Part .		<i>[3]</i>		
11	Bansrai	*	433	Chowki	Tu.	Ţ		
12	Barwan	٠	256	1	4 23	de		
13	Barai		742	35		A		
14	Bhirawand	4.	317	(CHR)	(C)	20		
15	Bhurkunjra		3 21	सव	पेव ज	ाते		
16	Berja	4**	522		}			
17	Bidarpur	•	188					
18	Biloni		890]				
19	Behrai	•••	775	}				
20	Bhairapura	•••	h	[
21	Chhahar Alina	gar			•			
22	Koiya Jagir	•••	} Hamlets		}			
23	Chhar Borelee	•••	Į)					
21	Chandpura		505					
25	Chandraoli	•••	448		<u> </u>			
26	Daipura		954		İ			
27	Dandupura		116					
								·

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Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki,	Chistorns post.	School,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Dhor	***	1,216					
29	Dugaundee	••.	349					
30	Dhoraund	***	317					
31	Ekta •••	•••	1,125					
32	Endon		300					
33	Gulaoli	•••	1,412					
34	Gulalpura	••-	40					
35	Hingota	•••	411	ON	90	0		
36	Hirapura		49	3	, E)	
37	Harjupura	•••	Hamlet.	7				
38	Jatpura	•••	909	Bill		169		
39	Janpura	•••	318	7/	1766	Ų		
40	Jarga	•••	1,632	gi.h		77		
41	Kotra	•••	299		0			
42	Khanpura	•••		Contract of the last		COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PERSON STATE OF		
42	Kunkuta		941	सह	मिव ज	<u> </u>		
43	Khindora	•••	515			}		
44	Kurgawan	•••	794					
45	Korilpur	•••	140					
46	Koia	•••	129			1		
47	Kankrait	•••	646					
48	Khinnot	***	312			}		
49	Kanhaiyapura	•••	21			1		
50	Krishnapur	•••	67					
51	Liloti	•••	432					
52	Lokupura	•••	86					
53	Mohari	***	284					
54	Mirari	•••	Hamlet.			{		

							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village,	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mamodhan	1,873					
56	Moodak	664					
57	Mendri `	20				l· I	
58	Maoo Golavly	Hamlet.			{		
59	Моі	681		ļ			
6 0	Madh Pipron	543					
61	Nannera Pirthisingh	1,063					
62	Narraund	276	SI	3.6	2		
63	Nadanpur	905		, e			
64	Nurpura	312	681				
65	Nannera Pura Chandu	3 38			1		
66	Nagla Durwesa	847	1	48	17		
67	Narsinghpur	123			72		
68	Pura Bhindi	54	USE D	22		1	
69	Partipura	229	सह	मिव ज	यते		
70	Patharra	156				}	1
71	Pipraun	1,029					
72	Pura Raji	Hamlet.				ĺ	
73	Pura Harju	1,406					
74	Pohes	Hamlet.		}			
75	Pali	63		-		İ	
76	Piparhait	129					
77	Pawaini	302					
77-77	l	520		}			
78	Pura Tursi	1					
79	Rampur	ł			}		
80	Rattanpur	2,044	Chowki	1			

Serial Number,	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post,	School.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81 82 83	Ram Nagar Rejhoni Rehrai	•••	24 177					
84 85	Salaimpur Siholi		2,074					
86 87 88	Sangoli Salempur Pati Subhanpur	•••	616 373 142			Δ		
89 90	Sukhmara Tamashia		Hamlet.				3	
91 92 93	Tirwa Tulsipura Tilana	•••	Hamlet. 1,267 168	1				
94 95 96	Tejapura Urdupura		22 48				-	
370	Zindapura	•••	!13	स	यमव	नयत .		
			i					
:								
	Total	,	50,628					

		ï						·
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Kolari	(Contains :	79 Ville	iges.	{		
1	Ari		285		1			
2	Ajaipura		223					
3	Badarka		760					
4	Bahravti		808					
5	Bhadiana	•••	546		<u> </u>			
6	Basai Nawab	•••	4,373					
7	Bisatipura	•	51	2	300	_		
8	Bara		305			10		
9	Barkhera		337					
10	Basai Murli		25	B. S.				
11	Chitora	•••	933	9/	The	Ţ		
12	Chowrakhera		159	di	18	17		
13	Dharampura		482			23)		
14	Dobaypura		69	0511130		123		
15	Donari		874	सर	मेव ज	यते		
16	Dongarwara	••••	99					
17	Garhi Chatola	•••	358					
18	Gobli		40					
19	Ghograi	• • •	216					
20	Gihra Lujja	•••	722					
21	Hajipur	•••	200					
22	Jamalpur	•••	168					
23	Jaroli		541					
24	Jakhi		231					
25	Jagariapura		812					
26	Kaimara	•	257	: !	ł			
27	Kharagpur	***	651					
-		<u> </u>						

							
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Korainda	45 8					
29	Kanasil	678					
30	Kumheri	501					
18	Kirarpur <i>alias</i> Sul- tanpur	88					
32	Kolooa	306		{			
33	Karimpur	334					
34	Kukra-Makra	831	08	See.	^		
3 5	Kanpauli	1,492		S.			
86	Kaithri	801					
37	Kasba Kolari	907	Chowki				
38	Mulpura	8	9.8		I		
3 9	Musalpur	661	1	440	199		
40	Manpur	497	5		77)		
41	Malonipamar	1,219	(Cite)	824			
42	Maloni Kalan	394	सन्ध	मेव ज	पते		
43	Maloni Khurd	283					
41	Mehra	2					
45	Nidhera Kalan	238					į
46	Nidhera Khurd	642					
47	Nagla Kharagpur	1,246					
48	Nagla Raja	229					
49	Naurangabad	385		}			
50	Nunhera	462					į
51	Nagla Dani	190					
52	Nagla Bhadauria	109		1			
53	Pirthipura	71		}			
51	Pipehra	1,605					

-		{	,)		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Serial Number.	Name of Town	j i	Police, Thana or Chowki.	post.		Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
ial N	or Village.	Population.	ice, T	Customs post.	School.	pensa	,
Ser		P _Q	Pol	3	Sch	sid	
55	Pipraua	898		1			
5 6	Paikri	215					
57	Paraooa	805		}			
58	Pholpura	281		}			
59	Puraini	423		}			
6 0	Pathena	348		1			
61	Rajpur	704					
62	Rajora Kalan .	786	and	100	-		
63	Rajora Khurd .	837					
64	Rundh Khaithri.	Hamlet of Khentri.	4				
65	Ratanpur	252	100				
66	Rohai	Hamlet.	9)	illi	I		
67	Sakhwara	1,007	di	de	13		
68	Sastnagar or Siye sat Nagar	. 453	1		(2)		
69	0.11	208	-		O.C.		
70	Sarkana	420	स्र	मिन ज	यस		
71	Singhaura .	Hamlet.					
72	Salehpur	278					
73	Saipan	2,151	Tehsil,		One	*****	Head-quarters of tehsil.
74	Saimra	264	thans.				tensil.
75	Sehroli	868					
76	Thaikuli	197					
77	Tehri	805					
78	Tasimo	2,141					
79	Umrara	178					
			}				
	Total .	43,155					
	LUTAL	43,155					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Custom post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Rajaki	ler:			Villag		<u> </u>	
1	Andwa	}	16		Ì	1		
2	Atrauli		152					
3	Bichola		46					
4	Bhanpur		1					
5	Behrar .		183					
6	Bilehta		111					
7	Bajna		1,073		THE S			
8	Babarpur		515	43		2		
9	Basai Ghiaram		676					
10	Basai Kablal		351	184		223		
11	Barsla		229	1		4		
12	Basal Karay		812	14	4 1	18		
13	Bhagwanpur		176			57		
14	Bíjpuri		240	lide:		5/		
15	Barkhera		29	सह	ामेव उ	ग्र <u>न</u>		
16	Changaura		608			-1-1		
17	Chilpura		200		}			
18	Daraoli		126	}	1			
19	Dongarpur		154	Ì			į	
20	Didhwar		156				,	
21	Deokhera		549				1	
22	Dagra	.]	163	•	}			
23	Dighi		294		ļ			
24	Dan		278					
25	Dabhara		91		}			
26	Deholi		383	1				
27	Farashpur	•	513	}				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post,	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28 29 30	Garhi Jaffer Gohdupura Ganhedi		459 188 1,601					
31	Ghoraiya Khera	b	67 355					
32 33	Gunpur	•••	328					
34	Gopalpur	•••	92		umman.			
35	Hatwari		1,066	538	28	223		
3 6	Indrali	٠.	3 09					
37	Jaitpur	••	3 81					
38	Jerha	•••	See Raj- khera No. 64.	11		4		
29	Jareh Sadapur		1,317	12	1 20	L		
40	Jogeepur	•••	79			77)		
41	Jonawad		315	(SIE)				
42	Khundi	'	87	सन्य	मेव ज	यते		
43	Karilpur	••	431		ļ			
44	Khundla	••	465				1	
45	Khunpur		153					
46	Karka Khairli	•••	466		.		ļ	
47	Kathoomra	••	385					
48	Kathoomri	•	299		1		ļ	
49 50	Lalpur Mithavli		337 254					
50 51	Machharia		822					
52	Marena		749		1			
53	Madhee		54					
54	Mahadpura	•	3 69					

					-		
Serial Numbor.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
55	Mahadwar .	See Raj- khera No. 64.					
56	Nidaura	0.4				!	
57	Neebdanda	. 196					
58	Naila	. 721					1
59	Nagar	. 401				:	
60	Nadaulee	. 779]			
61	Nasirpur	144		- Control of			
62	Pah	. 82	5	126	10		
63	Puraini	. 406	() () () () () ()			9	
64	Pahari	514	Chowki				
65	Rajakhera (Town)	11,699	Tehsil,	One	One	One	Head-quarters of
66	Rehsaina	270	Thana.		27		tehsil.
67	Rund Naela	. Hamlet.	AT.		12.		
68	Singaoli Khurd	313	(Schr				
69	Singaoli Kalan	654	स	यमेव	नयने		
70	Silavat	565					
71	Sheikhpur Brah- man	. 184					
72	Sikunderpur	. 97			Ì		
78	Sultanpur	. 171					
74	Siholi	. 140					
75	Sikroda	494					
76	Somli	1					
77	Sheikhpur Gujran	256				•	
78	Samour	1	Chowki				
79	Tirajpur	1					
80	Tikaitpur					į	
81	Taravli					,	
	Total	39.288					

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Sirmathr	2 L.					
1	Ajmer Sagar	243					
2	Barra Gaon	583					
3	Baraoli	1,990					
4	Bijholi	583					
5	Bhateekra	292					
6	Bijolapura	89					
7	Durgsee	124	08	TO BY	^		
8	Domai	843	200	3/			
9	Doorati	410			200		
10	Garonia	367	P. Carlo				
11	Goorrah	223	9,0	TU.	Ţ		
12	Gundraich	427	de la	4 40	de		
13	Golari	994			77)		
14	Gulabli	213	(151123)	500	120		
15	Indora	49	स्य	मेव ज	यते		
16	Indoree	Hamlet.					
17	Jhiri	1,916		ļ			
18	Jakka Deo Sagar	226	}	}			
19	Khushialpur	58		j			
20	Kanosa	327		<u> </u>	ļ		
21	Kharolee	439	•]	}		
22	Khurdia	812	}]		
23	Karrharpur	268		}] }		
24	Kotah	538	1				
25	Mulpura	208	}	ļ			
26	Marrasil	618		}	}		
27	Maharpur	207		}			

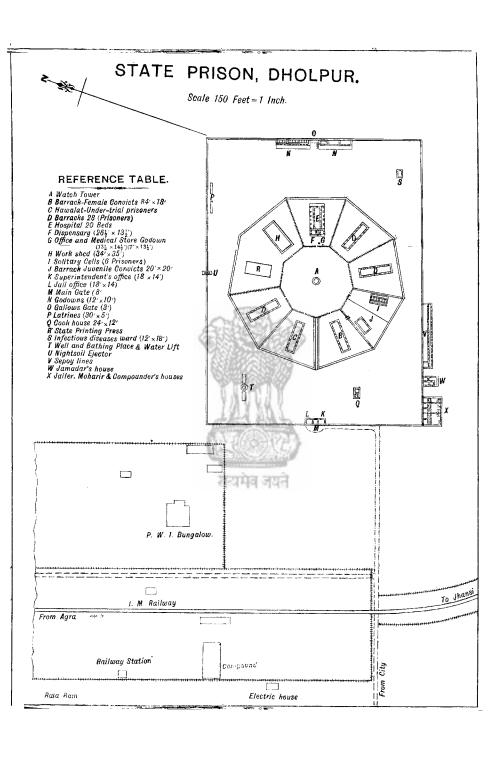
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.		Population,	Police, Thans or Chowki.	Customs post.	School.	Disponsary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Mathaira	,. .	252					
29	Madanpura		677					
30	Shankerpura	•••	248		}			
31	Sirmathra	•••	4,819	Thana				Head-quarters of local thakurs.
32	Surari Kalan	••	320					10001
33	Surari Khurd		242					
34	Soni	•	176					
	Total		19,858	# 15-00-		ायन		

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The State Prison till quite recently was located in a serai amongst the ruins of old Palaces, etc., built by the late Chief's grandfather at Purana Chaoni. buildings utilised for this purpose, however, were cramped. low, ill-ventilated and totally unsuited for the accommodation of prisoners, there being no facilities for exercising them, and resulting in an abnormally high mortality amongst the convicts, so that altogether the condition of this prison was by no means creditable to the State. At my urgent representation of the state of affairs to the Administration three years ago, during the time of the late Chief, it was decided to construct an entirely new prison on an approved site and upon the latest modern and hygienic principles. I was then requested to draw up a plan and project for the same, and with the skilled aid of the State Engineer this was speedily done, a good site selected, and at the present moment the Dholpur State possesses a prison for accommodation of its convicts which would do credit to the most enlightened administration, in fact I am sure in all its details it has no equal at any rate in this It is located on a healthy raised site on the other side of the railway line to the south of the Agency residence, is provided with factories, printing press, hospital, women's ward and solitary cells, and an extensive outer enclosure in which a large garden has been laid out. prison was completed for occupation in 1903. State prison at Purani Chaoni, as before mentioned, appears to have been instituted in the year 1874, but beyond this fact I have not been able to ascertain much or anything regarding its history. As is usual in State institutions of this kind, as large numbers of raj sepoys from different corps were employed in the maintenance of discipline and control over prisoners, their ideas of such were, however, crude, and in the new prison a properly trained guard of warders for both inner and outside duties has been enlisted, showing a very marked improvement already in every way in the management and behaviour of the convicts. This

prison should shortly become a model institution of its kind, and besides affording plentiful and necessary employment for its inmates should ultimately prove a source of income to the State instead of, as heretofore, a dead loss. A ground plan of this prison is herewith appended for re-





	Years.	<u>u</u> i		Average Strength.	Admission into Hospital.	Admission per mille of strength.	Average dailỳ sick.	Deaths.	Deaths per mille of strength.
1890	:	:	:	116.47	310	2661.72	19-6	13	111.61
1891	:	:	:	92-611	358	2989-31	08.9	13	108.55
1892	:	:	:	117.73	380	3227-72	8-26	6	16.44
1893	:	:	:	114.84	337	2934:51	11.09	9	52:24
1894	:	:	:	111-42	254	2279.66	00.9	ಣ	26.93
1895	:		;	116.98	135	1154-04	4.42	61	17 09
1896	:	:	:	128.29	158	1231.58	4.43	4	54.56
1897	:	:	-	68.96	160	1658:38	3.55	17	175.56
1898	÷	:	÷	12.08	162	2019.69	4.61	9	74.80
1899	÷	:	:	89.12	140	1570.92	5.54	63	22.44
	•,	Total	:	1091 65	239.4	21721-43	67.31	78	720-21
	Ave	Average	:	109.16	239-4	2172·14	6.73	7.8	72.02

* In-patients only.

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PRISONERS IN THE DEOLIUR JAIL 1	
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Months	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average 10 years
January	3468	3798	3454	3446	3244	3409	3817	3435	2674	2753	33498	3349.8
February	3027	3505	3276	3273	2886	3167	3693	3067	2135	2035	30064	30064
March	3443	4122	3650	3591	3234	3379	3124	3307	2517	2059	33126	33126
April	3267	9793	3514	3395	3199	3372	3900	2885	2353	1834	31512	3151.2
May	3300	3803	3477	3019	9098	3482	4049	2936	2220	2065	31957	3195.7
June	3376	3778	3471	3483	3416	3294	4188	2828	2110	2192	32136	3213.6
July	3784	4048	4039	3481	3569	3454	3912	3069	2478	2965	34799	3479-9
August	3587	2803	2168	3930	3441	3788	4035	3727	2628	3100	34956	3495.6
September	3638	3546	3870	3881	3561	3645	3878	3539	2374	3231	35163	35163
October	3868	3695	3436	3763	3880	3875	3889	3520	2928	3396	36250	39260
November	3781	3496	3487	3376	3433	3942	3488	2975	2132	3303	33413	3341·3
December	3828	3306	3503	3262	3219	9688	4284	3074	2762	3655	34789	3478.9
Total	42367	43693	43094	41900	40688	42703	46957	38362	29311	32588	401663	40166·3
	_											

* Represents daily total.

		TABLE OF		TTENE	ANCE	OF TH	E Sich	I NI 3	Эногы	JR JAI	IL, FRC	ж 189(ATTENDANCE OF THE SICK IN DHOLPUR JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.		
Months.		1890.	1891.	1592.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of ten years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean. Mortality
January	:	22	26	24	32	24	*C	12	œ	19	10	182	18.20	!-	04.
February	:	21	22	34	61	24	=	91	ಣ	14	1-	171	17.10	6	06.
March	:	29	27	31	37	21	13	2	-1	20	<u>ි</u>	196	19.60	63	.50
April	:	26	25	37	18	233	12	9	රා	12	3.1	179	17.90	ନ	.30
May	:	23	18	82	37	22	9	11	80	12	ග	174	17.40	H	.10
June	:	16	28	21	2 1	22	10	15	12	6	10	185	18.50	က	.30
July	:	29	30	25	32	22	Ħ	13	4	12	16	207	20.7	ro.	.50
August	:	35	37	95	36	20	12	12	21	7	12	225	22.50	94	.50
September	:	28	38	31	21	13	17	14	30	7.7	20	239	23.90	6	06:
October	:	ب	48	33	31	26	133	15	24	4.	13	248	24.80	11	1.10
November	:	22	30	40	11	17	20	12	23	15	11	199	19-90	15	1.50
December	:	28	29	40	21	20	, CO	15	10	6.	12	189	18.90	æ	08.
Total	:	310	358	380	337	254	135	158	160	162	140	2,394	239-40	78	7.80

DHOLPUR STATE.

MORTALITY TABLE, DHOLPUR CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899

Years.	Cholera.	Small- pox.	Fever.	Bowel Com- plaints.	Snake- bite.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
1890		11	464	118	2	1	163	759
1891	1	39	263	160	3	2	23	491
1892	2	4	372	86	2	6	44	516
1893		2	285	51	•••	3	44	385
1894		2 2	319	30	1	2	144	518
1895			297	17	•••		15	329
1896		26	239	24	201	2	8	300
1897	21	2	393	14	1	9	19	459
1898			148	12	g i	1	6	168
1899		2	140			2	5	149
Total	24	108	2,920	512	11	28	471	4,074

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES IN DHOLPUR CITY FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1890	•••			160	759
1891	•••	•••		***	490
1892	***	***	***		516
1893	***	***	***	•••	385
1894			300	•••	518
1895	•••	***			329
	•••	•••		•••	300
1896	• • •	411	***	***	459
1897	•••	***	***	• •	
1898	***	***		•••	168
1899		,	***	••	149

Total of 10 years ... 4,073

Mean ... 407.3

MONTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1001	1,800	1803		1	1894	1895	1896.	1897.	1898.	1839.	Total.	Mean.	Order.
Months.	1220.	1031.	10501	1000	1001								
Ī													6
:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	- - د
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:	;	:	:					200	:	:	:	:	2 :
:	:	:	:					53	:	:	:	:	11
:	:	:	:					:	:	:	:	:	7
		1	62	:	:	:	3	21	:	:	24	:	:
	:	i											

SMALL-POX MORTALITY (1890 TO 1899) IN DHOLPUR CITY.

Average.	10.8
Total of 10 years.	108
1899.	23
1898.	:
1897.	67
1896.	26
1895.	:
1894.	22
1893.	2
1892.	#
1891.	39
1890.	11

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF DROLPUR STATE FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	න්		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average.
January	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
February	:	:	;	ì	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
March	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•
April	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:		:	:	:
May	:	:	:	:	è					:	:	;	ì	:
June	÷	:	:	:	308	70				:	:	:	308	30.80
July	:	:	:	10	32		M			ಣ	:	:	45	4.50
August	:	:	:	¢1	ले		-			35	:	:	37	3.70
September	:	:	÷	;	;	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	12	1.20
October	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	i	:	:	÷	:	:	:
November	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:	:	:
December	÷	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
H	Total	:	;	12	340	:	:	:	:	20	:	:	403	40-20

IRRIGATION.

The total area of the Dholpur State is 1,197 square miles, or 766, 237 acres. This, however, includes Sir Muttra, which, though dependent on Dholpur, is self-administrative, having an area of 286 square miles, or 185,467 acres; of this area no figures are available.

In Dholpur itself the land is classified as follows:—

 Cultivated arable
 ...
 256,985 acres.

 Uncultivated arable
 ...
 88,923 ,,

 Waste
 ...
 ...
 234,862 ,,

Total ... 580,770 acres.

From these figures it will be seen that nearly half the State is waste land, consisting mostly of the range of hills in the south-west portion of the State, and the ravines bordering the Chambal and other rivers. This waste land affords good grazing for cattle, and has some tanks for watering purposes, although no irrigation is done from them.

The total cultivated area amounts to 42.8 per cent., and

is classified as follows:—

Irrigated by wells 83,521 acres.
Irrigated by tanks and other sources ... 8,443 ,,
Unirrigated 165,021 ,,

Total ... 256,985 acres.

(Irrigated from "other sources" includes beds of rivers, jhils, etc.)

Irrigation by wells is rapidly increasing: the Zemindars sinking them at their own cost, being helped by the Durbar by means of "Taccavi" advances.

Owing to financial difficulties, tank irrigation has not been much developed up to the present, but the Durbar is taking measures to push this as soon as the debt is paid off.

The tanks at present in existence are mostly old ones, which have been repaired and improved, and those constructed during the 1897 famine.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

- 1. There are six schools in the State—one at Dholpur, one at Bari, one at Baseri, one at Rajakhera, one at Kolari and one at Angai.
- 2. There are five schools in which vernacular languages are taught, and they are situated in Bari, Baseri, Rajakhera, Kolari and Angai.
- 3. In Dholpur school 9 teachers are working. Head master gets Rs. 30 per mensem. He has been educated at Agra College, and has a fair knowledge of English; 2nd master gets Rs. 20 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and long experience in teaching; 3rd master gets Rs. 15 per mensem, has a fair knowledge and experience in teaching; 4th master gets Rs. 12 per mensem, has a good knowledge and a good experience in teaching. Head pundit teaches well in Hindi, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd pundit teaches lower classes of Hindi, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem. Head moulvi teaches Persian well, and gets Rs. 15 per mensem; 2nd moulvi teaches Persian and Urdu well, and gets Rs. 10 per mensem.

In Bari there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair knowledge, and get Rs. 10 per mensem each.

In Baseri there is one Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Rajakhera there are two teachers, one of Urdu and the other of Hindi; both have a fair and long experience, and get Rs. 10 and 8 per mensem respectively.

In Kolari there is a Hindi teacher who has a good know-ledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem.

In Angai there is a Hindi teacher who has a fair know-ledge, and gets Rs. 8 per mensem. There is also a Hindi teacher who has a fair knowledge, and gets Rs. 5 per mensem from the State and Rs. 3 per mensem from the Zamindars.

In	Dholpur so	bool		155	students
,,	Bari -	,,		55	,,
	Baseri	"	•••	20	,,
,,	Rajakhera	,,		39	,,
	Kolari	,,	• • •	8	,,
,,	Angai	,,		18	••

5. The daily average attendance of students in the year 1899 in—

Dholpur was		179
Bari	**	81
Baseri	"	26
Rajakhera	"	49
Kolari	"	10
Angai		23
	3.3	

- 6. The condition of the buildings is fair.
- 7. In Sambat 1920, i.e. 1863 A.D., the Educational Department was established.
- 8. There is not a special Inspector for the schools, but there is an official who inspects Schools and Printing Press.

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DHOLPUR STATE.

LIST OF FESTIVALS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

Serial No.	Nam	e of F	estival.		Name of Hindustani month in which the Festival occurs.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Shivaratri Holi Dasehra Nagpanchmi Kujli Tij Saluno Anant C haudas Dasehra Dewali Deo Uthan Shunkarant Id-ul-Zafar ,,, Zoha Shabi Barat Noroz Barah Wafat Mohurram Giarhween			 	Phagun. Do. Jaith. Sawan. Do. Do. Bhadon. Konwar Katik. Do. Magh. No certainty of months, as they are always changed.

LIST OF FAIRS IN THE DHOLPUR STATE.

No.	Name of Fair.		Place o		न जय r.	Hindust month in v the Fairs place.	which take	Gathering.
1	Shivaratri		Sepoo	•••	,	Phagun	•••	6 or 7 thousand.
2	Do		Baseri	•••		Do.	•••	3 or 4 ,,
3	Dabiji		Bari	•••		Chait		Do.
4	Kalkaji	•••	Rajakher	B,		Do	•••	5 thousand.
5	Ram Lila		Dhølpur	***		Baisakh	•••	2 "
6	Muchkundji	•••	Do.	•••	•••	Bhadon	•••	Do.
7	Sarad fair		Do,	4 60		Konwar	•••	3 or 4 thousand.
8	Deoji	••	Beperpur Dholp		nnah,	Aghain	•••	1½ thousand.

Table showing the average price of Food Grains sold in Dholpur City from 1890 to 1899, SHOWN IN SEERS AND CHITAKS PER RUPEE.

	Arhar.	Srs. Cr. 15 14½ 14 6¼ 19 11 20 13 20 13 10 1½ 8 2 17 0¾ 10 5¼	Mps. Srs. Ch.	Srs. Cr.
DAL OF	Moong.	Srs. Cr. 13 133 13 133 8 94 21 7 16 0 94 12 14 9 95 14 95 14 95	MDS. SRS. CH.	Ses. Ce.
	Urd.	Srs. Ca. 12 151 12 151 13 151 141 13 551 11 114 11 114 11 114 11 114	Мрs. Srs. Сн. 3 7 24	Srs. Ch.
	Rice.	Srs. Cr. 8 5 5 7 13 4 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 1 1 1 1	MDS. SRS. CH. 1 39 44	Srs. Cr. 7 14 ³ / ₄
	Gram.	Srs. CH. 17 8 18 0 25 4 27 9½ 27 15¾ 21 14 12 1¾ 12 23 7¼ 15 8	Мрs. Srs. Св. 4 36 15 ³ / ₄	Srs. Cr.
	Barley.	SRS. CH. 18 12½ 18 10½ 25 15½ 26 4½ 25 11 20 8½ 11 11 16 0½ 25 13 17 1¾	Мрs. Srs. Сн. 5 7 113	Srs. Cr.
	Years	1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898	Total	Average

LIST SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE OF FOOD GRAINS SOLD IN DHOLPUR CITY FROM 1890 TO 1899, SHOWN IN SEERS WIND INCIDENCE OF MORPALITY AND BAINFALL

	Rainfall.		26.31	39.2	31.52	44.90	30.1	21.57	15.40	32.99	31.99	27.83	271.84	27.18
and Chitaks per Ruper, Compared with incidence of mortality and kainfall.	Death Rate.		759	490	516	385	518	329	300	459	168	149	4,073	407·3
DENCE OF MORTAL	Bajra or Millet.	SR. CH.	18 83	16 34	22 53	14 9	23 63	18 41	12 63	15 74	25 3	15 7	181 14	18 3
MPARED WITH INCI	Moth.	SR. CH.	19 61	17 111	$24 8\frac{1}{2}$	29 103	30 6	30 6	6 6	25 14	27 24	23 2	237 12½	27 125
S PER RUPEE, CO.	Wheat.	SR. CH.	14 93	13 12½	15 13½	16 12	जय-	15 31	10 103	‡ 8 6	16 2	9 61	138 5	18 81
AND CHITAK			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Year.		0681	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	9681	1897	1898	6681	Total	Average



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KARAULI STATE.

GEOGRAPHY.

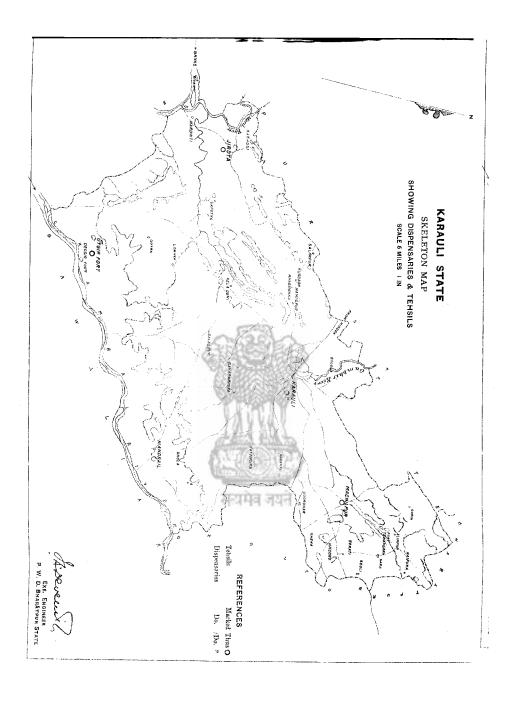
Karauli.—The Jadon Rajput State of Karauli, which has a capital of the same name, lies between General Account. Boundaries. the 26th and 27th degrees of latitude and 70° 30' and 77° 30' longitude, and has an area of about 1,260* square miles. It stretches for 40 miles along the left bank of the river Chambal, which flows in a northeasterly direction. From the southernmost point of the State the border line runs irregularly 28 miles to the northwest, and is partly formed by the river Morel. The line, still irregular and ill-defined, then turns to the north-east and runs nearly parallel to the southern boundary for 75 miles, and bending southwards, becoming more sinuous than ever, returns to the bank of the Chambal. Jaipur territory lies along the western and northern boundaries, except at the northernmost point, which Bharatpur touches, Dholpur is on the east, while Gwalior territory on the south is separated from Karauli by the Chambal. A topographical survey of the State on a scale of one inch to the mile has been completed, and the maps are available.

Hills and broken ground characterize almost the whole Character of the territory. Most of the tract in which it Country, Hills, &c. lies is locally termed the "Dang," being the name given to the rugged region which lies above the narrow valley of the Chambal, and par excellence that part

which lies nearest the valley.

The most prominent and continuous hills in the State are those on the northern border, where several ranges exist, running along parallel to the frontier line for a few miles uninterruptedly and form formidable barriers; but there are no high peaks, the highest being less than 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. There is little beauty in these hills, but the military advantages they present caused the selection of one of their eminences as the seat of Jadon rule in times past.

^{*}This computation is a third less than the area of the State has hitherto been reckoned. The boundary line in the maps of the Topographical Survey is not quite complete, but it is sufficiently so for an approximate measurement of the area, and the figures given have been raised on such a measurement.



Along the valley of the Chambal an irregular and lofty wall of rock separates the lands on the river bank from the uplands, of which, the border of the river excepted, the southern part of the State consists. From the summits of the passes to the high ground, fine views are often obtainable, for the rocks stand out in striking contrast to the comparatively rich and undulating plain below, through which flows the winding and glittering river. miles the country north of these passes is high and too rocky to be much cut up into ravines, or to be pierced for water, and the few inhabitants have to depend upon tanks and dams for water, but further north the country is lower lying, the alluvial deposit is deeper, level ground is more frequent, and hills stand out more markedly, while in the vicinity of the city of Karauli, the low ground is cut up into labyrinths of ravines, which though often during the rains converted by jessamines, spider worts and cucurbitaceous plants into pretty lanes, are usually most monotonous and wearying to a traveller.

In the rocky country where streams falling over rocks occasionally wear their way until deep and broad ravines are formed, with a soil composed of the detritus, pleasing spots are often found, the natural attractions of which are increased in the eyes of the neighbouring population by

temples and tanks.

Rivers.—The river Chambal, sometimes deep and slow, sometimes too rocky and rapid to admit of the safe passage of a boat, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume from Karauli; but no considerable perennial stream flows into it within the boundaries of this State. The short nalas from the neighbouring hills are locally called "Sauts," and become dry as soon as the rains are over. None are deserving of special mention. The Banas and Morel rivers belong more properly to Jaipur than to The Panchana is the only river which rises in Karauli and does not flow into the Chambal. called from its being formed of five streams which unite two miles north of the city. All these five rivulets rise in Karauli territory, and all but one do not cease to flow in dry weather, though often but a few inches in depth and never navigable. That most useful and important to the city is called the Badraoti. It winds up from the south, and flows past the two eastern gates of the town, and about two miles north of it receives the Machi from the north-east. A few hundred yards beyond it unites with the Barkhera, which, within the last two miles of its course, receives the Rampur Nadi from the west, and from the south the Mendkhi, a mere rain drain, which flows past the Gur gate of the city, and the bed of which is famous for its limestone.

The Panchana winds away to the north and joins the Banganga. The Kalisar or Danger and the Jerota Nadi drain the country to the south-west of the city. Both are insignificant streams, dry or nearly so during the greater part of the year. They flow into the Morel or the Jaipur border.

The sub-surface water throughout the territory is for the most part good; that of the tanks in the high rocky country above the passes to the valley of the Chambal, becomes unwholesome in the hot weather, and the inhabitants with their cattle are often driven down into the valleys, where abundance of sweet water exists throughout the year. Wells also in some parts afford the source of supply, which is usually of good quality and easily obtainable.

MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The Thakurs, or aristocracy of the State, are as a rule poor, though there are a very few exceptions. Nor are there believed to be amongst the Mahajans any extremely rich men. However, in the city half-a-dozen houses may perhaps be found who are possessed of as much as from 10,000 to a lakh of rupees. These are, with few exceptions, Saraogis and Aggarwalas. Money is constantly flowing into the city in consequence of the officials living there, who are in a position to make and to spend it. In several of the villages, Moholi and Kursai of the Huzur tehsil, Naroli, Jerota and Machilpur, for instance, there are one or two officials, or Brahman or Nandwani traders who are said to be wealthy, and Patwaris or village accountants of four or five villages are reputed to be men of substance. Every well-to-do trader lives in a masonry house built

externally with the fine sandstone slabs described elsewhere. These face the walls and cover the roofs. Their inmates lead a simple life, varied by an occasional "picnic" (gôt) in favourable weather to some pleasing spot in the neighbourhood, where dancing and singing men and women attend to amuse the pleasure-seekers, or perhaps they join a party of Thakurs, who sit shooting at a dead mark, and with whom there is genial intercourse, notwithstanding that the refreshments have to be kept separate. Sometimes they refresh themselves by an evening stroll with a party of friends to visit some saint in a neighbouring ravine, whose austerities have excited interest. The petty traders and heads of villages, and a few other agriculturists in most villages, may be said to possess a competence.

The heads of the villages live well, eating three meals a day, in which milk and ghee, especially in the case of Gujars, are largely consumed. A Gujar headman begins the day by swallowing a pound of butter-milk (dahi). At 12 o'clock he makes his chief meal, consuming a pound and a half of flour, some vegetables, and half a pound of ghee. In the evening he eats a little bread and takes a little more ghee, or perhaps takes the ghee alone. A Mina headman has not the same appetite for ghee, and at his principal meal in the middle of the day probably substitutes dâl for it, and in the evening will eat butter-milk porridge (rabri) or some meat, unless he has sworn not to eat meat. would think of killing or eating the sacred animal of Karauli—the sheep. In the Dang the abundance of cattle and goats enables the people generally to live well, and the scale of diet above-mentioned would ordinarily apply to many others besides headmen. The poorest classes depend to an extent little known upon wild grass seed. The "bharut," so plentiful and valuable to the poor in the sandy tract to the north-west, is not abundant in Karauli, but "Makra" and "Sawak," especially the latter, is collected in maunds; a household will sometimes collect and store as much as six maunds after the rains. of the poor are, where stone is plentiful, of that material, the roof being formed of slabs as described elsewhere. This is preferred to thatch, as being safer from fire and needing fewer repairs.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population as estimated at the Census of 1901:—

		Aristians.				:	ı	22	R
NED IN	HON.	.enist	31	19	m	63	61	360	465
IS RECORI	RELIGION.	Musalmans.	1,265	1,150	722	200	165	5,195	8,997
ARAUM STATE, AS RECORDED IN		.aubniH	42,803	31,429	23,290	19,163	12,712	17,905	147,302
ARAULI	'uo	idaluqoA latoT	44,099	32,646	24,015	19,665	12,879	23,482	 71,430 156,786
VEAR 1901.	ES.	Females.	19,781	15,372	10,781	9,094	5,645	10,757	 71,430
Тине Ув	SEXES.	Males.	24,318	17,274	13,234	10,571	7,234	12,725	 85,356
DIFFERENT CENSUS OF	7868°	oH to redmuN	9,636	6,676	4,575	4,139	2,965	4,325	 32,316
OF THE D	res in Squere Miles.		•	i	į	i	i	:	 1,242
ULATION	,Ba	No. of Village	121	80	84	58	98	r-4	 436
G Por			1		:	Į.	ţ	:	:
TABLE SHOWING POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT TERSILS IN THE THE LIBOR.		Tehsils,	Huzur Tehsil	Jerota	Machilpur	Mandrail	Utgir	Town of Karauli	 Total
		District.			' H'	патаХ			

Religion.

The worship of Sri Krishna, in various forms, is naturally the prevalent religion of Karauli, the aristocracy of which believe themselves to be descended from that deity. Accordingly we find 300 temples of Vishnu in the form of Sri Krishna throughout the State, and only 20 or thereabouts to Siva and eight to Devi. The red figures of Balaji or Hanuman are common enough at the corners of streets or under trees, and the other deities are not altogether neglected.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Karauli, the capital of this State, has a population of 28,000. It is surrounded with a red stone wall, and contains the Palace of the Maharajah.

Machilpur, 16 miles north-east of the city, has a population of 1,935. It is chiefly noted for its betel-leaf cultivation, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

Mandrail, 20 miles south-east of the city, is best known for its Fort. It has a population of 2,825, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

Naroli, 30 miles south-west of the city, has a popu-

lation of 1,953.

Sapotra, in Jerota Tehsil, has a population of 1,576, and possesses a branch Dispensary.

CITY OF KARAULI.

The city of Karauli is nearly equidistant, i.e., 70 miles from Mattra, Gwalior, Agra, Alwar, Jaipur, and Tonk. It is said to have derived its name from Kalianji, a temple built by Arjun Deo, who likewise founded the city, Sambat 1405 (A.D. 1348); but it did not prosper owing to the depredations of a class of Minas until these were put down by Raja Gopal Dass, in whose time Karauli became a considerable town, and fine buildings began to spring up. It has now a population of 28,000, and viewed from some points, whence the Palace is seen to advantage, has a strik-

ing appearance. The city, which is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, is also protected on the north and east by the remarkable ravines of which I have written. if defended by men who know them well, would form an obstacle such as would probably prove insuperable to any unscientific invaders. To the south and west the ground is comparatively level, but advantage has skilfully been taken of a conveniently-situated nallah to form a most for the city, while an outer wall and ditch defended by bastions has been carried along the other bank, so forming the double line of defence. These fortifications are due to Raja Gopal Dass, and though too much for the desultory attacks of the Marhattas, would be far less formidable to regular troops than were the mud walls of Bharatpur. The sandstone wall of Karauli, in spite of its handsome appearance, is unsubstantially built, being composed of ill-cemented stones, faced by thin slabs after the fashion which prevails throughout the State, wherever sandstone abundant and buildings of any pretension are erected. The distance round is something under 21 miles, and there are six gates besides eleven posterns, all of which are clearly shown in the map of the city of Karauli prepared by the Government Survey Department. Brahmans and Mahajans are the only numerous classes. The streets of Karauli are narrow and irregular, impossible for carriages, and difficult for any wheeled conveyance. To a new comer the most striking characteristic is the superabundance of sandstone. of which the poorest constructs his dwelling-place without the aid of thatch. The roofs of the poorer houses are formed of slabs, sloping and overlapping one another very roughly, but not ineffectively arranged and supported by logs of wood or long triangular pieces of stone. principal bazar stretches east from the westernmost gate towards the Palace, and is about half a mile in length; it is irregular and ill-paved, and altogether wanting in neatness. There is no better street, but many fine and costly houses and handsome temples.

The Palace is about 200 yards from the eastern wall of the city, and occupies a space of about 150 yards square. It was founded by Arjun Deo, but little or nothing of the original building can now be traced. Within the "Raola," or residence of the ladies, however, a "Khirni" and "Imli" tree still exist, which are said to have been part of Arjun Deo's Palace garden. The Palace in its present state was erected by Raja Gopal Dass, who adopted the Delhi style of architecture, with which his residence in the imperial city had made him acquainted. The abundance of red sandstone similar to that of Delhi rendered imitation easy. The whole block of buildings is surrounded by a lofty bastioned wall, in which there are five gates. One, called the "Bich Darwaza," is beautifully sculptured, but has been lamentably disfigured by paints. The flowers cut on it are evidently by an Agra artist. Over this gate is an elegant triple "Chhatri" or pavilion. Within the Palace painting has been applied more successfully, and the "Rang Mahal" and "Dewani Am," with their mirrors and bright colours, are beautiful specimens of their kind. Indeed, Colonel Keatinge, Governor-General's Agent, spoke of the Palace as "in some respects the finest building of the sort" he had seen in India.

It may be useful to note the names of the principal streets and quarters, although they are not marked on the city map, but it would be easy to enter them, and the record might prove useful. There are "Tin Nimri-ka-Bazar," where "Sarrafs" or pawnbrokers, bankers, and money-lenders live; "Anaj Mandi," or grain market; "Phutai Darwaza-ka-Bazar," so called from a ruin which is a relic of Raja Arjun Pal and five hundred years old (Pathans chiefly dwell here); "Chalikna Bazar," which is occupied chiefly by sadus, Brahmans, and banias; "Parrasa mahalla," where Brahmans predominate; "Jat-ki-Jori," where, however, scarcely any Jats live; "Kayathpura," which is Shah Inavat's Khirki or postern, and is occupied by Kayasths; "Chaudripura" and "Gosainpura," where the hereditary chaudris of the Durbar and Gosains respectively reside; "Tamba-ki-Tari," Brahman quarters mostly; "Chobepura," occupied by Brahmans; "Doli Khat" and "Kuwa Kor," where Musalmans and low-caste people dwell.

JEROTA TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

The Jerota Tehsil lies west of Karauli. It is chiefly

formed of the estates of the great Thakurs descended from Chiefs of Karauli. The people of the district are locally termed "Pakrata," but I have not been able to trace the origin of the term. It is very hilly and rocky. Minas are the principal tillers of the soil, but Brahmans and banias cultivate to some extent. The poor Rajputs depend much upon Raj service. The depth of wells varies very much; in some villages it is as much as 60 cubits, in others not more than 20. The population is about 24,000.

This town of Jerota, if it may be termed such, consists of 300 houses, a bazar of about 15 shops, and is the head-quarters of a tehsil, and contains also a thana, and is situated 28 miles south-west of Karauli city. Here, as in the Huzur Tehsil villages, the Lodhis formerly owned the land, but Minas supplanted them four hundred years ago. Water is

to be found from 30 to 45 feet from the surface.

A considerable Raj Fort is here garrisoned by 50 men, and possesses a good water tank. It is Sapotra, Jerota seven miles east of Jerota. This is one of the largest and most prosperous villages in the tehsil, having 400 houses; the poorer ones often have the "pathor" roof of "chura" or yellow sandstone. Havelis, or houses entirely of masonry, are many. There are 50 shops in the bazar and a weekly market. Chhipis, or cloth printers, are numerous, and gunpowder is manufactured here by Jogis and exported to Kotah and Bundi; water is 25 cubits from the surface; Minas hold the Zamindari; the fort was built 200 years back by Ude Pal, son of Ratan Pal, and till about 75 years ago, the village, which up to that period had remained in the hands of his descendants, was escheated to the Raja as lord paramount. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

These villages adjoin one another; they have iron smeltGurda and Berdha ing furnaces to which the Hindaun ore is
Dang Taluka. brought as it is to Langara, in consequence
of the abundance of fuel. A mile south of Gurda there is
a temple of Devi situated near a spring, and beside the pathway between Karauli and Sir Mattra. On Bhadon Sudi 5th
there is a Fair held here, which is sometimes attended by the
Maharajah. Maharajah Partab Pal invariably went, it is
said. Berdha is said to be the oldest village in the Dang.

MACHILPUR TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This lies to the north-east of the city of Karauli. It has two pergunnahs: the first, called Chaurasi, contains 86 parent villages and 81 hamlets, or 167 in all; the second, Sairni, which lies on the Dholpur border, has but eight. population is about 254,200. When held by the Mohamedans the first pergunnah was considered a district of 84 villages and got the name Chaurasa, a favorite number with the Musalmans. It was granted to Raja Gopal Dass by the Emperor Akbar for his services in the Dakhan, and for laying the foundation of the Agra Fort, and Gopal Dass thus recovered the territory which had been lost by his ancestor five hundred years before. In A.D. 1812 Dundai Khan and Ranmast Khan, of the family now represented by Nawab Faizali Khan, a late minister of Jaipur, plundered Machilpur. In those days, the people say, the district was visited by marauding bands every six months. For some twenty years previous to the treaty between Karauli and the British Government in A.D. 1817 the Marhattas under Scindia held Machilpur and twelve other villages of the pergunnah as security for tribute (nalbandi) imposed. principal land-holders of the district were formerly the Gonj Thakurs who abandoned their chief, Kawar Pal, after his expulsion from Tamangarh in the 12th century, and accepted the yoke of the Musalmans in order to retain their own lands. They were driven out in their turn by Maharajah Gopal Dass, and now have no "bapoti." The district has but one valley of any width, and speaking generally that lies between the chain of hills on which Fatehpur is situated, and which marks the north-western border of Karauli and the hills from two to five miles east of it, which sometimes form short parallel ranges and sometimes are spurs of irregular ranges. This valley is far from being interrupted, and the rest of the district is very hilly and rocky. At many points the altitude of the hills is between 1,000 and 1,300 feet. Gujars hold the Zamindari of most of the villages, but Minas have many; Jats one. Machilpur used to have one hereditary official of position called a "Pardhan," who discharged the duties of a Kanungo, or accountant, and received Rs. 250 a year.

A town of more than 1,000 houses and a bazar of 60 shops; but 20 of them are unoccupied at Machilpur. present. It is sixteen miles north-east of There are 20 temples, 19 of them Vishnu and Karauli. one Shiva, and a pandit named Chatr Dass Bairagi had a reputation for Sanskrit learning. Good houses of masonry are numerous and belong to the Borars and banias, who in Machilpur form a large class, and some of whom are well off, though none very wealthy. Of the other classes two or three may be especially mentioned, namely the 15 old Musalman families who were called "Kasbati" (or especially belonging to the town), and were employed as tehsil sepoys and measurers of land, for which they got a monthly lump sum of Rs. 26, and the 140 families of "barahis" or "tambolis," who cultivate and sell betel. The betel vine gardens are called "barejas," and are numerous. Forty tanks have been dug to supply them with water, and the trade in betel is considerable. In the barejas some excellent vegetables are produced, such as magnificent yams, "palwals, kanduras" The barejas are described under "Agriculture." The neighbourhood of Machilpur is very rocky. The valuable red sandstone abounds, and all the houses are consequently built of stone. Elegant little areades are commonly seen, and how little costly they are may be judged of from the fact that the total cost of the prepared materials for the common-toothed arch, six feet three inches high and seven feet wide, is, including some simple ornament, but three rupees. There are many old buildings in and near Amongst them may be noticed the ruins of the town. Maharajah Gopal Dass' Palace, with a garden attached. Near the Palace is a temple of Mahadeo, with a pyramidal dome, and a Madan Mohan temple of the same period. A twelve-pillared tomb of the Pathan period stands on a little hill north of the town, and there is another tomb reverenced by the Saivads. A mile north is an old well called "Chor-ki-Baoli," a favourite rendezvous for thieves. Temples are many and north of the town; there are several gardens, one of which is called the "Dakhanis' Gardens," having been made by the Marhattas when they held possession of Machilpur. "Keora or screw-pine trees, from which the rich Durbar perfume is made, grow in the gardens. In the tank singharas grow, and fish abound. The latter

are easily caught with a rod and line. Tamarind, bair, and mango trees are plentiful. They are the property of the State, and their fruit is sold by contract. Minas are the proprietors. Water is but 20 cubits from the surface, and there is fine wheat land near the town paying Rs. 5 a bigha to the State, or about Rs. 14 an acre. A branch Dispensary exists here also.

On the Karauli and Machilpur road, about six miles from the former, is the village of Chainpur; Chainpur, Chaurasi Taluka, Machilpur it is a Hari Dass Thakur village of some size Téhsil. and note, for there are more than 200 houses in it and seven bunias' shops. Much hemp is produced here, and "tat" manufactured. On the high ground above the village stands the Thakurs' Fort, and in the village is a fine handsome well built by Thakur Samir Singh about thirty years ago. Water is from 40 to 45 cubits below the surface. "Thakurs Chhatris" stand in two gardens near the village. Iron is smelted from ore brought from Hindaun, where wood The Raj grass and game preserve of Ata adjoins is scarce. this village, and the shooting tower is within its boundary.

A place of much interest already mentioned in the his-Tamangarh, Chau torical section as having been founded by rasi Taluka, Machil. Maharajah Jaman Pal, who here established himself after the expulsion of his family from Biana. The fort stands on a hill difficult of approach, but it and all the old buildings are now in ruins. A gate called the Jagan Pal is the most complete portion of the remains. Near it is a mosque and dargah, and there are traces of many other tombs and mosques, but they are now the haunts of panthers and of a solitary Hindu hermit of the Sat Nath order. A large tank covered with singharas and abounding in fish and wild fowl lies below the fort. stream from this piece of water irrigates the village of Bhojpura, and joins the Jambura Nala mentioned above. On Jeth Sudi 10th (June) a Fair takes place on the banks of the tank, and 10,000 people assemble there usually.

Little trading is done, the business of the day being to bathe in the tank. A good road now passes through this tehsil into Bharatpur territory, via Bajna, connecting up the two States.

Utgirh Collectorate or Tensil.

This district occupies the south-west corner of the State, but villages belonging to it are within three miles of the city of Karauli. It comprises 94 parent villages and 32 hamlets, and has about 9,690 inhabitants. Its two normal divisions are, as in Mandrail, the tract above the "ground scarp," and the tract below it upon the banks of the Chambal. The country was anciently held by Lodhis. who probably paid tribute to the Imperial officials at Mandrail and Utgirh. "Bands" and tanks still exist which are attributed to them, though they have ceased to hold the land for four hundred years. It is rumoured that treasure has often been dug up in their old haunts, though special search for it has produced nothing but disappointment. Raja Arjun Deo, about A.D. 1340, is said to have brought the Dang under his authority, and to have exacted a land revenue from the Lodhis, whose expulsion he commenced: but the present Zamindars say that they derived their title from Maharajah Gopal Dass, and there is little doubt that previous to the time of the latter, the authority of the Jadon Raja was weak and precarious. Now Gujars predominate in the Dang, Minas in the valley below. In the Dang wells are impossible, but by means of "bands" built across drainage lines, where two or three feet of earth lie upon the rock, crops are produced. In the hot weather but few tanks retain any water, and the struggle for what remains often leads to bloody affrays. In unusually dry seasons the people have to retreat with their cattle to the banks of the Chambal, but the unhappy wild animals, deprived of their usual supply of water, and ignorant where to search for more, perish by hundreds on the banks of the tanks they have been accustomed to frequent. Nor as regards water are the villages of the lower ground altogether well off. Near the "sauts," or short water courses, which form deep ravines, and carry off drainage of the hills, water is indeed found at a depth of 20 or 25 cubits, but in other places, even on the river banks, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits, and often access to water at all is barred by rocks. In dry weather the residents of some villages situated at a distance of two miles from the Chambal

have to procure their water supply from the river, which, however, is not accounted wholesome. Dropsy is a common disease at some points on the river bank. It is locally attributed to the deep holes of stagnant water which have a thin surface of running water, and which receive and retain all kinds of impurities! In the same way the water of the tanks is often pernicious; the sepoys in the fort, it is said, suffer from guinea-worm from this source. The ground, however, is generally rich and good, crops are raised, but except on the very verge of the water, fertility, such as that of the British districts on the great rivers to the east, is never met with. Tigers, bears and other large animals abound amid the thick brushwood which covers the glens and passes, where the "dan" and "chabeni" shrubs are the most abundant, but trees of all the common kinds are met The fort of Utgirh is the most remarkable place in the district; it forms a striking object in the view of the traveller many miles lower down the Chambal, and it has been looked upon as a safe retreat to which the Karauli Chief might securely send his treasure and his family in times of peril. There is not a single place deserving of being called a town throughout the whole tract, and no villages have three hundred houses, while in the Dang they often do not contain more than three or four. Where the sandstone is abundant, it of course forms the entire material for the houses; where it is wanting, unmortared stones form the walls; and the roof consists of "dhak" leaves pressed between poles fastened together; more artistic thatching is hardly ever resorted to. There are five Ghats over the Chambal, within the limits of the Utgirh Tehsil-Gota, Gusai, Toda, Siwara, Kaseru.

MANDRAIL TEHSIL OR COLLECTORATE.

This division is situated south of Karauli. It has 65 villages and 74 hamlets, or 139 in all. There are two talukas, the "Tarrara" and the "Dang." The population is about 19,665.

The first of these two divisions lies along the Chambal, what Mr. Hacket terms "the grand scarp" on the left bank of that river. It is undulating or broken by the beds of nalas, and water is often too far below the surface for practical use. The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, so that an emerald fringe marks the course of the stream. The two most remarkable "khos" or glens, which open on to the Tarrara are those of Ninda and Ghotoli; a small stream runs down each, and there is fine cover for large game—bears, tigers, panthers, &c., which abound. These glens are Raj preserves, and the grass is the property of the State.

The "Dang" taluka comprises the elevated country above the scarp, and extends northwards to within 5 miles of the city of Karauli. The people are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is scanty. All the villages of the pergunnah are Mina, with the exception of two, which are Gujars. Cattle abound, and even in the Tarrara fodder is so abundant that the stalks of the jawar are often left after the heads have been cut.

Famous chiefly for its large old fort described else
Mandrail Tarrara where. This was the first important stronghold acquired in modern times by the

Karauli family; but it is said to have been originally built

in pre-historic times by a Jadon.

The town contains 1,000 houses and 70 shops; about 40 families of Musalmans, chiefly in the service of the Durbar, live in Mandrail. Boras and banias prosper here, especially the latter. They have a trade with Sambhar in salt, which they export, cloth goods from Agra, and ghee, across the Chambal to Sabalgarh and Shopur Baroda. Brahmans have the Zamindari, and have held it for more than a century; formerly it was in the possession of Minas.

Water is 70 cubits below the surface, and in the hot weather there is often difficulty about drinking water, which is sometimes brought from the Chambal, 2½ miles off.

The land consequently produces only one crop of grain regularly, the rain or kharif, but one is good. Gram is

sometimes raised in the rabi. The principal officials who live here are a Tehsildar, Killadar, a Kotwal and Customs official and a Medical subordinate. The notable buildings are a rampart round the town, built by Maharajah Harbaksh Pal, a Dargah of a Mohamedan relation, Bahadurji (who after his perversion became a saint of repute), a Chhattri, temples and two tombs. On the hill which rises from the plain about 1,500 yards west of the fort, is another Dargah called "Mardan Ghaib." A branch Dispensary exists here also.

Adjoining the town is the village of Rampura, where lives a Thakur and a bania of some note. It is considered distinct from Mandrail, but in the estimate of houses in the town those of Rampura are included.

Approximate Income and Expenditure of Karauli State by average of Five Years, from Sambat 1952.

Income.	· ·	Expenditure.	
Principal Heads.	Amount.	Principal Heads.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Land Revenue	2,80,665 6 9	1. Religious and Charitable	24,995 1 9
2. Salt	5,694 15 0	2. Household Expenses	21,450 6 3
3. Customs	77,079 3 2	3. Civil Administration	9,866 1 0
4. Administration	12,970 6 6	1. Army and Police	1,29,005 13 0
 P. W. Department Mint Miscellaneous Rawal Arrears of Revenue Municipal Board 	1,029 5 6 33,874 5 2 10,383 13 3 8,638 0 5	5. Establishment (Stable, Elephant, etc.) 6. P. W. Department 7. State Buildings 8. Educational Department 9. Medical Department	53,521 8 9 5,501 3 3 7,858 13 9 4,409 8 6 5,567 9 3 8,631 9 2
		11. Vakil	4,987 5 6 3,649 15 3

LAND REVENUE.

The fiscal history of this State is more or less obscure. Some records, however, do exist, but are scant and quite unreliable, and in some instances are altogether absent, so that it is difficult to trace the history of this important department back to any very remote date. No proper "jamabandi," or rent roll, of past periods is forthcoming. Land appears to have never been properly measured, and different varieties of "bighas" obtained in different parts of the same State! There existed no accurate records of "muafi" lands, nor of any new land brought under cultivation, and owing to such circumstances as well as the want of maps and survey records, the State has fared badly in the settlement of boundary disputes with neighbouring States from time to time.

As a result of the above-mentioned state of affairs the condition of the ryots became deplorable, and with a system of ever-shifting rents, they received no incentive for improvement of their holdings. To put an end to this state of affairs, the present Ruler was persuaded into introducing a Revenue Settlement for his State; accordingly, one Assistant Settlement officer, one Sadar Munsarim, &c., with a full staff of Ameens, under control of the Deputy Collector, subject to direct supervision by the State Council, were thereupon appointed, and operations were commenced in January 1891.

In this way regular Settlement work in this State commenced, and continued with steady progress for four or five years, till the close of the year 1895-1896, when the ardour of the Chief unfortunately cooled in the matter, and in place of regular Settlement operations, only surveying and mapping of villages were kept up, the establishment being simultaneously likewise reduced to the lowest working margin possible, only one officer and two or three surveyors being kept on, who carried on the work in a leisurely fashion till the close of the year 1902, when it was ultimately put a stop to, and all operations in this connection ceased.

From the above history of the Settlement in this State, it will be evident that there has never been any regular

or complete revenue Settlement, and that although such was taken up at one time in real earnest, it was unfortunately never carried through to a successful conclusion.

Up to the end of the Sambat year 1955 (A.D. 1899) the "ryotwari" system prevailed in this State, as will be mentioned later on, in which assessments were made directly with the ryots of each village through Tehsildars. At the close of the year 1899 the system of collecting revenue directly from the ryots was changed, and the "Lumberdari" system or farming out of revenue under contracts to headmen of villages was introduced shortly afterwards, under which system contracts were given for periods of five years to Lumberdars. This latter system was not altogether an innovation, for it was in vogue in this State during the early eighties, when the administration was carried on under the supervision of the Political Officer. When, however, the present Ruler was invested with full administrative powers in 1899, the old method of collecting the revenue directly from the ryots was revived. recent change in the system of revenue collection above alluded to was introduced with a view to ascertain whether such could be permanently adopted. The revenue accruing from the above-mentioned guingennial contract at a fixed assessment amounted to about three lakhs of rupees, but the actual collections, it appears, never quite reached that This guingennial contract, however, ceased at the close of the last financial year, and the State has now entered into a decennial one, which gives an amount slightly less even than the last, so that on comparing the two there is clear indication of a fall in the total revenue of the State The reason for such is not, I think, difficult to find.

During the first year of the quinqennial contract the period was marked by the occurrence of the greatest calamity to which any State can fall a victim, viz., famine, which pressed severely, especially upon two Tehsils in this State, viz., Mandrail and Utgirh, these practically comprising the "Dang" area of the country. The people in these parts suffered greatly, not, however, so much actually for want of food grains as they did from a water famine. From facts previously mentioned under section Geography, it will be noted that the physical features and configuration of

this part of the country are chiefly rocky hills and nallahs, where wells and tanks too are by no means numerous, and consequently owing to defective rainfall the distress was more acute here than in other parts of the State, resulting in extensive migration of its inhabitants across the Chambal into Gwalior territory. Many of the villages in the Utgirh Tehsil especially have thus been entirely deserted, and the cultivators have not as yet returned to their old homes. For the above reasons the agricultural population of these two Tehsils have not hitherto shown much indication of recuperation from the baneful effects of the period alluded to, and this factor has undoubtedly tended, in great measure, towards reducing the revenue of this State, which during recent years, instead of showing signs of expansion, has evidently diminished!

There was till the above-mentioned period no attempt at any real Settlement in Karauli State, the assessments being annually made by the Tehsildar, the village headman and the village "shena."

The office of headman, giving the holder or joint-holders, as it did, a part in fixing the annual assessment, as well as the duty and responsibility of collecting the land revenue with their attendant powers, was much coveted, and in many respects placed the possessor in the position of the landlord of the village. Amongst Minas and Gujars the headmen are called "Mihtars," amongst Jats "Chaudhris." In both fiscal and rent-free villages they got two per cent. on the revenue and a turban.

The "shena" is the paid servant and representative of the Durbar in the villages, all of which, except the smallest, have one of these functionaries.

Except in the Sairi taluka of Machilpur where the "Kanungo," or pergunnah accountant, kept the village accounts, a "patwari" was connected with all the villages. He got one per cent. on the collections, and this allowance, called "dami," being insufficient for his maintenance he was usually a "bania" glad to supplement the income of his business. In two villages of Utgirh and one of Machilpur Gujars were "patwaris," and

here and there a Mina "patwari" was to be met with. "Patwaris" sometimes got rewards from the Durbar for furthering the increase of the revenue.

In the month of Asarh (June) the headman and "shena" of a village determined what the revenue should be, after which they went to the Tehsildar, who came to convenient spots for communicating with surrounding villages, and usually confirmed the proposed assessments, and granted "parwanas," or deeds, which practically were subject to modification in Kartik (October), when the Tehsildar visited the villages to observe the state of the When grain was cheap the revenue was exacted in money at crop rates, but when grain was dear, "butai," or share in the crop, was taken, and it was always taken on the "burda," or alluvial land, on the verge of the Chambal. This share varied from a fourth to a half, and it was usually collected in kind, but its value was exacted at market price. The "Kists," or instalments of the revenue, were collected usually in the month of Kartik and Chet (October and March).

सत्यमव जयत

ADMINISTRATION OF KARAULI STATE DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

Maharajah Narsing Pal died in 1852 without an heir, so the question arose whether the State was to be considered to have lapsed to the British Government, there being no heir to the Gaddi, or it should be given to either of the rival claimants, Bharat Pal and Madan Pal, who were not direct heirs to the deceased Prince. This question was debated in the Council of the Governor-General, and finally it was decided to appoint Maharajah Madan Pal as Ruler of Karauli.

Thus in 1854, Sir Henry Lawrence brought Maharajah Madan Pal from Jaipur and installed him on the Karauli Gaddi. He ruled over this State for fifteen years and died on 17th August 1869. He left no sons; only one daughter

survived him.

Maharajah Lachhman Pal succeeded him, but he survived only a few weeks, after which Maharajah Jai Singh Pal succeeded. This Prince ruled over the State for nearly five years, and died in 1875.

He was succeeded by Maharajah Arjun Pal, who was called upon to rule this State when he was over fifty. He died in August 1886. His nephew and adopted son, Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, the present Ruler, then succeeded him.

Method of Administration.—Though a Council was appointed in the time of Maharajah Madan Pal, yet it was only in name. To a great extent Maharajah Madan Pal was his own Minister. The rule was entirely arbitrary. Diwans, too, were every now and then appointed and were changed several times during his reign. The following are the names of some of the prominent Diwans of his time:—

Ballu Ram held office for some years under Maharajah Madan Pal, who eventually disgraced him for his collusion with the Dakaits.

Pardhan Sita Ram succeeded Ballu Ram for a time. His family is known here as the hereditary "Kanungoes" or accountants. However, he failed to satisfy Maharajah Madan Pal, who threw him into prison for some time.

He was succeeded by Thakur Brighbhan Singh, who had little real authority. He only kept the seals of State. He gave his daughters in marriage to the Maharajah Madan Pal.

Baldeo, son of Sewa Ram, was in high favour, and was constantly about the person of the Maharajah, but he never acted as Diwan. Bihari, Diwan, succeeded his father Baldeo after the death of the latter and held the title and acted as such during the time of the Maharajah Arjun Pal. Much confusion arose during the late reign, and the Administration of the State was taken over by the Political Agent who reconstituted a new Council and appointed five members in January 1882.

Since that date the administration of this State has been carried on by a Council consisting of five members, and after the death of Diwan Bihari Singh, which took place in 1889, no one has acted as Diwan in this State.

FISCAL DIVISIONS.

The fiscal divisions are as follows:—	
Karauli or Huzur Tehsil, land revenue about	Rs. 44,000
Chief villages {Kurgoan. Gurla.	. 41,000
Utgirh, land revenue about Chief village Bhadurpur.	. 57,000
Machilpur, land revenue about	. 90,000
Chief villages {Mozah Baori. Chainpur.	
Mandrail, land revenue about	. 79,000
Chief villages $\dots \left\{ egin{array}{ll} ext{Ninda.} \\ ext{Langra.} \end{array} ight.$	
Jerota, land revenue about	. 43,000
Chief villages $\dots \begin{cases} \text{Naroli.} \\ \text{Hadoti.} \\ \text{Amargarh.} \\ \text{Sapotra.} \end{cases}$	
Total	. 3,13,000

The exact areas cannot be stated. For the names, number, and population of villages of each tehsil see page 343.

ARMY.

The Karauli forces organized in their present form by the late Maharajah Madan Pal, amount to 250 Cavalry and 1,500 Infantry, and 32 Artillery, with about 40 light guns, none of which are probably fit for much use. They are only fired a few times once or twice a year.

The peculiarity of the Karauli force is that it is composed for the most part of natives of Karauli. A large proportion are Jadons, especially in the risalas. Of the others the most remarkable class are the Pathans. The mounted portion of them are the remains of the Trans-Chambal Pathans, whose lot was cast with Imam-ud-din of Nurabad and his successors (vide chapter on Official Classes). But the Pathans of the Gol have by their own account another history. Their ancestors were of the Emperor Alla-ud-din's army, which took Ranthambhor in A.D. 1290. After its fall Cantonments were established at Kurgaon and Jerota under the Subah of Madhopur. These remained till the anarchical period of Mohammad Shah, when Maharajah Kawar Pal of Karauli brought over the Pathans, who are now in the service of the Durbar or the Thakurs, or otherwise established in the city. The "Gol" is looked upon as the most reliable portion of the infantry, and to it is entrusted the guardianship of the Palace and duty in the thanas and tehsils, where experience has shown that Jadon sepoys are not to be trusted. Except a few in the city specified above as "Gashti" there is no body of police in the State.

ETHNOLOGY.

Besides the various families of Jadons there is no other important Rajput party settled in Karauli. Many a Jadon from Sabalgarh across the Chambal pressed by a tax-gatherer comes to Karauli for a loan or a grant of money, which is not unfrequently granted. The Jadon, like other Raiputs, is a brave soldier but a bad agriculturist, and that those of Rajputana would seem to be worse than their brethren to the east, for wherever he has to compete with cultivators of other castes on equal terms, he manifests his inferiority, and this is remarkably illustrated by the position of the Gonj and Khichri and Pir Thakurs in Karauli, who, being out of the caste, are not allowed the advantages enjoyed by respectable Jadons, and are consequently on a lower level than Minas and Gujars. The present position of the Thakurs of the village named Mina-Khera exhibit the estimation in which Karauli Jadons are held by Rajputs in the east. The Thakur who held Mina-Khera was persuaded to give his daughter in marriage to a Raja of the Chandel race, who lived at village Khera in the Gidar pergunnah of The Thakur was not a person of special consideration, and yet the Raja, who has a large estate, offered him great advantages if he would not only give his daughter in marriage, but also emigrate to Monghair. The temptations held out were so great, that the Thakur was induced to go with all his family, although he knew he would have to give up his estate in Karauli, which was accordingly sequestrated by the Durbar, for it would have no absentee landlord. Twice they have pretended to return and have received back the village, but they soon turned back to their new home in the east, leaving a Kamdar or agent to represent him, whereupon the village was again confiscated by the State.

Many of the sons of the Jadon Rajas founded clans which bear peculiar names, the origin of some of which is curious and interesting. The Karauli Thakurs are very illiterate; very few can read and write; and this is not to be wondered at, considering the backward state of education in this State.

It will be noticed that most Jadons' names have the affix "Pal," instead of "Singh." It has been preferred because Singh means lion, which, with all its noble qualities is no respector of cows, whereas "Pal" signifies "protector of cows," and is thought a more befitting designation for the children of Sri Krishna. Another derivation of the word Pal is considered by Tod, a great authority on such matters,

to signify pastoral or nomadic.

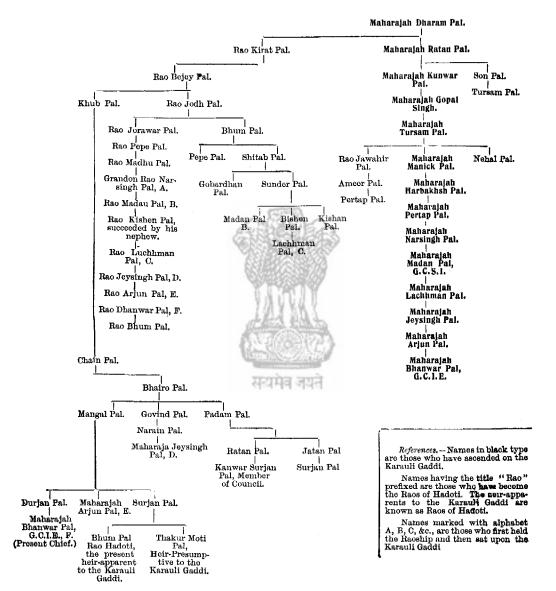
The origin of the section of the Thakur caste to which the family of the ruling Chief of this State Jadon Thakurs. is related, is somewhat obscure, but legend has it that there was a Raja resident in Bengal in Orissa. Jujad by name, who had five sons, the eldest of whom, Jad. years after became Raja of Mathura. This man had sons. one of whom, Jindra Pal, became Raja of Biana in the Bharatpur State. History does not say how Jindra Pal had progeny; it is said eleven sons, the eldest of whom, Stya Pal, succeeded him, who again had a son, Bija Pal, who succeeded his father. The latter had a son of the name of Ten Pal, who eventually came to the Gaddi, and had a son of the name of Dhurram Pal, who became Raja of Biana, but afterwards transferred his capital to Karauli, becoming Raja of Karauli; it is from him that the present Chiefs of Karauli are descended. It would appear that Ten Pal had a number of sons, of whom Dhurram Pal above mentioned was the eldest; this latter had a pitched battle with Abu Bakar, a Mohamedan Chief of some note, probably a warrior belonging to the Mohammedan dynasty at that time prevailing at Delhi and elsewhere. In this battle Dhurram Pal was defeated, and for this reason fled south to Karauli, making that his future capital.

A younger brother of Dhurram Pal's, Madan Pal by name, after the defeat of his brother, also fled, but to the north, eventually coming to a village near Sinsini, in Bharatpur territory, and thence ultimately to the latter village itself, where he appears to have died. Madan Pal had a family of five sons, the eldest of which, Suai Thakur, became a dakáit and lived in this fashion for years. Generations passed in which the members of this family followed these pursuits, until one of them, Balchand Thakur, in one of his predatory excursions, came across a man of the Sohrat section of the Jat caste, whom he murdered, taking his wife as a concu-

bine. This woman it appears extracted a promise from Balchand at the time, that should a son ever be born to them at any time, it should be called a Jat and not a Thakur. As a result of their marriage two sons were born, by name Surd and Burd; these latter became fairly wealthy, probably on account of the loot which their family, for generations, had accumulated as a result of their depredations. They owned considerable land also, which was possibly acquired in the same predatory fashion. It is in this way that the two families of the Ruling Chiefs of Bharatpur and Karauli are probably connected, for a further description of which I must refer the reader to page 29.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE RULING HOUSE OF KARAULI.



			_	Manual Manual		021
Was the second son of Maharajah Manick Pal.	 received British protection. His, daughter was married to the Chief of Kotah. There was dissension within the State in his	time. He was a child, and disturbance again broke out. Lieutenant Monck Mason, with the help of a	down the disturbance and restored order. After the death of Narsingh Pal, there being	the Gaddi should be held to be without an heir, and the State to have lapsed to the British Government. Finally it was determined to preserve the State. Hence Maharajah Madan Pal succeeded two years after the death of Maharajah Narsingh Pal. During his time the Sepoy Mutiny broke out, and he evinced a	thoroughly loyal spirit, and sent out a body of troops against the Kotah Mutineers. For his services he was created a G. C. S. I. He survived only a few weeks.	The present ruler ascended the Gaddi in 1886, after the demise of the late Maharajah Arjun Pal, by whom he was adopted. He was made a K.C.I.E. in 1894 and a G.C.I.E. on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in 1897.
1837	1850	1852	1869		 1875 1886	i
-	:	ŧ	183€		1839	1864
1804	1837	1850	1854	सत्यमेव जयते	1869 1869	1886
1861	1894	1906	ŧ			
Maharajah Harbaksh Pal	"Partap Pal	" Narsingh Pal	" Madan Pal		" Lachtman Pal " Jeysingh Pal … A riin, Pal	
ţ	∞	o.	10		111	34

ANTHROPOMETRY.

The following series of anthropometrical measurements of the Thakur caste were taken by me during the Ethnographical survey of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and comprise a series of four hundred and twenty adult males of a number of sections of the caste, which were too numerous to detail. The measurements appended have been copied from the table in Mr. Crooke's book on the "Tribes and Castes of the North-West Province and Oudh," to be obtained at the Government Press, Allahabad.



At a later period, however, I took the nasal indices and facial angles of seventy adult males of the Jadon Thakur caste resident in these parts, details of which are here appended in extenso; in which it will be seen that the measurements slightly vary from those above, the average facial angle being about the same, viz., 64.5, but that of the nasal index considerably larger, viz., 72.91, indicating the presence of rather a less leptorrhine nose than is apparently existant amongst the members of the same caste in the adjacent province.

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
1	Thakur.	69.2	66	16	Thakur.	75.0	68
2	>>	71.4	57	17	, n	60.0	60
3	>>	73.6	65	18	**	72.0	70
4	"	72.4	61	19	25	80.0	62
5	>>	71.5	63	20	"	75.0	55
6	"	63.3	63	21	"	75.0	55
7	,,	67.9	65	22	23	86.0	60
8	"	75.0	68	23	»	86.9	50
9	"	78.7	60	24	13	77.7	60
10	,,	68.0	65	25	»	66.0	65
11	,,	75.0	55	26	**	73.5	61
12	,,	75.5	60	27	,,	78.0	61
13	,,	61.5	60	28	,,	76.0	60
14	,,	72.4	61	2 9	27	83.3	56
15	,,	78.8	65	30	>>	83.3	56
	<u> </u>	·	1			<u>, </u>	`

Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial augle (Cuvier.)	Serial No.	Caste.	Nasal Index.	Facial angle (Cuvier.)
31	Thakur.	64.2	60	51	Thakur.	77.1	64
32	,,	64.4	72	52	,,	70.2	62
3 3	,,	81.0	61	58	,,	72.9	63
34	37	71.3	61	54	"	69.4	68
3 5	13	67.9	62	55	,,	62.9	69
36	,,	77.3	62	56	"	77.8	69
37	"	90.0	60	57	3 "	78.0	62
38	>>	70.1	62	58	"	62.9	69
89	»	70.0	6 2	59	,,	64.2	72
40	"	77.0	59	60	,	70.7	61
41	22	74.7	80	61	3) "	74.9	61
42	; ;	70.1	67	62	ते "	76.0	71
43	23	72.7	69	63	"	69.6	76
44	27	69.1	62	64	,,	64·8	62
4 5	23	65.8	68	65	29	77.4	57
46	9)	73.8	56	66	>>	71.9	69
47	**	82.2	62	67) ;	81.0	70
48	n	70.6	58	6 8	29	72.0	64
49	"	70.6	63	69	15	67:3	69
50	. "	70.4	62	70	,,	69.8	63
					Average of Total	72 [.] 94	64.58

HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE STATE.

Scant records exist regarding the Medical Institutions of this State, but from those available it seems that the first medical institution to be opened in this State was the Sadar Dispensary in 1854, at the time when Dr. Mathias was Medical Officer, apparently of this State only, and when Captain Monck Mason was Political Officer. At that time there does not appear to have been any Chief actually on the Gaddi, and the institution seems to have been established solely at the suggestion of Dr. Mathias, who appears to have been a great favourite amongst the people, and well, spoken of to this day. The Dispensary when opened seems to have been very popular, and was well patronized by the people, who appear to have had about as great faith in his powers as a Surgeon as they had in him as a Shikari.

The Eastern Rajputana States remained without an Agency Surgeon for many years till the year 1899, when the appointment was resuscitated, and the writer was selected for the charge. Previous to that year the Medical Department of this State had not been directly under the charge of any European Medical Officer. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana in his annual cold weather tour used to visit some of the Medical Institutions of this State at irregular intervals, but these visits were usually confined to the Sadar Dispensary. So, to that extent, the department was under the charge of that officer in that he used to check and countersign the pay-bills, &c., of these Institutions, as is now done by the Agency Surgeon.

There was no Municipality at Karauli before the year 1884. In 1882 the political administration of this State was taken over by the Political Officer of this Agency owing to mal-administration. Col. Sir Euan Smith was appointed Political Agent two years after, and it was during his incumbency that a Municipal Board was set up to look

into the sanitary arrangements of the town.

The first Municipal Board was started in this way. In the month of September 1884, cholera broke out in an epidemic form, and the want of a Municipality was keenly felt. Sir Euan at once took up the question in right earnest and a Municipal Board on a small scale was soon established. To meet the immediate expenses for the upkeep of the Board a small fund was raised by means of subscriptions at the rate of 10 per cent. from the salaries of the high officials of this State. The then Secretary Agra Municipality was invited here for a few days, and with his active co-operation and valuable advice and ripe experience of Municipal Administration, a set of bye-laws was drawn up. In this way this institution was launched, and after it had worked fairly for a few months, and had passed through the initial stage, steps were taken to make it a permanent institution of this State. In consultation with the principal citizens of the capital to whom Sir Euan Smith explained the advantages of Municipal Administration, an Octroi duty on cereals was introduced, and began to be levied at the following rates:—

CH	19.61	1	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$.	Α.	Ρ.
First Class Grain		3	0	1	3
Second ,,		W	0	1	0
Third ,		7	0	0	9

Wheat, gram, &c., constitute first class grains, bejhar i.e., wheat and gram mixed, form second class grain, whereas mung, moth, juar, &c., are considered third class grains Rice and paddy are exempted from Octroi, but customs dues are levied on them.

In this way permanency was imparted to Karauli Municipality, and carts and sweepers were engaged for the

sanitation and proper cleansing of the town.

A regular Municipal Board was then formed, consisting of the eleven principal citizens of the town, a selected number of whom formed themselves into a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They work by rotation, and decide all cases pertaining to the breach of Municipal laws.

Dr. Bhawani Singh, first class Hospital Assistant (now on the retired list), was brought down from Abu and put in charge of the Municipality. He still holds the same charge in his dual capacity as Secretary and Health Officer, Karauli Municipalty. Kunwar Surjan Pal is the President, and Bhola Nath Chatterji is the Vice-President of the Board.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board, the Budget estitimate of the Municipality is discussed and passed. Its funds, arising from Octroi and other sources, are kept quite

separate from the income and expenditure of the State, and this of course is as it should be.

In the year 1883, in the time of Colonel Euan Smith as Political Officer in this Agency, dispensaries were opened at Mandrail, Machilpur and Sapotra, the most important towns in this State, during the reign of Maharajah Arjun Pal. Beyond this information there appears to be little or nothing on record.

In the year 1891 at the wish of His Highness the Maharajah (Bhanwar Pal) a female Zenana hospital was opened for affording medical relief to women in connection with the Dufferin Association. A female medical practitioner (Bibi Ashrafi) was placed in charge, and the institution, though it has been unfortunate in having many changes of its staff during recent years, has since done good work nevertheless. A brief description of each institution will now be given in order of importance.

Sadar Dispensary, Karauli City - This dispensary is situated outside the city, though within the earthworks on the southern side, in close proximity to the State Prison, which practically adjoins it. It was founded by Maharajah Madan Pal, G.C.S.I., in January 1854, and was placed in charge of a native doctor on a monthly salary of Rs. 35, who retired in 1879, when Hospital Assistant, T. Romare, was appointed, who still continues to hold charge. It is composed of pukka stone-built buildings, formed more or less into a square, in centre of which is the dispensary. On the west are the medical subordinates' quarters, and on the east the wards, composed of four small rooms and an upper and lower story, providing accommodation for a few patients only, which, however, is hardly sufficient for the needs of an head-quarters hospital, and I hope by degrees to get it extended. Till recently there was no room for the performance of surgical operations, &c., or even a proper dispensary, and an element of chaos existed. I have, however, persuaded the Durbar to erect a suitable room for performance of surgical operations on the east side of the building, and to make a proper dispensary room. The dispensary has been provided with a proper operating table, and with other suitable instruments and appliances, which I hope will greatly extend the usefulness of this institution, as under present circumstances little or no surgical aid is nor can be afforded to the people.

except at the visits of the Agency Surgeon, owing to the absence of some of the most ordinary surgical appliances and instruments, and sufficient accommodation for surgical cases.

Machilpur.—At a distance of about 17 miles from Karauli is situated this town, connected by a kuchha road passing for the first few miles through endless ravines passable only to foot traffic, but easily rideable for the whole distance. The dispensary is situated on the outskirts of the town, composed of a pukka building facing south, which at present is hardly suitable for its purpose. I hope shortly that a more suitable building will be erected for its location. A further description of this town will be found at page 303.

Mandrail.—This town is situated about 19 miles from Karauli, being connected with it by a track, suitable only for horse or pony traffic, and passing through hilly country till within about five miles of Mandrail, when thick forest is entered, and the traveller suddenly, after passing down a very steep ghat, over which it is impossible to do anything but walk for some distance, enters into the valley of the Chambal, when the town, with its fort crowning a hill, comes at once into view. The dispensary is situated just within the western gate of the town at the foot of the hill, it consists of a few unsuitable low buildings, with accommodation for two or three patients, which I hope will be enlarged at some future date. For a further description of the town, fort and environs, see page 307.

Sapotra.—This town is situated in very hilly country due south of the capital, and connected therewith by a kuchha road in some places impassable for cart traffic, at a distance of about 25 miles.

It is situated in the Jerota Tehsil, of which it is the most important town, though owing to administrative reasons the tehsil offices are not located here, but at Jerota, about seven miles away.

The dispensary is situated in the centre of the town, and consists of pukka stone buildings in the form of a square, in which the dispensary, wards, &c., such as they are, are located. A considerable fort exists here, regarding which and any other facts I must refer the reader to page 301.

Female Hospital, Karauli.—This is located in a pukka building within the town, and consists of a double-storied edifice, the lower portion of which is utilized as a ward and the upper storey for residence of the medical subordinate and location of the dispensary. The building is not, to my mind, altogether suited to its purpose, being dark and ill-ventilated, as well as draughty; it could however, I feel sure, be made suitable were money spent judiciously upon certain alterations and additions. This hospital appears to be popular with the residents, and affords a large amount of medical relief to that class of patient for which it is intended. It has, however, of late years, owing to many reasons, been very unfortunate in frequent and constant changes of its medical subordinates, which have somewhat handicapped its utility at times.

The Muncipality of Karauli was one of the first to take advantage of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and scheme for affording female medical aid to the women of India. From 1st June 1886 the Board offered a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the medical education of a lady pupil at the Agra Medical School. Bibi Asharfi, a Brahmin lady and a native of Moradabad accepted the scholarship. After obtaining her diploma she came down here and took charge of the Female Dispensary on 18th October 1891. She was an intelligent lady, who worked very satisfactorily for nearly three years, when, owing to domestic reasons, it was considered prudent by the State to effect her transfer from the Accordingly, she left this place under orders from the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Rajputana, on 6th September 1894. No other female medical practioner being available at that time, His Highness the Maharaja was reluctantly obliged to close the Female Dispensary for some time.

The institution remained in this moribund condition for nearly a year, when in August 1895 one Anandi Bai sent in a petition applying for the vacant post. She did not hold any diploma, nor had she attended the full course of lectures in any of the Government Medical Schools either in the N.-W. P. or Punjab, so the Municipal Board at first appointed her on six months' probation.

During this period her abilities were found very poor, and she proved herself utterly incapable of discharging her

duties efficiently. Therefore her services were dispensed with in February 1896.

After the dismissal of Anandi Bai the institution was again allowed to remain closed for a pretty long time, there being no fresh hands available. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana was several times communicated with, but he replied that owing to plague and other causes medical subordinates were in unusual request, and were not

available for the salary offered by the State.

Thus passed away the whole of the years 1896 and 1897. Early in 1898 Mrs. E. Bose, a Bengalee Christian, and a passed female medical practitioner of Hardoi (Oudh) was secured; she came down here and took charge of the dispensary, and work went on regularly for some months. the summer of 1898 she found that her children could not bear the heat of this part of the country, and being in affluent circumstances, she threw up the appointment of her own accord, and left the station abruptly. Mrs. Samuels was soon after appointed in her place.

This lady worked on smoothly for over a year, when unhappily friction took place between her and the State

officials, resulting in her transfer in November 1900.

The institution was again threatened with extinction. Happily in December 1900, Mrs. George came here and instilled new life into the dispensary. Since then, I regret to add, that another interval occurred on the departure of Mrs. George. The appointment has now been filled up I hope permanently by the advent of another qualified medical subordinate, who seems popular and inclined to stay.

TABLE SHOWING WHEN EACH HOSPITAL WAS ESTALISHED IN THE KARAULI STATE.

KARAULI STATE,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ORDER OF THE MONTH AS REGARDS BIRTHS FOR KARAULI CITY, FOR 10 YEARS, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

		Months.			Order.	Number of Births.
January	•••	***	•••	•••	9	570
February	•••	•••	,***		12	407
March	•••	•••	100		11	486
April	•••	🤄			10	536
May	•••	•••	VIII III		8	583
June	12.0	•••			7	588
July	•••	•••	सयमव	ਹਾੜੇ ਵਧੜੇ	5	934
August	•••	***	dadd	443	3	1,080
September	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	1,118
October	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	1,111
November	•••	•••	•••	•••	4	1,038
December	•••	***	**	***	6	727
			Total	•••		9,178

BIRTH RETURNS FOR KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

		1 =	1890.	ا_ّــا	1891.	ľ	1892.	₹ 22	1893.	188	1894.	18	1895.	2	1896.	E	1897.	L=	1898.	Ľ	1899.		rotal.	4	Average.
Months.		8	20	8	10	8	q	8	q	8	0	<u>8</u>	1.0	8	ą	8	9	8	P	В	q	ਝ	ą	ಕ	9
January] :	9	72	7210	59	100	74	1	99	9	811	1 2	541	╁═	20	100	49	9	34	9	30	6	570	6	27.00
February	i	G	521	11	43		49	6	57	10	4911	_=	4412	12	40	ō	40	12	o, T	912	241	12	404	12	40.70
March	:	11	42	174	71	œ	5711	12	47	6	54	6	64	o,	581	10	33	1~	32	3211	28		486	11	48.60
April	:	10	51	6	65	တ	56	=	48	00	68	0	49	9	12	∞	42	10	24	90		4610	536	01	53-60
May	:	œ	62	6	65	Ξ	49	∞	63	ಸಧ	83	1	98	-1	65	10	33	1.1	17	9	09	œ	583	œ	58.30
June	:	- oo	62	00	89	10	54	2	55	4	66	∞	84	9	56		47	о э	25	6	38	l'-	588	2	58.80
July	:	લ	138	<u>, 70</u>	109	ಜ	68	9	7.1	ç/J	128	ব	120	rCJ.	91	ु ट ा	98	<u></u>	27	4	75	πэ	934	10	93.40
August	:	က	131		145	₩	84	70	103	4	66	10	112	Ş⊢-	120	p-mel	103	4	78		105	ಈ	1080	ಈ	108.00
September	:	1	141	ಣ	134	থ	100	ಣ	109		129	ಲ	119	್	106	4	76	<u>64</u>	106	<u>6</u> 3	98		1118	7	111-80
October	;	4	117	cs.	136	-	123	-	148	4	66	7-	134	67	109	673	79	ಲ	94	70	72	C 1	1111	৫১	111110
November	!	rO	6 3	4	124	, to	78	-	45	ಣ	107	4	116	4	99	ক্য	86		107	ಣ	83	4	1038	#	103-80
December	:	7-	89	9	93	7	73	4	107	-1-	70	9	89	∞	62	<u> 10</u>	51	ರ	55	-1	59	ဖ	727	9	72.70
Total	;		1029		1112		886	Ĺ	6101]	1066	 	9801	i –	928		725		608		719		9178		917-80
]						_ '			7	1	1	-	1	<u> </u>]				_			

(a) Monthly order of merit, (b) monthly total of births.

MORTALITY TABLE, KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Snake-bites.	Injuries.	All others.	Total.
0681	16	23	151	275	7	16	354	842
1681	•	-1	101	192	(12	258	576
2681	40	4	167	235	3	13	282	743
1893	÷	က	93	42	4	=	291	444
1894	H	59	142	es	2	14	373	594
1895		51	80	108		r-	293	539
9681	;	я. 60	164	107	4	17	225	570
1891	12	₩.	213	27	:	15	334	605
8681	:	:	174		•	ಸಾ	333	513
6681	:	19	145	~	63	7-	338	512
Total	69	223	1,436	166	22	116	3,081	5,938

MORTALITY FROM ALL DISEASES, KARAULI CITY, FOR EACH MONTH FROM 1890 TO 1899.

										•••			
Percentage to total Mortality	1.97	1-60	2.54	2.31	2.23	1.78	1.76	2.53	2.47	2.34	2.25	2.07	25.55
Mean.	45.50	37.20	51.70	53.50	21.60	41.20	40.80	58.50	57.10	54.10	52.10	47-90	591-20
Total of 10 years.	455	372	517	535	516	412	408	585	571	541	521	479	5,912
1899.	38	36	30	49	85	33	40	56	42	27	40	36	512
1898.	32	41	53	48	32	47	36	28	36	7.4	62	88	493
1897.	26	27	34	88	32	43	21	64	87	70	82	81	605
1896.	78	45	52	56	99	47	40	20	36	39	29	32	570
1895.	77	15	53	55	73	933	25	84	44	54	41	54	539
1894.	46	40	30	29	39	46	68	74	22	20	46	41	594
1893.	98	30	30	29	28	33	38	43	45	45	48	33	444
1892.	50	45	136	11	24	35	47	89	59	94	56	53	743
1891.	50	50	41	48	44	46	32	53	5.	35	52	49	576
1890.	55	43	83	84	70	67	7.1	101	83	7.1	65	56	836
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Months.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1993.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Меап.	Order of month in Fatality.
January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4
February		:	:		:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:		тĊ
March	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9
April	:	G.	:	35	;	0	:	0000	Á	į	:	44	4.40	,
May	:	7	:	ro	सदा	Ŧ	M			:	:	14	1.40	67
June	:	:	:	:	1वः न	١				:	:	:	:	-
July	:	:	:	:	यते		Ĭ.			:	:	:	:	∞
August	:	:	:	:	:) :	:	:	3.	:	:	:	:	5
September	<u> </u>	. :	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	H	1.10	ಣ
October	:	:	:	:	÷	:	:	:	:		:	:		10
November	:	÷	÷	:	:	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11
December	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	;	•	:	:	12
Total	:	16	:	40	:	,	;	:	12	:	:	69	06.9	

MOBTALITY TABLE (SMALL-POX) OF KARAULI CITY, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Mean.	Order of month in Fatality.
January	:	-	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	11	1.10	7
February	:	:	:	p4		-	:	i	:	:	က	0.30	01
March	6N	:	-4	-	;	15		-	:	:	31	3.10	ಣ
April		:	-	,	-	00	19	Contract of the contract of th	:	4	42	4.50	44
May	9	4	67	सह	န	13	16	61	i	12	28	2.80	
June	<u>-</u>	-	:	-	6	ಣ	9		eertug ee	က	30	3.00	4
July	₹	:	:	गयत	10	H			:	:	15	1.50	9
August	en 	-	:	:	11		:	3	:	:	21	2.10	,co
September	:	:	:	:	61	;	:	:	:	:	ÇI	0.50	11
October	:	:	:	:	4	•	:	;	:	:	4	0.40	œ
November	:	:	:	:	63	:	:	:	:	:	63	0.50	12
December	:	:	:	: 	4	:	:	:	:	:	₹	0.40	6
Total	23	-	4	က	59	<u>ي</u>	53	4	:	19	223	22.30	:
	-			_	-		-	-	•	_		-	_

MORTALITY TABLE (CHOLERA) OF KARAULI STATE, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

January <	Months.	hs.		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total of 10 years.	Average.
45 36	January	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•		:	:	í	:
36	February	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	į
36	March	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
45 13	April	:	:	:	:	36	6	:	Second	É	:	;	:	36	3.6
17 44 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 33		:	:	45	:	13					:	:	:	50 20	5.8 8.
17 44 32 5 32 5 32 175 32	June	:	:	22	:	11	٠		À		:	:	:	66	6.6
5		:	ŧ	17	:	44	Ç,			1	:	:	:	61	6.1
	August	:	;	:	:	:	}	:	:	3	32	:	:	32	3.5
	September	:	:		:	ro.	•	:	:	:	:	•	:	ĸ	яù
84 175 32	October	:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<u> </u>
1 84 175 32	November	÷	i	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	į
84 175 32	December	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:
	Total	:	:	84	:	175	:	:	;	:	32	:	:	291	29-1

Vaccination.—The exact date of commencement of vaccination operations in this State cannot be ascertained. as few records exist; there is, however, some record of such having been carried out from the time during which Assistant Surgeon Harvey, I.M.S., was Agency Surgeon of these States. From existing records it would appear that at the commencement vaccination operations were carried on for some years in the district by one vaccinator, and at Karauli itself by the native doctor in charge of the dispensary there. Assistant Surgeon Spencer, I.M.S., the Agency Surgeon in 1873, writes that "Vaccination is slowly making progress." In the year 1886 a Municipal Board was established at Karauli, from which time a separate vaccinator has been employed to carry on this duty within Municipal limits. Since that time three more vaccinators have been entertained for district work as permanent subordinates of the department, whereas in former days these men's services were enlisted only for work during the season, and were dispensed with on cessation of vaccination operations in the spring.

No satisfactory arrangements for the supervision of the working of this department existed till recently, when upon my urgent recommendation a native Superintendent has been appointed for the whole State, whose duty it is to supervise all operations within its limits, under the direction of the Agency Surgeon. There are four vaccinators employed at present for district work, allotted to each Tehsil as far as possible, the native Superintendent for the present taking the work at head-quarters in addition to his other duties, which are not likely to be very onerous, and for which he will find plenty of time. Vaccination has till recently been backward in this State, but has taken a turn for the better, owing to the interest displayed in the matter by the Durbar, so that we may hope for better results in the future.

TABLE OF VACCINATION PERFORMED IN THE KARAULI STATE, FROM 1869 TO 1876.

Seaso	on.	Successful.	Unsuccess- ful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful, excluding unknown.	Average cost of each case.
1869	•••	237	204		441	53.74	
1870					174	59.19	***
1871			•••		951	78 61	•••
1872	***	***	•••		2,190	90.8	•••
1873	***	2,102	186	166	2,454	91 '8	•••
1874		3,029	253	226	3,508	29.2	2 annas.
1875		Figures	for this year	not availa	ble.		•••
1876		2,099	622		2,721	77:14	•••

STATEMENT (No. 1) SHOWING VACCINATION INSPECTED BY THE SUPDT. (CIVIL SURGEON), FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH).

_	ii	S	UCCESSE	UL CA	ses.	sases		
Year.	No. of villages spected.	Three good marks.	Two good marks.	One good mark.	Total.	Unsuccessful cases seen.	Total seen.	Remarks.
1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1894 1897 1898 1899		This wa	stateme is no Ag	ent car	mot be f	illed up, luring thi	as there is period.	

STATEMENT (No. 2) SHOWING VACCINATION WORK INSPECTED BY THE NATIVE SUPERINTENDENT, FROM 1890 UP TO THE END OF SEASON 1899 (31ST MARCH).

					No. of		Successf	UL CASE	9.	Unsuc-	
	Y	ear.			Villages inspected-	Jhree good marks.	Two good marks,	One good mark,	Total.	cessful cases seen.	Total seen.
1890	***	14.		•••		3	453	22	478	17	495
1891			•••	•••		1	398	33	432	19	451
1892		***	•••			10	219	40	269	29	298
1893	***	•	•••	•••		•••	134	33	167	17	184
1894	•.•	•••			City	***	160	25	185	20	205
1895			***	,,	City	.3	350	32	385	17	402
1896 .	•••	***	•••	***		•••	512	44	556	12	568
1897		•••	•••	25	10	152	304	42	498	19	517
1898	** *	***	•••	(3)		126	158	42	326	19	345
1899						178	119	24	321	15	3 36
				A	Total	473	2,807	337	3,617	184	3,801

STATEMENT (No. 3) SHOWING TOTAL NUMBER VACCINATED, FROM 1890 TO THE END OF MARCH 1899, IN THE STATE.

		Years.		Malos.	Females.	Total.
1890	•••			 1,582	1,407	2,989
1891	•••	•••	444.	 1,450	1,133	2,583
1892		•••	•••	 1,264	1,040	2,304
1893	***	•••	•••	 1,649	1,016	2,665
1894		•••	•••	 2,146	1,130	3,276
1895	•••	***	•••	 1,865	875	2,740
896	447	***	***	 2,067	942	3,009
1897		•••	•••	 2,437	1,042	3,479
1898	***	•••	••	 2,124	1,051	3,175
1899		•••		 1,921	1,164	3,085
		נ	otal	 18,505	10,800	29,3 05

LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES, KARAULI STATE.

Tehsil Huzur.—Contains 126 Villages.

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Agaru Ajeetkapura Alampur Arakpur Atewa Bajeedpur Baloti Ballupura Baoli Barh Dalel Singh , Pertap Singh , Pertap Singh , Jivan Singh Barkhera Barrul Barrul Barrya Barrya Baseri Beejpura Bhaopur Bhaopur Bhaopur	622 78 80 101 495 129 524 327 208 30 76 24 33 77 463 120 463 277 306 36 2	Gurla. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	One	Dis	
22 28 24	Bholpur Bhourer	147 90 216	,, Gurla.			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vil	lage.	Population.	Police, Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
25	Bijalpur		306	Kurgaon.			
26	Bindapura		160	,,]		
27	Birbas		323	Gurla.		l	
28	Birethi		72	Kurgaon.			
29	Chainpur		237	,,			
30	Chhawar		372	Gurla.			
31	Dafalpur		410	Kurgaon.			
32	Dalilpur		111	- E	0		:
33	Dallapura		311	,,		,	
34	Dhanupura		196	31			
35	Dhorera	•••	148	,,			
36	Dhoreri	•••	69	10.0	Ţ		
37	Dhugar	•••	27	- ",	17		
38	Dippura		40	Gurla.	22)		
39	Dukoli		74	Kurgaon,	122		
40	Dulapura		82	सन्यक्षेव ज	यते		
41	Gangardo		309	"			
42	Garain	•••	995	,,			
43	Garain-ki-Goari		73	74			
44	Ghurakhar		282	**			
45	Gokulpur	}	69	"			
46	Gopalgarh		194	"			
47	Gopalpur	}	36	,,			
48	Govindpur		50	**			
49	Guneshra		813	,,			
50	Guneshri		541	,,			
51	Gurla		1,139	Gurla.			Head-quarters of the Thana of the
52	Hanjapur		102	Kurgaon.			same name.

		,				,
Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawkt.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53	Hanumanpur	129	Kurgaon.			
54	Harjanpur	102	•••			
55	Harhpura	228	Gurla.			
56	Hazaripara	145	Kurgaon.			
57	Jagatpur	26	,,			
58	Jatwari	270	,,	One.		
59	Jehangirpur	887	,,			
60	Kailagaon	237	AFT S			Near this village is the famous
61	Kalyani	182				shrine of Kaila Devi.
62	Karsai	756	"	4200		Devi.
63	Kashipura	212	**			
64	Khareta	309	Gurla.	I		
65	Khera	275	- 33	del		
66	Khirkhira	359	Kurgaon.	77)		
67	Khori	585				
68	Kiratpura	143	सन्धानेव ज	यते		
69	Kondar	753	Gurla.			
70	Kosra	190	Kurgaon.			
71	Kota	1,126	,,			
72	Kurgaon	886	,,	One.	School.	Head-quarters of the Thana of the
73	Lakhru-ki-goari	353	,,			same name.
74	Ledia	448	,,			
75	Loharra	1,293	,,	One.		
76	Longatpura	102	Gurla.		<u> </u>	
77	Madanpur	117	Kurgaon.		1	ļ
78	Mahmudpur	462	,,			
79	Makanpur I	630	,,	One.		
80	Makanpur II	319	Gurla.	1		
		1	<u> </u>			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
81	Mamchari	367	Kurgaon.			
82	Mauch	432	,,	İ		
83	Mauchi	835	Gurle.	İ		
84	Mandaora	732	Kurgaon.	İ		
85	Manoharpur	357	"			
86	Marhai	196	Gurla.			
87	Mohanpur	566	Kurgaon.			
88	Muholi	1,357	1	One.		
8 9	Nayagaon	82	Kurgaon.	6.15	>	
90	Nayagaon	54	.,			·
91	Pahari	349	Gurla.	147		
92	Palanka Barh	46	Kurgaon.	U		
93	Parao Makhu Singh.	93	Gurla.	77		
94	Parita (large)	1,338	Kurgaon.	One.		
95	Pator Shashtri	29	**	200		
96	Patrampur	165	सन्दर्भव	1यत		
97	Pentoli	570	,,			
98	Piparpura	184	,,			
99	Raghubansi	508	**			
100	Rajore	965	,,			
101	Rajpur	212	Gurla.			
102	Ramakapura	56	Kurgaon.			
103	Rampur	. 87	,,			
104	Rampur Dhawai	733	,,			
105	Richholi	234	,,			
106	Rourh (large)	637	Gurla.			
107	Rourh (small)	227	,,	į		
108	Rudore	212	11	One.		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information etc
109	Rundi	328	Kurgaon.			
110	Sadpura	73	Gurla.			
111	Saipura	362	Kurgaon.			
112	Sajpura	57	Gurla.	! !		
113	Sekhpura	350	,,			
114	Selimpur	1,030	Kurgaon.	One.		
115	Sengarpura (large)	1,021	Gurla.	One.		
116	Sengarpura (small)	619	ni in			
117	Senwarda	584	Kurgaon,	Ed.		
118	Silpura	65	Gurla.			
119	Singupura	349	Kurgaon.			
120	Shoro	185	Gurla.	l T		
121	Sonpura	57	TIME	J.L		
122	Tharkapura	111) Un	(72)		
123	Tikaitpura	127	,, <u>-</u>	WEN.		
124	Turoli	233	सन्त्रभेव व	यते		
125	Tursipura	206	**			
126	Unchakapura	146	"			
	·					
		İ				
					-	
	Total	41,587				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Machilp	ur.—Cont	ains 85 Vi ll	ages		
1	Alampur	90	Machilpur.			
2	Anijra	. 134	,,			
3	Bairai	. 158	,,			
4	Bakhatpura .	509	,,			1
5	Barwana	77	(ALLES			
6	Bhagrol	19				
7	Bhainsawat .	78	.,		7	
8	Bhaoli	1,124	,,			
9	Bhawa	251	,,	TY		
10	Bhawapura .	156	LAC	18		
11	Bhojpur	. 185	,,,	53		
12	Bhurkhera	169		15		
13	Binega	331	सद्योव व	त्रयसे		
14	Birheta	241	,,			
15	Birheti	172	,,			
16	Bhundri	. 148	,,			
17	Chainpur	848	,,	One.		
18	Barha	1,125	,,			
19	Dandpur	167	•••			
20	Deori	281	,,			
21	Dukaoli	42	,,			
22	Farrukhpur	150	,,			
29	Fatehpur	530	,,	One.		
24	Gadholi	419	,,			
25	Garh	438	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vill	age.	Population	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
26	Golara		121	Machilpur.			
27	Gubrainda		487			l	
28	Gujar Bhaoli		158	,,			
29	Gurhi		89	,,	One.	!	
80	Hakimpur		89	,,			
31	Jampura		753	,,	One,		
32	Kabirpur		145	1)			
33	Kanchanpur		122	0	ba		
84	Kesarising-ka-pu	ra	71			5	
35	Keshpura	•••	147	33			
36	Khera		163		149		
37	Khirkari			7444	U		
38	Khoria		322		77		
39	Khunpura	•••	478				
40	Khunra		379	11			
41	Kota	•••	373	सन्द्रमन	गयन		
42	Kusaro		572	,,	One.		
43	Lakhnipur		193	,,			
44	Ledore (large)	•••	182	,,			
45	Ledore (small)		221	,,			
46	Lotda	•••	217	,,			ļ
47	Machilpur	,	1,935	 	One	School and Dispensary.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil and Thana.
48	Machani	•••	283	,,		Dispensary.	Tensii and Thana.
49	Madanpur	•••	166	,,	1	i	
50	Maharajpur	•••	153	,,	Оле	1	
51	Malpur		62	,,			
52	Mendakhero	•••	206	,,			
				<u> </u>			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or	Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 70 71 72 73 74 76 76	Mengra (large Mengra (small Mengri Meola Mirzapur Mohnakhera Murdai Murhora Naraina Nayabash Paijpura Pipalkhera Piprani Rajanipura Ratiapura Ratiapura Sahanpur Sengania Sengania Senganpur Seoli Shankerpur Sheorki Silouti Taleti		85 106 272 139 13 415 59 52 506 42 162 215 595 133 733 444 25 412 94 50 362 66 32 449 185	Machilpur. """ """ """ """ """ """ """	One.	KQ	
78 79	Tali Tamkoli		125	"	One.		

Serial Number.	Name of Town or \	/illage.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
80 81 82 83 84 85	Tatwai Thagra Timangarh Umedpura Umri Unchogaon		280 16 4 87 239 116	Machilpur.			Old Capital now in ruins, possesses a fine old Fort.
			6			>	
			1	स्यमेव	ायते 		
	Total		24,070				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Vil	llage.	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki,	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
	Tehsil Jer	ota-	-Contain	s 80 Villag	es.		
1	Akat]	579	Sapotra.			
2	Amargarh	٠. إ	1,042	,,	One.	*1:***	Seat of the Thakur of Amargarh.
3	Amarwar	•••	852	,,			
4	Aronda		516	,,			
5	Bajna		493	,,			
в	Balagarh		213	COLUMN TO A STATE OF THE PARTY			
7	Baniakhera		28		1		
8	Bansari		136	,,,		7	
9	Baroda	,	350	,, (
10	Bhagirathpura		170	"	19		
11	Bharthun	•••	859	**	One.	*****	Seat of the Thakur of Bharthun.
12	Beronda	•••	434		One.		
13	Bugdia	•••	417	"	15		
14	Bukna	•	563	सद्यमेव व	नग्रने		
15	Bhainapura		161	"			
16	Chowragaon		681	,,			
17	Dabra I	•••	83	",	One.		
18	Dabra II	•}	741	,,			
19	Dayarampura		79	33			
20	Dilsukhpura		59	,,			
21	Diwanpura	•••	142	,,			
22	Doljikapura	•••	17	,,			
23	Dongri I		88	,,			
24	Dongri II		38	,,			
25	Dundipure		221	**			
26	Dukoli (large)	• • •	160	"			
27	Dhokalpura	•••	30	,,	į		

Serial Number.	Name of Town	or Villago	Population.	Police Thans or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc
28	Dhurbae		. 234	Sapotra.			
29	Dhareri		829	,,			
80	Edalpur		160	,,			
31	Fatchpur		. 449	,,			
82	Gaonda		. 207	,,		ļ	
33	Gobardhan		. 170	,,			
34	Gorahar		101	,,			
35	Gothra		994	1	One.		
86	Gulabpura		521				
37	Hadoti		1,229	.,	•••	. #85111	Seat of the Rao of Hadoti.
38	Inaiti		. 1,177	31		16.000	Seat of the Rao of Inaiti.
39	Jakhoda		. 410	Will	()		
40	Jerot a		1,208	1.0	One.		
41	Jori		. 75	15.	173		
42	Jorli		. 830	(m), (**)	ME.		
43	Jharonda		. 220	सन्त्रभेव व	ायते ।		
44	Kachroda	•••	. 403	,,			
45	Kirari		213	,,			
46	Kishorepur	a.	274	,,			
47	Kuraoda		283	,,			
48	Khanpur		. 192	,,			
49	Khaoda	•••	236	"			
50	Kherla	•••	Į	,,			
51	Khiderpur		436	"			
52	Khirkhiri		I	"			
53	Khirkhira (Sonia) .	1	,,			
54	Kho		· I	,,			
55	Khubpura		78	''			

Serial Number.	Name of Town	ı or Villa	age.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Lolri	•••		103	Sapotra.			
57	Luloj		٠	276	,,			
5 8	Majhora	411		429	"	[
59	Mangrol (F	łao)		183	,,			
60	Mangrol (H	Cotani)		188	,,	-		
61	Marho	••		208	,,			
62	Masaoda			384	,,			
63	Medhpura	•••		91		2		
64	Naroli			1,953	,,	One.		
65	Nasat	•••	•••	177	,,≎			
66	Nimoda			150	"	4		
67	Nitora			290	,,			
68	Nuroli	•••		638	,,,	Sept.		
69	Orachh	•••		414		(5)		
70	Pardampur	a	•••	342	77	998		
71	Ranetha	•••	•••	368	સવ્યુપાવ ગ	ধল		
72	Ratnapura	••	•••	120	,,	j		
73	Rawanthra	• • • •	•••	760	,,	One.		Seat of the Thakur of Rawanthra.
74	Ruppura	•••	•••	265	,,	į.		or wanting.
75	S apotra	•••	•••	1,576	Thana.	One.	School and Dispensary.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil Jerota.
76	Semarda	•••	•••	291	Sapotra.		Dispulsary.	
77	Simar		•••	551	,,,	One.		
78	Talaoki	•••	•••	78	,,			
79	Tarsampur	a	•••	375	,,			
80	Thuma	•••	•••	189	,,			
	To	ľAL .		82,240				

Serial Number	Name of Town or V	illage.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, otc.
	Tehsil Mandra	il.—0	Dontains t	58 Villages.			
1	Bagariapura		14	Mandrail.			
2	Bagpur		49	,,			
3	Barrerh		134	,,			
4	Batda		520	,,			
5	Bhankri		620	2)	,		
6	Beherda		1,009		100		•
7	Bhatpura		94	n.			
8	Bhererh	•••	295	.,			
9	Bhojpur		2	"	199		
10	Bugdar		1,482	7/LV 6	Ų		
11	Chainapura		28	4.1	77		
12	Chandeli	•••	206				
13	Chandelipura		411	,,	One.		
14	Dargawan		375	सन्यम्ब व	One.		
15	Darura	•••	34	,,,			
16	Dhoreta		527	,,			
17	Ferozpur		134	,,	<u> </u>		
18	Garhi	•••	525	,,			
19	Garwah	••.	48	,,			
20	Ghatli		139	,,			
21	Gopalpur	٠	66	,,			
22	Gurdha	•••	901	,,	One.		
23	Gurja	•••	11	,,			
24	Hannukhera		12	,,			
25	Harnagar	•••	577	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
26	Jakhoda	156	Mandrail.			
27	Jargarpura	160	,,	One-		
28	Jharola	81	,,			
29	Khirkan	299	,,	ļ		
30	Khubnagar	495	,,			
31	Langra	1,299	,,	One.		
32	Маhu	285	The same	_		
33	Makanpur	87	,,	343		
34	Makanpur Swami	189	10	SALSA.		
35	Manakhur	291	"	29		
36	Mandrail	2,825	Thana.	One	Dispensary School.	There is a Fort here, Head-quar-
37	Markakua	154	Mandril.	1	geneen.	ters of the Tehsil.
38	Mekua	34	17.19	334		
39	Mungapura	216				
40	Naharpur	9	सद्यभेव ज	गने		
41	Nayagaon	104	,,	ed of		
42	Nidar	904	,,	One.		
43	Nihalpur	6	"			
44	Pancholi	678	,,			
45	Parasari	77	,,			
46	Pasaila	4	**			
47	Pasailia	3 8	,,		1	
48	Rajpur	17	,,			
49	Rancholi	- 52	,,			
50	Ranipura	467	,,			
51	Rodhain	1,275	,,	One.		
52	Rourh	753	,,	,,		

Serial Number.	Warne of Tow	n or I	Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
53 54 55 56 57 58	Sankra Shashpur Tinpokhas Tako Tarho Tursampu	••		47 180 71 100 49 50	Mandrail.			
					/h/\			
					स्यमेव ज			
	То	TAL	•••	19,595				

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Villag	ge.	Population,	Police Trana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, ctc.	Other information, etc.
			Po	- Po	3	Ä	
	Tehsil Utgirh	-Co	ntains 91	! Villages.			
1	Akolpura		261	Bahadurpur.			
2	Albatki Goari		130	,,			
3	Amrapura		380	,,			
4	Anankuri			,,			
5	Aonla-ki-Goari		212	,,			
6	Arora		509	,,			
7	Asa-ki-Goari		64	CHE	0		
8	Bahadurpur		470	Thana.	One.		Head-quarters of the Thana Baha-
9	Baharda		108	Bahadurpur.			durpur.
10	Bhanwarpura I		109	","	149		
11	Bhanwarpura II		25	7,4	W.		
12	Bharpura		124	Karanpur.	777		
13	Bijodeki	•••	58	,,	XC.		
14	Bilwasa		27	-,,			
15	Biremki		48	सन्दर्भव	गयन		
16	Chancheri-ki-Dab	ra	16	Bahadurpur.	ĺ		
17	Chancheri		77	,,			
18	Chandanpur		39	,,			
19	Chanwarpur		***	,,	Ì		
20	Chirchiri		210	Karanpur.			Famous place for Tiger-shooting.
21	Chirmil	•••	71	,,			1 iger-snooting.
22	Choreghan I		301	,,			
23	Choreghan II		106	,,			
24	Chorka (large)	٠	62	,,			
25	Chorka (small)		53	,,			
26	Danra Dabra		15	,,			
27	Dayarampura		28	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town or	Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
28	Deopura		11	Karanpur.			
29	Dongri		64	,,			
30	Doulatpura I		45	,, ,			
31	Doulatpura Il	r	258	,,			
32	Dundapura		528	,,			
33	Dungaria		139	,,			
34	Duplapura		67	Bahadurpur.	1		
35	Edalpura		121	PETER S			
36	Gangupura		237	,	10 A		
87	Garhi-ka-gaon	1	60 9	,,			·
38	Ghongaki		10	33			
39	Ghosain		101		Y		
40	Ghota		14	TIME	J.L	1	
41	Gopalpur		83	Ψņ	72		
42	Gota	• •••	113	Karanpur.	100		
43	Hariki	• •••	9	सन्दर्भव ज	यते		
44	Hassanpur		28	,,			
45	Jakhair		250	,,			
46	Jasonni	• ••	8	,,		Ì	
47	Kalyanpur	•••	193	,,			
48	Kanarda		310	,,			
49	Kankra	• • •	51	,,			
50	Kapurkhera		••	,,		ĺ	
51	Karakhet	i	6 0	,,			
52	Karanpur	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	786	Thana.	One.	School.	Head-quarters of the Tehsil and Thans.
53	Karhai		312	Karanpur.	. }		
54	Kaserh		768	• • • •	ļ		
55	Kemokri		103	,,	}	'	

Serial Number.	Name of Town or Village.	Population.	Police Thana or Chawki.	Customs post.	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
56	Khargu	•••	Karanpur.			
57	Khijura	37	,,			
58	Kila Deogir	17	,,			
59	Kirat-ki-Goari	54	,,,		ļ	
60	Mahrajpura	156	,,	One.		
61	Malka	34	Bahadurpur.			
62	Manikpur	40	,,			
63	Manki		153	0		
64	Maramda	292				
65	Marhibhat	140	"			
66	Mathuriaki	22	13			
67	Matila	5	1	I		
68	Mehal	196	33	17		
69	Morchi	83		77)		
70	Mukutpura	17	,,	122		
71	Nainia-ki-Goari	182	Karanpur.	यते		
72	Nanpur	140	33			
73	Nibhera	328	33	Qne.		
74	Paharpura	83	,,			
75	Patipura	4	,,			
76	Piparki	48	,,			
77	Raher	374	**	One.		
78	Rai Beli (Mathra)	45	99			
79	,, (Chowbe)	149	**			
80	,, (Jagman)	40	, ,,			
81	Rajpura	•••	**		\ 	
82	Rasidpur I	15	,,			
83	Rasidpur II	49	,,			

Serial Number.	Name of Town	or Village	Population.	Police Thana or Chawkt.	Customs post,	Dispensary, etc.	Other information, etc.
84	Rawatpura		112	Bahadurpur.			
85	Saseri		613	,,			
86	Semri		. 35	Karanpur.			
87	Simara		230	,,			
88	Sonepura		. 43	,,,			
89	Torha	,	. 189	,,			
90	Umedpura		. 10	,,			
91	Utgir	•••	. 225	C-130	1	7.111	Famous border Fort
				स्थमव	, यन		
	Tor	ľAL .	. 12,634				



सद्यमेव जयते



RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE SADAR

Months		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa.	Scurvy.	Worms,	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseales of the Eye.	Diseases of the Bar.	Diseases of the Nose.	Diseases of the Circulatory system.
January	.			65	890	16	9	28	3	8	14	459	7	5	55	170	797	580	14	1
February	.			59	673	17	15	21	1	7	6	423	7	7	62	157	986	559	23	2
March	.	2		76	1151	26	17	23	5	11	15	401	2	9	92	206	2466	760	19	1
April	.		22	122	1058	28	6	41	3	12	10	344	9	6	109	198	4343	916	19	5
May			5	123	894	46	20	33	5	9	15	371	11	6	113	179	3134	1044	29	5
June				92	624	35	20	36	6	10	12	398	9	6	90	145	1761	1032	21	5
July	•		3 0	234	846	24	26	28	18	6	12	366	9	3	78	151	2484	1376	15	2
August	•		42	507	1565	23	20	31	7	14	11	412	12	3	110	149	3877	1290	29	2
September		•••	1	364	3100	23	1.1	36	6	11	15	397	14	7	78	155	3088	1179	50	1
October	-	•••	•••	188	3835	21	12	25	10	14	21	33 7	3	3	66	l57	1416	725	57	3
November.			*** \	157	3223	16	11	24	5	5	21	408	2	3	58	118	1098	582	36	3
December.	.	,	:-	117	1715	18	19	16	7	5	14	441	7	7	64	143	1060	648	24	2
Total	•	2	100	2103	20568	293	186	342	76	112	165	4754	92	65	972	1928	26504	10691	336	32
	Ì	,	•	,				*	(SI)	ig g	ETUR	NOF	і Рат	TENTS	rar :	CATET	' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	нк F	EM.	Ale
January .			١	32	230	14	22	5	! 7						20					_
February .				16			20	3		2		116			10			55		1
March .				39	2 3 3	19	15	6	l	ļ	l	136	1		27		1	101	9	1
April .			2	28	154	64	21	5	,	3 2	6	101	24		54	38	455	70	3	2
May .		•	,	33	179	13	24	6			15	117	1	1	76	32	421	110	11	4
June .				25	126	15	25	6]	1 1	. 5	124	2	1	56	25	295	80	ē	8
July .		3		45	139	11	16	7	} ;	ı	\ €	114	5		51	32	304	101	. 6	3
August			2	107	197	16	17	16		1 (3 19	118	7	2	80	49	432	130	E	5 5
September	,)	58	238	13	26	15	; ;	3 1	19	147	4	7	60	54	409	225	12	4
October				52	475	23	15	8	!	2 6	12	119	3	2	72	4.9	268	103	16	7
November				74	508	15	17	11		1 8	3 16	185	10	2	34	55	265	95	5 7	
December	•••			85	594	21	33	21		7 14	29	207	4	2	53	80	239	109	16	9
Total		3	3	594	3242	230	251	109	3	5 50	164	1580	65	17	593	548	3677	1147	100	50

KARAULI STATE.

DISPENSARY AT KARAULI, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

Langs	of the Respire.			Liver.	of Digestive	Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.		Diseases of the Urinary system.		of the G	organs of loco-	the connective		of the Skin.	diseases.	*86			, and the
Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of tory system.	Diarrhes.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other discases system.	Discases of the Spleen.	Other diseases system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases tive system.	Diseases of the organs of motion.	Diseases of t Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total
81	753	108	46	13	305	75	57		18	14	17	69	347	592	819		33	106	3	8577
76	582	64	38	14	299	39	74		10	10	26	79	328	559	857	1	19	151	8	6259
100	786	142	51	18	368	60	67	1	13	17	29	74	418	667	1084		13	158	42	9390
100	582	233	79	23	414	74	80		6	11	18	64	553	723	981	1	14	187	80	11474
85	486	229	106	22	508	97	127		13	13	27	105	981	866	995		17	213	81	11013
19	304	232	70	14	503	71	178	1	12	15	28	86	1922	1047	1153		11	199	104	16271
22	819	355	90	20	419	52	199	6	11	22	28	74	1871	1517	1422		7	200	62	12398
26	346	5 54	122	30	473	53	241		22	10	25	83	1250	1809	1450	,,,	19	177	46	14890
27	327	341	95	23	500	84	166		10	17	24	72	956	1494	1237	•••	8	157	53	14127
48	442	154	78	26	499	133	127	***	4	14	20	44	736	1010	858	•	8	150	31	12270
62	5 51	173	77	32	406	218	60	•	- 11	14	12	63	487	750	661		11	117	10	9485
73	676	179	69	32 	343	173	69		24	8	19	63	400	7 59	727		13	114	7	8058
716	6151	2761	921	267 ——	5036	J129	1445	2	154	165	272	875	10245	11789	12238	2	173	1927	527	126112
DI	SPEN	SAR	Y A	T i	(ARA	١ŲL	l, FR	OM 1	CHE A	EAR	1890	To :	1900.		•			•		
5	160	18	14	16	54	15	11		7	6	63	2	57	26	119	2	5	6		1319
5	189	26	19	7	65	17	4	1	2	1	61	. 1	14	38	118	2		17		1261
33	207	81	37	15	122	63	20		7	1	65		63	73	170	8	2	11	3	1928
8	166	54	29	15	82	17	26		6		75	1	55	60	158	2	5	20	4	1816
5	132	53	38	14	121	22	35		13		97	2	106	84	183		7	18	1	1971
15	98	35	42	16	105	16	31	1	15	·•·	64	4	177	79	218		10	,22	1	1739
4	117	75	45	11	81	7	44		8	1	87		178	106	183	4	8	26	3	1828
7	106	120	48	12	117	16	37	8	6	4	110	2	145	116	234	2	15	17	3	2335
5	107	68	45	10	150	21	34		14	13	108	1	128	147	248	4	4	20	. 9	2437
10	150	47	44	14	149	24	18	2	13	5	88	•••	106	149	217	2	6	16	8	2296
16	16 8	69	59	15	106	29	49	2	6	6	119	25	122	132	207	1	12	31	2	2481
25	258	97	70	25	121	40	39	7	13	9	180	6	112	151	195	1	20	17	1	2907
138	1848	743	490	170	1273	287	348	21	110	46	1107	44	1289	1188	22 50	52	94	220	34	24323

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARY

Months.		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæa,	Sourvy.	Worms.	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January	•1•			80	668	4	5	12		1	16	167			42	39	349	63	2
February				67	518	1	5	12		2	18	130			46	45	380	82	2
March				81	569	1	3	12	4	2	11	163	٠.,		107	60	518	79	2
April				55	360	1	13	16		3	32	152	***		198	72	731	64	. 6
May				91	297	1	7	17		4	15	143	1	1	233	71	670	81	3
June			1	76	311	4	9	8	3\	2	12	132			122	37	453	78	2
July			 •••	135	374	7	5	7		2	7	135	2	1	67	48	797	105	2
August			1	151	512		3	5		6	21	139	•••		82	48	947	102	3
September				100	1062	3	7	9		5	2	118		•••	56	44	821	110	8
October				96	1387	2	6	10	V.4	3	11	136		1	50	53	511	77	5
November			•••	88	1099	4	8	13	24	2	19	145			50	44	425	59	7
December	•••	•••		116	838	4	5	11		-1	16	149		2	3 8	42	431	70	2
Total			2	1136	7995	32	76	132	4	33	180	1709	3	-5	1091	603	7033	970	44
		_	·—				The second		 	d				J		\			
7				. F OI	F00	۱ ۵			1	ATIE						_	ENSA		AT
January	•••	•••	•••	72	739		ľ	31	•••	$\frac{2}{3}$				1					ļ
February	•••		***	50	674	9		20	ĺ	2		l		1					
March	•••		497	42	594	7				5	18	92					655	111	į .
April	•••	•••	•••	65	603	7		ļ		4		İ			-		853		1
May	•••	•••		76	566	8				3		87	•••	2	-		566		ŀ
June	•••	***	68	64	414	10		33		8	36		***	3	.	ļ	409	117	
July	•••		31	85	451	7	1	ļ		7		i		•••	3		580		
August	•••	•••	68				1 1	ĺ	i	6				***	5	ł		ļ	
September		•••	13		:		i '		İ	3	·	l		l	10		815		ŀ
October	•••	•••	•••	72						4				1	6				1
November	•••			48	1070					$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	ĺ	ĺ		ĺ			522		
December	•••		190	69 			17	 -		3		i	l— –					106	
Total	***		180	527	9016	98	268	277	***	49	268	1018	11	18	51	92	7214	1465	62

AT MACHILPUR, FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1899.

Diseases of the Circulatory	Diseases of the Lungs.	Other diseases of the Bespira- tory system.	Diarrhoss.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Spleen.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of Urinary system.	Soft Chancre,	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco-	Diseases of the connective	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total
194	58	414	155	93	8	148	18) :	ı]	1 2	2	e e	5	4 79	2 249	277	2		26	8	2981
1	35	259	150	91	8	158	18	3 5	2	2	2 2		5	1 80	235	257			28	1	1
]	4.8	264	138	115	4	184	20	14	5	2	1	2	2	3 94	277	389) 1		4.	•	3216
]	50	216	179	134	9	190	12	2 8	3	7	1	. 8	3	3 10	264	268	3 7		48	14	3209
1	20	279	181	142	5	208	30) 1	i)	2	1		i ,	в 14:	290	321			1 44	. E	3322
1	30	184	183	142	- 5	180	25	6	3	J				2 170	258	150			31	10	2626
• •••	13	198	194	120	13	158	12	4		2	5	1	3	168	301	428	2		48	1	1 '
,	15	157	196	99	8	134	12	2		4		ō		149	333	381	8		51	. 8	3582
•••	26	161	155	88	5	159	12	ε		8	3	4	1	137	338	310	4		4.5	S	3812
1	17	250	151	122	9	185	12	Ē		4	1.	7		124	275	301	5		35	8	3859
4	24	307	138	99	5	155	22	4		3		10		100	256	207	6		27	ε	3344
2	53	388	155	112	1	136	27	4		2	3	4)	95	277	299	ļ	••.	40	11	3334
12	379	3077	1966	1357	80	1987	221	58	.115	34	18	52	28	1438	3359	3583	35		460	100	89288
84	POT	RA.	r Fro	u TH	E YE.	AR L	і 890-т	o 19	00.	सन्ध	नव ज	यत	I	(-	1	J		ļ	-		
2	14	319		63	23	187		61		1 7	, 1	27	ļ <u>.</u> .	1 476	(271	[497	17		188	18	3795
***	. 28	301	65	53	31	195	16	25	1	6	ļ	27	2	}	1		11		l	7	ł
2	33	222	76	52	27	184	19	25	ļ	7	2	23	2	1	1		11		184		8397
8	٦6	207	123	85	23	221	23	23		4	1	28	2	1	!		14	***	136		3870
4	5	195	127	70	26	221	33	31	1	14	<i></i> .	34	1	484	239	516	9		162		3753
1	10	168	98	87	24	255	22	25	,	10	2	38		504	234	617	4		156	51	3651
2	5	202	87	81	26	187	26	21	•••	6	2	27	4,,	534	3 12	605	1	1	152	24	8795
1	3	140	93	54	13	112	18	27	1	9	3	15		433			4	_	116		8926
1	6	153	80	51	24	147	24	18		2	2	9	1	338			1	•••	109	22	3888
	5	177	72	49	28	182	17	32		9	2	19		368	225	382	8		122	9	4085
•••	11	24 2	66	55	28	158	32	38		13	1	21	1	399	220	401	6		158	11	876 3
	18	335	84	66	40	168	29	58	•••	12	3	39	3	413	271	443	15	•••	162	1	3889
19	154	2661	1054	766	313	2217	293	384	3	100	21	307	12	 5024	2906	—— 5875	101	<u>4</u>	 1 746	271	45146

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE MANDRAIL

Months.		Small-pox.	Cholera,	Dysentery.	Malarial Fevers.	Primary Syphilis.	Secondary Syphilis.	Gonorrhæ.	Scury.	Worms,	Debility and Anæmia.	Rheumatic Affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the Nervous system.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Ear.	Diseases of the Nose.
January				82	1001	2	8	24			1	113		•••	3	5	567	147	1
February				73	8 6 5		9	26		.,,	6	104	•••		4		572	130	•••
March				70	962		6	24			3	92	***		10	1	577	116	1
April				72	975	1	4	11			1	89			5	1	702	109	
May				98	928	3	2	22		***	2	96	1		6	10	662	106	۲.,
June		***	220	107	939	J.	T.	9	M	25		82		•	7	1	580	103	
July	•	•••	6 0	75	833	8	ì	5		1	3	65		•••	4	4	706	114	
August		a. s	94	117	866		3	4	1 -11	J	1	70	•••		5		846	113	1
September				56	1046		4	9	TH	·	1	38		•••	2		742	96	1444
October		•••	·•• [58	1202		3	8	16.3	4		79			1	2	627	84	3
November				- 66	1088	1	6	19	3355	A.	4	75	•••	··· ·	2	8	622	116	2
December	•••	***	•••	92	1107	_ 1	9	17		1	3	99		•••	1	8	673	15 6	1
Total			374	968	11912	10	56	178	***	6	25	1002	1	•••	50	4 0	78 76	1390	8
						Rei	URN	ок 1	PATI	ENTS	TREA	TED .	AT T	нь Ј	, JAIL	Dis	PÈ	NSA	RY.
January			· · · · ·	3	21	1	۱ ا	2	, ,,,	[]	[[, 1 _[4	1	1	·
February]	8	1		2		,	•••	ı		••.	1	2			
March	•••			3	25	.,,		1				2			1	3	•••		1
April	•••			10	23			1				3				8	,,,		•••
May				4	20		1									4			
June			,	2	16						1				,	7		1	
July				15	18	1	1		•••			3				4			***
August	•••			40	35			1				2				5]	
September				18	56				•••			1				4	2		
October	•••			18	80						2					3	2		1
November				9	60						1					2	1		
December				6	39	•••		1	٠		•	4		٠.,		4			•••

DISPENSARY FROM THE YEAR 1890 TO 1900.

Discases of the Chrulatory system.	Discusses of the Lumen.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system.	Diarrhosa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the Liver.	Other diseases of Digestive system.	Diseases of the Splean.	Other diseases of Lymphatic system.	Goitre,	Diseases of the Urinary system.	Soft Chancre.	Other diseases of the Generative system.	Diseases of the organs of loco-motion.	Diseases of the connective Tissues.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the Skin.	All other local diseases.	General Injuries.	Local Injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
•••	3	365	49	45	4	10	21	7		8	•		25	531	483	470		20	2	ő	3995
•••		339	55	44	9	10	26	12		3			13	465	360	403	1	2	18	8	3556
•.•	5	385	37	45	7	12	21	7	,				24	563	422	408		5	- 15	6	3814
•••	6	328	50	48	3	12	12	6			•••		22	469	455	478		1	18	20	8898
•••	4	33 0	88	39	ξ.	17	29	20			RISO.		15	538	427	449		4	33	14	3951
•••	3	315	98	50	ē	13	24	13	D	2		1	13	516	347	448		2	22	8	4029
•••	2	246	42	40		7	2	14	•••	2			15	533	442	482	•••	2	36	8	3844
•••		285	111	45	1	10	8	13	68				18	519	429	417	***	3	15	7	4001
•••		254	31	32	1	11	9	17		2		1	14	457	356	406		1	13	в	3605
***		244	26	50	6	9	9	14	1	4	• •	13:	10	470	344	361		1	19	8	3644
***	3	86 0	48	60	19	22	25	11	1	1	•••		17	467	425	435		1	27	1	3931
	2	437	43	-68 	10	11	25	12			8.5	-1	17	504	466	511	1	4	18	4	4302
•••	28	38 78	678	5 6 6	70	144	211	146	1	15		2	203	6032	5056 	5268	2	29	254	94	46570
KA	LRAL	ILI,	FROM	t TH	E YE	AR 18	890 T	o 19(00.	1.04		retot				,		•		,	,
•••	2	õ	5	1		_[1	3	1	•••			1		2	4	2		1	[2		63
***	1	2	4	1	•••	1	•••							8				***	1		29
	5	12	7			4								5	1	2	•••				73
***	2	1	10			1	· • • •	1						2		2		1	2		67
***	2		12		•••	8	1	3	•••					9	•••	1		1	3		69
•••	1	1	28			. 4	1							10	2	3		···	1	•••	78
***	1	1	21	1		12	 .		•••	•••		•		5	6	3			1		93
•••	1	1	33			3				•••	1			4		7			1		134
•••	1		24	•••		2	1	2	•••				1	9	3	2			1		127
•••		2	19	2		1	1		1.4			,,,	1	3					1		186
•••	5	1	7	1	1	2	.,		•••	1				2	ı			•••	•••	,	96
<u></u>	8	6	28	4	•••	5	3	1		•••		•••		1	_1	1			2		104
949 .	24	32	193	10	1	45	10	8		1		***	2	55	18	23		3	15		1069

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The building of the jail was taken in hand along with that of the Sadar Dispensary, i.e., in 1854. Before this there was no regular building for purposes of a prison. Convicts loaded with heavy shackles were generally lodged at a place within the precincts of the city called "Brikat-ka-bagh." The word brikat is, I understand, perhaps a corruption of "brigade."

However, the late Maharajah Madan Pal caused the present jail building to be erected, but no regular jailor appears to have been placed in charge of the prison. From time to time officials of the State have been specially deputed to look after the jail in addition to their other duties.

This was the practice followed up to the early eighties, when, owing to internal mal-administration in the State, the executive authority of the latter passed into the hands of the Political Agent. It was during this period that the first jailor, named Abdul Lateef, a retired Government servant, who had pretty considerable experience of jail management, was brought from British territory and appointed to take charge, the date of his appointment being 24th March 1884.

Abdul Lateef left the service of this State in 1889, and for a period the old order of affairs again asserted itself. Gobind Singh, a Subadar of the State Forces, was told off temporarily to discharge the work of a jailor in addition to his own duties. He continued to discharge this dual work for over a year, when on 3rd March 1890, Haridai Narain, a Mohurrir of the Rawalpindi Jail, was appointed jailor. He left the service of this State on 28th September 1897, when again Gobind Singh was appointed jailor. On 19th May 1898 Moulvi Abdul Karim, a near relative of the late Civil and Criminal Officer of this State, was appointed jailor. In November 1900, some mis-appropriation of jail money was discovered, and the Moulvi made himself scarce, and has not since been heard of, although a warrant for his arrest was issued!

Prabhu Lal, the Thanadar of Gurla, who has a fair experience of criminal work, was then appointed jailor in place of Moulvi Abdul Karim. He has since been holding this post

This jail though excellently looked after in most ways, requires re-organization in minor details. These have been brought by me prominently before the notice of the Durbar, who have shown much interest in the matter and issued orders for their introduction at once, and with that end in view directed the jailor to proceed to Bharatpur to learn all details of jail discipline and work in the Central Prison there. I hope very soon to have this jail on a par with those in the Bharatpur State.



OF KARAULI JAIL, FROM 1890 TO 1899.

1020 10 1020.	Deaths per mille of Strength.		105·31	23.33	88.91	27.83	18·04	:	25.52	30.89	20.98	11-74	35.25
AIL, FROM	Deaths.			61	<i>-</i>	63	F	:	73	က	73	—	2.70
", OF KARAULI	Average Daily Sick.		9.56	5.47	09-9	3.94	3·10	3.67	2.73	2.83	2.14	1.11	4.18
Statement of Strength, Admissions into Hospital, Deaths, &c., of Karauli Jail, from 1650 to 1655.	Admissions per mille of Strength.		1955-77	1423.40	2171.98	1294.00	1513.62	1079-98	791-22	895.71	587-56	716·30	1242:95
SELONS INTO	Admission into Hospital.		130	122	171	344 86	84	69	62	8.7	56	61	93.50
Strength, Admi	Average Strength.		66.47	85.71	78.73	71.87	55.43	63.89	78.36	97.13	95.31	85·16	18.77
NT OF			:	:	:	:	:	:	;	:	:	:	:
rateme	Years.		:	:	:	Ē	፧	:	:	:	:	:	:
ρΣ	r	<u> </u> 	1890	1891	1892	1898	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	Average

TABLE OF NUMBERS OF PRISONERS IN THE KARAULI JAIL FROM 1890 TO 1899.

Months.			1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Average of Ten Years.
										<u></u>				
January	:	:	1,903	1,999	2,798	2,313	2,077	1,803	2,458	2,776	2,727	2,342	23,196	2319.60
February	Š	:	1,600	1,797	2,268	1,884	1,773	1,329	9,229	2,917	2,542	2,307	20,646	2064-60
March	:	. :	1,998	1,930	2,400	2,252	2,252	1,489	2,317	3,485	3,939	2,291	24,353	2435·30
April	:	:	1,882	1,292	2,175	2,229	1,606	1,547	19,73	3,432	2,875	2,255	21,266	2126.60
May	፥	;	1,855	2,187	2,196	2,315	1,676	1,697	2,111	3,325	2,832	2,148	22,342	2234.20
June	:	:	1,801	2,483	2,331	2,153	1,574	1,876	2,156	2,881	2,806	2,209	22,270	2227-00
July	:	:	2,018	3,046	2,336	2,249	1,895	1,930	2,186	2,408	2,723	2,118	22,909	2290-90
August	:	:	2,404	3,121	2,496	2,240	1,515	1,966	2,235	2,797	2,756	2,446	23,976	2397-60
September	:	:	2,207	3,146	2,473	2,084	1,427	2,331	2,802	2,742	2,989	3,176	25,377	2537-70
October	:	:	2,118	3,610	2,629	2,210	1,378	2,350	2,854	2,697	3,055	3,306	26,207	2620-70
November	;	:	2,188	3,182	2,415	2,132	1,449	2,479	2,698	2,871	2,822	2,975	25,211	252i·10
December	:	:	2,220	3,043	2,211	2,403	1,604	2,551	2,655	3,092	2,740	3,507	26,026	2602.60
	Total	:	24,194		30,836 28,728	26,464	26,464 20,226	23,348		35,423	34,806	28,674 35,423 34,806 31,080	283,779	28377-90

Table of Attendance of the Sick in Karauli Jail, from 1890 to 1899.

Months.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Total.	Mean of 10 Years.	Total of Deaths.	Mean Mortality.
												İ		
January	6	15	11	4	က	7	-	63	C 21	က	22	2.10	C 1	0-20
February	4	G	83		,	কা	ශ	က	က	,-	29	2.90	:	:
March	15	ಹ	19	4	t-	4	4	4	4	_	29	6.70	-	0.10
April	L-	ĸ	-	6	10	5	50	5	9	rc	64	6.40	c 3	0.20
May	11	ဖ	က	17	ව	ಣ	Н	%	ಳು	4	19	6.10		0.50
June	-1	6	13	-1	10	9	ro	Ţ	က	9	73	7.30	:	:
July	14	10	16	ø0	15	ð	1	80	m	6	91	9.10		0.10
August	28	-	24	∞	10	9	10	13	, co	11	122	12-30	4	0.40
September	13		21	12	9	22	4	11	6	7	116	11.60	:	:
October	11	15	23	10	6	90	9	11	10	ro	108	10:80	4	0.40
November	ಣ	12	22	ъ	4	ണ	ro	10	TC.	ರಾ	72	7.20	63	0.30
December	∞	18	91	8	4	σo	ಸಾ	ಬ	က	9	75	7.50	9	09-0
Total	130	122	171	93	84	69	62	87	92	61	935	93-50	27	9.70
					1								_	_

EDUCATION.

Col. Powlett in his Gazetteer on Karauli says:-

"An English and Persian school was established in May 1864. In July 1871 there were 16 boys studying English, thirty-one Persian, thirty-nine Hindi and five English and Persian. The English teacher is a Bengalee related to the Gosain of one of the temples. He has taken trouble with the school, though none of his pupils have as yet attained to any proficiency, and most are very inattentive."

The above had been the condition of the school down to the year 1886, when its wretchedness first attracted the attention of Col. Sir Euan Smith, the then Political Agent of this State. He caused a new Head Master (University graduate) to be placed in charge of the school, with instructions to re-organize it on a sound basis. His efforts at re-organization have been so far successful that during the course of the last ten years it has been raised from an indigenous primary school to a high class school, where now instruction up to the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University is imparted. There is an Oriental Department in connection with the school, which is affiliated with the Punjab University. Students from this department have sometimes attained the highest places in the Punjab University Examination in Sanskrit and Persian.

In 1888-89 when the present Ruler of this State was not yet invested with full administrative powers, Col. Martelli, the Political Agent, caused five new primary schools to be set up at the head-quarters of each Tehsil, and thus placed education within easy reach of even the humblest peasant.

Reading, writing and arithmetic are taught in these Mofussil schools, which are under the direct control of the Head Master of the Sadar School at Karauli. Lately an Inspector has also been appointed from among the teachers of the Sadar School, who, in addition to his usual duty of teaching, inspects these Mofussil schools from time to

time, and reports their progress or otherwise to the Head Master. There are nearly 150 boys who receive their education in these village schools.

The present strength of the Sadar school is the following:—

Names of Departments.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Total.
English	28.72	11.61	3.49	18	44
Hindi and Sanskrit	195.27	26:34	11.25	1.14	234
Persian	51.38	42.09	9.13	•40	103
Patwari Class	6.96	4.04	***		11
Total	282.33	84.08	23.87	1.72	392

A new feature has been added to the Maharajah's School, Karauli, in the matter of education of Patwaris since January 1893, and a Patwari class has now been opened. January 1887 the late Col. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, during his annual tour in this State. visited the school, and in his remarks in the inspection book of the school, threw out a suggestion to open a Patwari class. In 1891 settlement operations in this State were taken up, and as a matter of course the necessity for well-trained Patwaris arose. His Highness the Maharajah then most gladly gave effect to the valued suggestion of Col. Walter. Old and illiterate Patwaris are now being replaced by new ones passing out of the school, after going through a course of regular instruction. The entire Khalsa State has been divided into 53 Patwari circles, of which nearly 35 have been filled up by trained Patwaris. Their status has also been improved. Their salary now ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month, according to the area of the circle.

Education in this State, as elsewhere in Rajputana, is imparted free. No tuition fees are levied.

IRRIGATION.

Besides the rainfall there are three different means of irrigation, that from tanks, that from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal river.

The number of wells is reported in the different Tehsils as follows:—

			Masonry.	Kachcha.
Huzur Tehsil	•••		1,092	880
Jerota "			505	270
Mandrail "	•••		269	116
Utgirh "	100	31	•221	24
Machilpur,,	A1316	到巨大	771	591
•	m.a.l		2,858	1,881
	Total		2,000	1,001

A detailed account, showing amongst other things the wells of each village, is amongst the records of the Eastern States Agency. The well channels are said never to be lined with dung or other material to prevent loss by absorption of the water.

It is only on the very verge of the receded water that a crop is produced, through the influence of the river Chambal. The banks are usually so high that the river cannot place the water line within the reach of irrigating wells, and the country from the river to the abrupt rise of the Dang scarp, from three to five miles distant, is often no better off for water than the dry parts of the Dang.

Tanks formed by "bunds" or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principle means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli. In the beds of these tanks rice is grown in the rainy season, and the stored water often renders a grain crop in the Rabi possible. Great care in selecting the sites of tanks is necessary, as if the ground is too light the water permeates under the "bunds" and it is useless; or if there is a flaw in the rocks the water escapes in like manner. But whereas

the former evil is irremediable, the latter can often be obviated. An expert by observing the bubbling and eddying of the water determines the point where the leakage takes place, or charcoal thrown in is drawn towards and indicates the position of the leak, which is then excavated and the place filled in with cattle's horn, which swell and so render the spot water-tight, or else the leak is stopped with lime. The wall of the "bund" has to be built very carefully. If it is made with earth and uncut stones it does not effectually prevent percolation.

System of Irrigation in Karauli.—The river Chambal which separates this state from Gwalior, receives during the rains numerous contributions to its volume of water. It passes by two Tehsils in Karauli, namely Mandrail and Utgirh.

Although it is a big river, yet for purposes of irrigation it is of small advantage to this State, for its banks are usually so high that the water line never comes within the reach of irrigating wells, and the intervening portion of the country from the banks to the abrupt rise of the Dang portion is not much better than the "Dang" itself.

Mandrail.—Having regard to the physical aspect of the country, it can be divided into two main divisions, the "Dang" portion and the "Jareti" portion. The latter lies along the Chambal on its left bank. It is undulating and broken by "nàlâs."

The bed of the river is, in the cold weather, cultivated down to the water's edge, but at other seasons the water is often too far below the surface to be of any practical use.

The "Dang" portion comprises the elevated hilly country which extends northward to within five miles of the city of Karauli. People living in this portion are entirely dependent on tanks for water, and cultivation is consequently scanty. Owing to the rocky nature of this portion of the country, wells are very few and far between. Some of the most noted tanks are the Nidar, Urpura and Khubnagar.

Utgirh.—The Tehsil Utgirh, like that of Mandrail, has two natural divisions, a rocky and elevated tract and the tract below it, extending down to the Chambal. In the "Dang" wells are impossible, but by means of "bunds" built across drainage sources, two or three feet of earth are deposited, which produce crops. There are tanks, too, in this Tehsil, but water in most of them fail during the hot season, when people with their cattle retreat to the banks of the Chambal. But the villages on the lower ground by the banks of the river are not entirely well-off, for even here, in many spots, wells have to be sunk to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits before water can be found, and often such herculean efforts at reaching the underground water are rendered futile by the sudden appearance of some protruding rock.

The Banas and Morel belong more properly to Jaipur. The Panchna is the only river which rises in Karauli, and does not flow into the Chambal. That most useful and important to the city is the Bhadraoti; it unites with the Barkhera, and the united water then discharges into the Panchna. As none of these rivers are navigable at any season of the year, the extent of help that is actually derived from these small rivers for purposes of irrigation

can be easily imagined.

To sum up, this State derives very little help from the rivers in the irrigation of land. Besides the rainfall, there are three different modes of irrigation—from tanks, from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal—but the last mode is only resorted to on the very verge of the receded water, and to this extent only a crop is produced through the influence of the Chambal.

Tanks formed by "bunds" or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage are the principal means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Karauli. In

the beds of these tanks rice is grown.

Wells are the principal source of irrigation in the level portion of the territory. The average depth of these wells is from 30 to 40 cubits. In the hilly portion of the country the water-line descends to a depth of 70 or 80 cubits from the surface. The following is the number of masonry and kachcha wells in each Tehsil of this State:—

	Nam	es of T	lehsils (•			Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.
Huzur Tehsil				***	•••	•••	624	520	1,144
Mandrail		***	•••	•••	***	•••	195	113	308
Jerota	, e e	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	172	190	362
Machilpur	***	•••	•••		•••		547	327	874
Utgirh		•••	***	•••			107	18	125
								<u></u>	j -
		Ţ	[otal	***	•••	***	1,645	1,168	2,813

The following is the number of tanks in each Tehsil of this State:—

	Names of Tehsils.				Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.		
Huzur Tehsil	•••	•••			2	9 .			
Mandrail	•••			T.	1	Ţ.,	13	109	122
Jerota		•••	***	12	[14]	Į	1	5	6
Machilpur	•••	***		1.00		滿	7	67	74
Utgirh	***	***	\	***		ш.	28	79	107
		5	Cotal	समार्थ	व-ज	ाते	49	260	309

The following is the number of bunds in each Tehsil of the State:—

Names of Tehsils.						Masonry.	Kachcha.	Total.	
Huzur Tehsil		•••	•••	***			6	19	25
Mandrail	•••	•••	•••	•••			17	2	19
Jerota	•••	***	•••	4 4-4	• • •	•••	2	10	12
Machilpur	•••	***	•••	***	***	• • •	3	1	4
Otgirh 🚐	•••	•••	•••	***	30.00	***	4	6	10
		ני	Cotal	•••	•••	•••	32	38	70

FAMINES.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PREVIOUS FAMINES.

In 1897 the State was under the shadow of this calamity, but not of the worst type. It was a year of scarcity but not of actual famine. The case would have been very bad indeed had the winter rains failed, but the calamity was averted by the timely fall of winter rains, though in very

light showers.

Such had also been the case with the famine of 1876. which is still locally known as the famine of Sambat 1934. The only famine known here, within the memory of men still living, which bears a close resemblance to the one of 1899, was the famine of Sambat 1925 or A.D. 1868. was in those days, pre-railway days, when the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system was still uncompleted. The cause of this famine was the entire failure of the monsoon. There is no connected report in the State with reference to the famine of the year 1868; but so far we are sure that the transport of grain in those days was not so easy as it is now, and therefore it can be easily imagined that the famine of the sixties pressed more severely upon the people of this State. Maharajah Madan Pal started relief works in different parts of the country, and the bunds at Dabra and Malpura stand to this day as monuments of the generous efforts of the ruling Chief to mitigate the sufferings of his numerous subjects. He also did his best to mitigate the sufferings of the poor. Kitchens for the distribution of food were established, and irrigation works begun as above stated, to meet the expense of which the Durbar received a loan of two lakhs of rupees from the British Government.

The prices current of grain went up to a rupee for seven Karauli seers, or between eight and nine British seers. In the highlands of the Dang nine-tenths of the cattle died.

Brief Account of the Famine of the Year 1899-1900.

In normal years the rains usually set in about the second week of June, and fall intermittently till about the middle of July, when heavy rains set in and last till the close of August. In September the showers are less frequent, and in the first half of October, after a shower or two for the sowing of gram and other early spring crops, it ceases to rain except in the shape of light cold-weather showers.

It was in June 1899 that the monsoon burst over the little State of Karauli, earlier than in ordinary years. The total rainfall recorded during the rainy season of 1899 was 19 inches, of which ten inches were recorded for the month of June only. At the close of July the monsoon current suddenly failed, and with it the rainfall utterly ceased in the State, and not a drop fell with the exception of a light shower or two in the Machilpur Tehsil in the month of August.

As the result of this unequal distribution of rain the early autumn crops, excepting the Indian corn (Bajra), suffered to a marked extent, and the rice was a complete

failure.

From the experience of the past it has been observed that failure of rainfall during the month of June is not so prejudical to the crops here as it is in the month of August or beginning of September. The latter rains are very valuable, as the crops of Moth, Til, &c., entirely depend

upon them.

However, wholesale failure of autumn crops was restricted to the "Dang" area, where rice is extensively sown, and the distress was thus confined to narrow limits. the failure of autumn crops, people rested their hopes on the Rabi out-turn, and therefore tried their utmost to bring as much land under the plough for Rabi cultivation as possible, but the winter rains failed as well, and the out-turn of Rabi was only an eight anna one.

Thus in this State, out of a total population of 1,56,000 in round numbers in an area of 1,242 square miles, the area affected was about 254 square miles, with a population of about ten thousand souls. And this tract was entirely limited to that portion of this State known as the "Dang" Throughout the whole territory there was severe

pressure on all the poor classes owing to the high price of all food grains; but in the area actually affected, the distress was due to the utter failure of the autumn crops following on a succession of two inferior harvests.

The peculiar feature of the "Dang" area is rock and ravine. In a country full of rocks and jungles the proportion of irrigated area can never be large. Communications are here carried on "over high vales and down dales," through zigzag paths. To some places grain, &c., can be transported by camels and other beasts of burden, and in other cases this even can be done with difficulty, notably in some obscure corners of the Utgirh Tehsil.

When the winter rains failed, the necessity arose to open some relief works on a small scale; for among the chamar classes distress to some extent began to be felt. This relief at first took the shape of grass-cutting, and in this work some three or four hundred chamars were employed. Gradually, as summer advanced, relief works in the shape of excavation of tanks, or bund construction, or sinking of wells began to be taken up one after another in the "Dang" portion of the territory.

To mitigate the general distress at the time, a remission of nearly Rs. 50,000 in the land revenue was allowed to the ryots, and Takkavi advances, amounting to nearly Rs. 25,000, were made. During the month of March, people numbering one thousand were employed in the relief works, and as summer advanced this number increased to two thousand.

The bunds and tanks were generally constructed at such spots where they were likely to bring more land under irrigation, and allow the people living in the surrounding villages a sufficient supply of water.

In the "Dang" area works were invariably started on the system of task piece-work, because this system had the advantage of supporting a large number of people. In the level portion of the country, works in some places were given out on contract, in order to help a little knot of people comprising a few families locally resident there, who were mostly in need of such help.

Wages were always paid in cash, sometimes daily and sometimes weekly. In villages, in ordinary times, day labourers generally earn 2 to 2½ annas per day, and that

was the scale of wages allowed to men on the relief works.

Poor-houses, owing to famine, were not opened at any place. There are certain poor-houses here which are maintained by the State. The fixed quantity of grain and flour that are allowed to be distributed in these poor-houses in ordinary times was supplemented by additional grants

to meet the exigencies of hard times.

The famine of 1899-1900 was peculiar in this respect, in that it was not a famine brought on by the scarcity of food grains only, but it was a famine in which water and fodder were almost unobtainable either for love or money, in many parts of the country. The consequence was a heavy mortality also among the cattle, the loss being estimated at 20 per cent. all round. Utgirh Tehsil alone reported 33 per cent.

Very few deaths among natives from actual starvation

were reported.

The famine of the year 1899-1900 has, however, left its mark on the general condition of the people, which will take some time to obliterate.

सत्यमव जयर

GAME AND GRASS PRESERVES.

The game and grass preserves, called "runds," are at present under the management of a Jamadar, who belongs to the band of trusted attendants of the Maharajah, called orderlies, distinguished by a "kantha" or gold necklace.

The department is known by the name of "bagar," or rick, and under the Jamadar there are three mutsadis or writers to keep accounts, and 60 rundias or foresters. These last, though their pay is very small, have facilities for keeping eattle, which makes their position a desirable one. The object of the department is, firstly, to provide stocks of grass for the Raj elephants and cattle; secondly, to preserve and find game for the *Chief and his followers; and thirdly, to provide a revenue by exacting grazing dues.

Although in ordinary years the supply of grass is very plentiful, the stock in store would be insufficient to meet a famine, as, indeed, during the last great famine was found to be the case in nearly every State in Rajputana. Notwithstanding the means of securing an ample store possessed by all, the amount of grass annually stored is calculated at something under a hundred lakhs of "pulis," or small bundles, scarcely more than a handful each.

The description of grass most valued is that called "ganthil," so much perhaps from its conspicuous top knot. It is a low fine grass. Those next in repute are "jarga" and "mujena." The first is a bright green running grass, with a soft ciliated short broad blade; the second is a long slender bent, dark-coloured fine-looking grass. The commonest kinds are the "edo" and "lamp." "Edo" makes a useful though not first-rate fodder. "Lamp" has a bad name, and the inferiority of the Karauli cattle breed is attributed to its predominance and abundance. It is a fine unsubstantial-looking grass.

^{*} The present Chief, Sir Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., is a renowned shikaree. I have had the good fortune of enjoying his hospitality in this line on a few occasions, and can testify to the excellence of all arrangements connected with tiger shooting, which, from considerable experience elsewhere, I am sure is better done in Karauli, owing to the great personal interest displayed in this sport by its Chief.

The "runds" mostly resorted to for game are those within a few miles of the city, but, as before stated, Utgirh is the best hunting ground for tigers, and perhaps sambhur too.

Fauna.—Tigers and panthers are to be found within most parts of this State, especially the latter, who inhabit caves and holes, which exist in such abundance in most of the rocky hills to be found almost everywhere in this State. Hyænas and bears are also met with, as also occasionally wild dogs. Chinkara (ravine deer) as well as black buck (in some places) are to be found in fairly large numbers.

Sambhur also exist in the forests along the banks of the river Chambal. Wild fowl exist in large numbers in the tanks, as also do sand grouse on most of the rocky hills in abundance. The common grey partridge and in some places, where high grass is in abundance, black partridges are to be found but the letter are not placed.

be found, but the latter are not plentiful.



TRADE ROUTES.

The principal trade routes are:-

- (1) North-east, from Karauli to Agra, via Machilpur
- (2) West, to Khushalgarh and Madhopur in Jaipur.
- (3) South-west, to Shopur Baroda. By this route merchandize intended for Kotah is carried.
- (4) South to Gwalior and Indore. To the latter place the route is either by Mandrail or Jhiri, according as the Gwalior "Sayar" contractors fix their dues.
- (5) North to Hindaun.
- (6) North Biana.
- (7) East, Sir Muttra and Dholpur.
- South, from Naroli to Sholpur, Baroda, via (8) Raontra, Anargarh, Daulatpura, Maharajpura and across the Gota Ghat, near Utgirh. these routes that to Hindaun is by a circuitous road passable for carts. The direct road to Madhopur and Khushalgarh is passable for carts, those to Machilpur and Sir Muttra are barely passable, while the rest can only be traversed by bullocks and camels. the latter progress with so much difficulty that the bulk of the goods are carried on bullocks. The routes to Hindaun and Khushalgarh are apt to be often closed during the rains by floods, and travellers are sometimes detained on the nala banks for days.

COMMERCIAL AND RELIGIOUS FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.

Commercial Fairs.—The only Commercial Fair of any importance which is held here is the one known as the Sheoratri Fair. It is generally held in the beginning of March. It takes place on a piece of ground outside the city called "Calcutta," lasting fifteen days. For the first three or four days it is almost entirely a cattle fair. Bullocks and buffaloes numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand change hands. Customs dues at the rate of 4 annas per bullock and 4 annas per buffalo are levied; hence the number of cattle sold annually in the fair can be accurately known.

For the remaining period it is exclusively a fair for the grain merchants and banias, food grains, and all commodities for daily consumption of the people of the town for the whole year. As during these fifteen days of the fair no customs dues are levied, it is difficult to give accurate figures regarding the amount of sale and purchase effected. It must not be less than forty to fifty thousand, even more. The gathering must be one of four or five thousand men. The Maharajah rides out to the fair in procession for two or three days, and on the last day of his visit orders the banias for weighment, when wholesale purchases are made.

Religious Fairs.—A considerable fair is held at the shrine of Kaila Devi in April. It commences from Chait Badi 11th and lasts about a fortnight. The celebrated temple of the goddess is situated about 12 miles south-west of Karauli, on the way to Utgirh Fort, on a hill surrounded with nalas. His Highness the Maharajah annually visits the shrine during the fair. People from the neighbouring States and the districts of Agra and Etawah attend this annual fair and present offerings to the shrine, which during the fair amount to from six to eight thousand rupees. Sacrifices of goats and buffaloes take place. Wheeled conveyances such as bullock-carts can pass from Karauli to Kaila. The shrine is visited during the fair by people numbering from fifteen to twenty thousand, and sometimes even more.

At the temple of Anjani at Birwas, close to Karauli, near Panchna, a fair of some note is held in the month of October. This fair is also visited by His Highness the Maharajah, who drives there with all his attendants and Sardars, and takes his bath. The probable gathering is from three to four thousand men, all usually natives of this State.

At Timangarh in the Machilpur Tehsil, renowned for its fort, a fair is held called the "Sagar" Fair, in the month of June. It is not visited by His Highness the Maharajah. There is a large tank amidst the ruins of Timangarh where people, mostly Gujars of the Machilpur Dang and the neighbouring States of Bharatpur and Jaipur, take their bath. The gathering is from four to five thousand men.

Festivals.—There are certain festivals on which the Maharajah either proceeds in State to some point or holds a Durbar. These are:—

- (1) The Rakhi or Salono festival. It takes place on Sanwan Sudi Punawa (August). On this occasion a Durbar is held in the palace, and the Brahmins and court minstrels, commonly known here as the Raos, tie pieces of silk called the rakhi round the sword hilt of the Chief instead of round the wrist, as is done with others.
- (2) The Jaljatra, or water festival on Bhadon Sudi 11th (September). On this occasion the Maharajah walks with his followers with flags in hand to the Bhadraoti. There the procession stops and cocoa nuts and green vegetables are thrown in the stream as a sort of offering to the river.
- (3) The Dusserah festival on Asoj Sudi 10th (October.) This festival is held throughout India in some shape or other to commemorate the slaying of the demon Rawan by the mythological hero, Rana. On the day of the festival, His Highness the Maharajah rides outside the town with all the paraphernalia of State, to hold a review of his troops, and to see the common shots fired at the effigy of Rawan.

- (4) The Sard-ka-Durbar, held to celebrate the going out of autumn and the coming in of the cold season. The Durbar is held in October in the palace, and every man puts on white dress.
- (5) Go-dhul-ki-Sawari or Go-raj-ki-Sawari, or Cowdust festival—Go-dhul (cow-dust) and Go-dhuli twilight—for it is just in the evening when the cattle return from the grazing field kicking up a cloud of dust. As the names of the festival indicates, it is held in the evening of Katik Sudi 8th (October), when the cattle return from the jungle. The Maharajah on this occasion goes down in the evening outside the Mendki Gate of the town, and stands in the dust raised up by the returning cattle. This festival is held in remembrance of Sree-Krishna, who was a cow-keeper, and the Jadavas of Karauli claim to be his direct descendants.
- (6) Nagar-Parikrama, on Katik Sudi 9th (October). On the occasion of this festival the Maharajah makes the circuit of the city in State. The origin of this festival is shrouded in obscurity. Some say that it originated in honour of the building of the walls round the city, while others assert, with some degree of rational explanation, that in old predatory times, when war and looting were the order of the day, the Princes thought it their duty to take circuit round the town at least once in a year, to see with their own eyes that the walls were not falling into disrepair, and thus ensure the safety of their capital. In course of time, a degree of sanctity was attached to this practice, and it has now become an annual festival.
- (7) Kans-marne-ki-Sawari, the festival of slaying Kans, the maternal uncle of Sree-Krishnaji of Muttra, on Katik Sudi 10th (October). The Chief on this occasion rides out to see the image of Kans destroyed by cannon, after which

the boys of the town scramble for the fragments of the image. As Jadavas, or direct descendants of Sree-Krishnaji, the Chief and his clansmen are bound to celebrate this festival, which is nothing more than to commemorate the war which Sree-Krishnaji carried on against his uncle, and ultimately slew him in a duel. The gathering is from two to three thousand.

- (8) Basant-Panchmi, the spring festival, is Magh Sudi Panchmi (February.) It is held in honour of the coming in of the spring season and the going out of the winter. A Durbar is held in the palace, and the palace and the people generally wear magenta-coloured garments on the day of the festival; winter clothing is also generally discarded from this day.
- (9) Holi festival on Phagun Sudi Punaw (March). This great Hindu festival is celebrated at Karauli with the eclat and obscenity customary elsewhere. On the previous day of the festival the Maharajah proceeds to a place called Nila Dongar for boar hunting. On the day of the festival a grand procession is formed, and His Highness rides out to a spot outside the town called Sadya Ghata. There a feast is held, in which the hunt of the previous day forms the chief bill of fare, to which the Rajputs do full-instice Sweetmeats are distributed to the troops and to those who have a The gathering must be repugnance to meat. five or six thousand.
- (10) Gangor or Chait Sudi Teej (March). It is exclusively a festival pertaining to the females, and especially to those whose husbands are living. But it is held on a grand scale, and males most cordially take part in it. In this festival the Maharanis worship the image of Goura Parbati, the consort of god Siva, one of the trinity of the Hindu creed. In the evening the Maharajah issues from the Nadi Gate of the town to proceed to the Sukh Bilas

Garden, where the images are taken in procession and placed, and the nautch girls dance before it in the presence of His Highness. The gathering in this festival outside the Nadi Gate must not be less than five or six thousand.

- (11) The birthday festival of the ruling Chief is the one when the biggest Durbar is held, and all the Sardars and State servants are called upon to present "nazars" to the ruling Chief. Goods and coins are given away to Brahmins, and a knot is tied to the Chief's string of life.
- (12) The Janam Ashtami, or birth of Sree-Krishnaji, is perhaps the greatest religious festival of this State, owing to the fact that the Chief and his clansmen are the direct descendants of god Sree-Krishna, who was born at Muttra at dead of night on Bhadon Badi 8th (September). The religious ceremonies are held at midnight, and hence no Durbar is held, and the day is passed in comparative quiet.

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ERRATA.

On page 51 in line 5-erase the word "was."

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" 56 in the heading for "Kumher" read "Roopbas."
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- , 57 ,, ,, ,, "Kumher" read "Biana."
- ,, 59 ,, ,, ,, "Bharatpur" read "Bhusawur."
- " 60 " " " "Oochain" read "Akheygurh."
- " 61 " " "Gopalgurh" read "Nagar."
- " 74 " line 36, for the word "Champal" read "Chambal."
- ,, 78 ,, ,, 15 ,, ,, "cattl" read "cattle."
- " 79 " " 19 " " "Jeardon" read "Jerdon."
- " 81 " " 39 " " "Keolddeo" read "Keolodeo."
- " 86 " " 10 " " "Micro-organism" read "Micro-organisms."
- " 87 " " 14 " " "Analysis" read "Analyses."

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- " 107 " " 15 " " "D. I. G." read "D—G."
- " 172 " " 20—erase the word "table."

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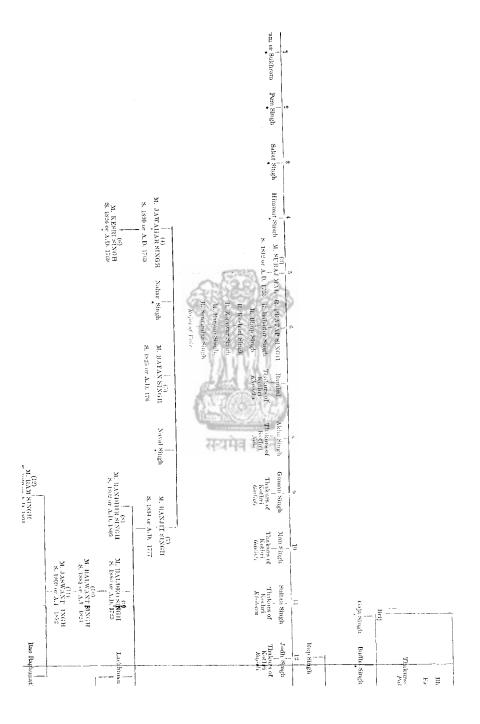
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